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VOLUME XI.

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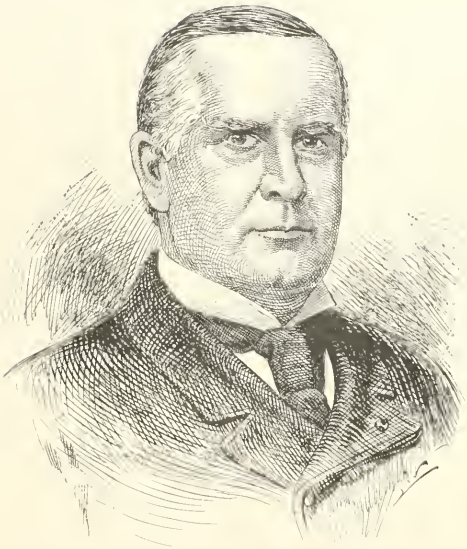

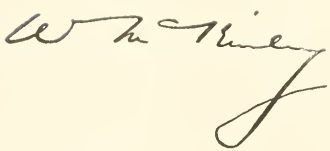

THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

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REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME XI.

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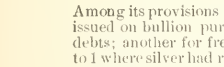
CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

McKINLEY, William, twenty-fifth president of the United States (1897–1901), was born at Niles, Trumbull co., O., Jan. 29, 1843, seventh child of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley. From the west of Scotland, and during the reign of Charles II., some of his paternal ancestors migrated to county Antrim, Ireland, and settled in the neighborhood of Belfast. Thence, about 1743, two brothers came over to Pennsylvania, one of whom, James, made his home at Chanceford, York co., and had a son, David, a soldier in the Continental army who participated in the capture of Paulus hook. James McKinley, grandson of the emigrant, was married to Mary Rose, of Doylestown, Pa., and removed to Ohio, where he established iron foundries: at New Lisbon, Columbiana co., and in Trumbull county, the one at Niles passing into the hands of his son, William, father of the president. William McKinley, Sr., continued the business successfully, both in Ohio and in Pennsylvania, and later had similar interests in Michigan, naturally being a strong advocate of a protective policy. His wife, the daughter of Abner and Ann (Campbell) Allison, and of English, Scotch and German descent, lived to see her son receive the highest honor his country has to bestow, dying in December, 1897. In 1852 the McKinleys removed to Poland, Mahoning co., for the better education of their children, and their son William entered Union Academy, where he stood high in his classes, especially in mathematics and languages, and was prominent in debates and literary exercises. At the age of sixteen he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., as a junior, but in less than a year's time was obliged to leave on account of ill-health. After teaching a district school for a term he became a clerk in the post-office at Poland, and was thus employed when the civil war began. On June 11, 1861, he enlisted in the 23d Ohio volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the army of the Potomac. As commissary sergeant at Antietam he performed a feat probably never before undertaken, of supplying the meu of his regiment with hot coffee and meats during an active engagement, risking his life in so doing, but coming out unscathed and receiving as a result a promotion to the position of second lieutenant. He was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant on Sept. 24, 1862. He served on the staff of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes for nearly two years; was promoted to first lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1863, and for gallantry at Winchester, to captain, July 25, 1864. At Opequan and Fisher's hill, Capt. McKinley was an aid to Gen. Crook, and after the latter's capture was retained for several months by Gen. Hancock. He was then assigned as assistant adjutant-general to the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington. On March 14, 1865, Pres. Lincoln brevetted him major for gallantry at Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. He was mustered out on July 26th, and, yielding to his father's advice, returned to Ohio, though anxious to enter the regular army. Maj. McKinley began the study of law at Poland, and after a course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School was admitted to the bar in March, 1867, and formed a law partnership at Canton with Judge Belden. He was prosecuting attorney for Stark county (1869–71); was active as a Republican campaign speaker in the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872, and was equally active in behalf of Hayes in 1876. In 1876 he addressed a large audience at the Union League, Philadelphia, creating so profound an impression that demands for his services as a platform speaker came from all parts of the country. Major McKinley was elected to congress in that year by 3,300 majority, and was re-elected in 1878, but by 1,234 majority only, his district having been "gerrymandered." His first speech, April 15, 1878, was in opposition to a non-protective tariff introduced by Fernando Wood, and this marked him as one of the best equipped defenders of protection in congress. He was re-elected in 1880 and served on the judiciary committee; on the board of visitors to West Point; and succeeded Garfield on the ways and means committee, becoming chairman in 1890. In 1880 he represented Ohio on the Republican national committee, accompanied Garfield on his tour through New York, and made speeches in other states. In 1882 the Democrats carried Ohio, but he was returned by the narrow plurality of eight votes; in 1883 again the Democrats carried the state, and in 1884 they redistricted it. This caused McKinley's claim to his seat in congress to be contested, and on May 27th, though defended by such eminent Democrats as Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, and Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, he lost it. He was returned to congress, however, in October. During this year he served as a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention; accompanied James G. Blaine on his western tour, and made campaign speeches in Ohio, New York and West Virginia. The general assembly, chosen in 1885, restored his old district, and in 1886 he was re-elected. In the 50th congress (1887–89) he led the opposition to President Cleveland's views and policy respecting the tariff, which were substantially embodied in what became known as the Mills bill (also called the "free-trade bill"), from the secrecy attending its origin and [illegible]

18, 1888, he delivered what was considered by the Republican party to be one of the most eloquent and effective speeches in defence of American labor and the cause of protection on record. A delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention of 1888, he was chairman of the committee on resolutions, as he had been four years previous; and would have been put forward as a presidential candidate but he forbade the use of his name because he was pledged to vote for John Sherman. He was nominated for congress for the seventh time in 1888 and defeated George P. Ikert, Democrat, by 4,100 votes. He was a candidate for speaker in the 51st congress, but was defeated by Thomas B. Reed. Amendment of the old code of rules governing proceedings in the house having become desirable he was one of a committee of four, two being Democrats, which reported a code of rules based on those of previous congresses, but containing provisions expressly intended to enable the majority to legislate. He introduced, on Dec. 17, 1889, a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue," and on April 16, 1890, the general tariff measure which bears his name. As amended the bill reduced internal revenue taxes on tobacco and tobacco licenses about $6,000,000, and customs duties about $60,000,000; placed fifty articles previously dutiable, including raw sugar, on the free list; slightly lowered the duty on a number of articles, slightly raised it on others, and sufficiently on some to give protection to the American product; it authorized the president to suspend the free importation of several articles from countries which refused reciprocity and imposed unequal and unreasonable duties upon the products of the United States. This bill became a law, Oct. 1, 1890, and was signed by Pres. Harrison, Oct. 6th. It was superseded by the Wilson bill in 1894. In June, in a caucus of the Republican members of the house, McKinley offered a substitute for the Windom silver bill.

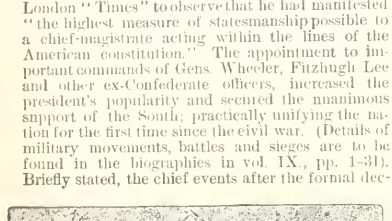


Among its provisions was one making the certificates issued on bullion purchased legal tender for private debts; another for free coinage upon the ratio of 16 to 1 where silver had risen in price sufficiently to make 371.25 grains of pure silver worth 23.22 grains of pure gold, and another for the discontinuance of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars. The bill, slightly amended, passed the house; but the senate eventually changed it so that it became an entirely new measure, an unlimited free coinage and an unlimited legal tender amendment being adopted. It passed the senate, but was changed by the house, the senate amendments being defeated; and having been passed a second time, was referred to a conference committee composed of sound-money and free-coinage Republicans, who matured a compromise bill, now called the "Sherman law." The passage of the tariff bill cost McKinley his seat in congress, Ohio going Democratic in 1890, but the majority of his opponent, John G. Warwick, was only 300. Besides serving on the committees of ways and means and rules while in congress, McKinley was a member of the committee on the revision of the laws and of that on expenditures in the post-office department. In 1891, after an exciting canvas, he was elected governor of the state of Ohio, his plurality over James E. Campbell, Democrat, being 21,511. In the opening speech of the campaign at Niles he said: "I am in favor of the double standard, but I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States until the nations of the world shall join us in guaranteeing to silver the status which their laws now accord to gold." He was re-nominated in 1893 and was elected, his plurality over Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat, being 80,995, the largest, with one exception, polled by any candidate in the history of the state; his majority was 43,026. Both administrations were highly satisfactory. The executive gave especial attention to the improvement of public institutions, the canal system and the roads, and on his initiative a state board of arbitration was established as a means of settling disputes between employers and employees. At the state Republican convention of 1892 McKinley was elected a delegate-at-large to the national convention at Minneapolis, of which body he became permanent chairman, also serving as chairman of the Ohio delegation. He was pledged to support Pres. Harrison for renomination, and when an effort was made to stampede the convention in his own behalf, 182 votes being cast for him, he checked the movement by taking the floor and moving that Harrison's nomination be made unanimous. At the national Republican convention which met in St. Louis in 1896 the names of William B. Allison, of Iowa; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Levi P. Morton, of New York; William McKinley, of Ohio, and Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, were presented. On the first ballot McKinley received 661½ votes; Reed, 84¼; Quay, 61½; Morton, 58, and Allison, 35½, and his nomination was at once made unanimous. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was nominated as vice-president. The platform declared for the maintenance of the gold standard and for a revision of the tariff. The regular Democratic nominees were William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, with a platform that demanded the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Bryan was also endorsed by the Populists, but they utterly refused to accept Sewall on account of his wealth, and nominated instead Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. Unlike his Democratic opponent, McKinley took no active part in the campaign, other than receiving numerous delegations at his home in Canton, and making speeches, remarkable for their variety, comprehensiveness and good taste. "Sound money" was the chief issue of the campaign, one of the most interesting in the history of the nation, and thousands of Democrats abandoned the principles the party had stood for and supported the Republican candidate. The total popular vote was 13,925,380, of which the Republicans cast 7,106,779 votes; the "Bryan Democrats," including the Populists and Silver party, who also had made William J. Bryan their candidate, 6,502,925; the National or anti-Bryan Democrats, 133,424; the Prohibitionists, 132,009. McKinley's plurality was 603,854; his majority, 288,178; his majority in the electoral college, 95, he having polled 271 votes against Bryan's 176. So the security of the gold standard was established for at least four years and business began to revive at once. The new cabinet was composed as follows: Secretary of state, John Sherman (succeeded in April, 1898, by William R. Day and in September by John Hay), all of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan (succeeded in 1898 by Elihu Root, of New York); attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California; postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland (succeeded in April, 1898, by Charles E. Smith, of Pennsylvania); secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the

interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa. The operation of the tariff bill of 1890 not having yielded sufficient revenue, an extra session of congress to correct the existing condition began on March 15, 1897, and a new tariff measure (the Dingley bill), with strongly protective features, was agreed upon. This was signed by the president, July 24th. Although it differed in many particulars from the McKinley bill of 1890 its general character was the same, its object being to give ample protection to American industries. On the same day an act was passed authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce. The Republican platform had declared against the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations which it pledged the party to promote, and one of the first acts of Pres. McKinley was to appoint (April 14th) a commission headed by Sen. Wolcott, of Colorado, to sound the principal governments of Europe with regard to this question. France alone gave assurances of co-operation. On May 5th the senate rejected the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, signed at Washington, Jan. 11th, by Sec. Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote. On June 6th the congress of Venezuela adopted the terms of a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain for the peaceful settlement of their ten-year dispute over the Guiana boundary, and on June 14th the treaty was ratified at Washington. On June 16th a treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii was signed by the plenipotentiaries of that republic and was submitted to the senate by the president with a message recommending its ratification. This treaty was ratified unanimously by the Hawaiian senate, Sept. 17th; but action on it by the U. S. congress was deferred until July 7, 1898, when a joint resolution accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union was adopted by congress and approved, and on Aug. 12, 1898, the sovereignty of the islands was formally transferred. On Nov. 8, 1897, a treaty to protect the seals in Behring sea was signed at Washington by representatives of the United States, Russia and Japan. In his annual message, Dec. 5th, the president remarked: "We ought to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand-obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt," and he recommended that as soon as the receipts of the government were sufficient to pay all its expenses, U. S. notes presented for redemption in gold should be kept and set apart and only paid in exchange in gold. Referring to this in his annual message a year later, he observed that in his judgment the condition of the treasury amply justified the enactment of legislation to that end. He also called attention to the need of revision of the existing tariff law. The most important event in Pres. McKinley's first administration was the war with Spain, a war which he had striven earnestly to avert, believing that the independence of Cuba could be brought about by diplomacy. A struggle for independence had been in progress in Cuba since February, 1895, resulting in serious injury to the trade with that island, and subjecting the U. S. government to great expense in its efforts to enforce the neutrality laws; while popular indignation had been greatly excited by the barbarous treatment of the reconcentrados (non-combatant Cubans pent in towns) by Weyler, captain-general of the Spanish forces. An offer of mediation, made by Pres. Cleveland in April, 1896, was rejected by Spain, and the insurrection continued with increased exasperation on the part of the United States. In his inaugural address Pres. McKinley had recommended that the policy of non-intervention be continued, and when, on May 20, 1897, congress passed a joint resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, he withheld his approval. But in January, 1898, Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. consul-general at Havana, Cuba, reported that American interests in that city were endangered, and, in consequence, the Atlantic squadron was ordered to the coast of Florida. Soon after a private letter written by Señor de Lome, Spanish minister to Washington, was published, which characterized Pres. McKinley as "a low politician," and there was an increase of indignation in the United States. De Lome resigned, the recall of Gen. Lee was demanded by Spain and was refused; congress discussed the question of intervention; and then came the tragedy of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, which had been sent to the harbor of Havana the month previous on "a visit of courtesy," with the loss of two officers and 264 men (Feb. 15th). On March 9th Pres. McKinley signed a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defence, and on the 11th the war department began the mobilization of the army. The U. S. minister at Madrid, Stewart L. Woodford, was instructed to demand: first, an armistice until October 1st, looking to peace through the offices of Pres. McKinley; second, immediate revocation of the reconcentrado order; third, arbitration by Pres. McKinley if terms of peace were not satisfactorily settled by Oct. 1st. The second demand was complied with on March 31st; an offer to concede the first was made on April 5th, and a disposition to concede the third

was evident, but the president replied that he could not assume to influence the action of congress. On April 1st congress passed a naval appropriation bill and on the 5th the U. S. consuls in Cuba were recalled. In a special message on the subject, delivered on the 11th, Pres. McKinley advised against the recognition of the insurgent government, and asked congress to empower him to take measures to secure a final termination of hostilities and the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, stating that he had used every effort to relieve "the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors." Congress passed joint resolutions on the 19th declaring the people of Cuba to be free and independent, and a demand for the relinquishment of authority by Spain and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces to be the duty of our government; empowering the president to use the entire land and naval forces, and the militia if necessary, to carry the resolutions into effect, and disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof. It was signed by the president on April 20th, and its contents were cabled with a formal demand that before noon on the 23d, Spain should relinquish authority and government in Cuba and withdraw her forces. Before Minister Woodford could present this ultimatum he received his passports, and as this meant that Spain preferred war rather than grant the demands of the United States, the war practically began on April 21st. A proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers was signed by the president on April 23d. On April

25th a message recommending a declaration of war was sent by the president to congress, and was adopted by both houses unanimously. But Spain was in no condition to oppose so formidable a power as the United States. Her treasury was depleted, her credit gone, her navies ill-manned, her strategy inadequate. The war, consequently, was of short duration, though it was not ended until some bloody battles had been fought. The first capture—that of the Spanish ship Buena Ventura by the Nashville—was made on the 22d; the first bombardment—that of the town and batteries of Matanzas by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati—occurred on the 27th. From that time until the cessation of hostilities, Aug. 12th, Pres. McKinley carried out the programme he had formulated as commander-in-chief of the army and navy with a sagacity which led the London "Times" to observe that he had manifested "the highest measure of statesmanship possible to a chief-magistrate acting within the lines of the American constitution." The appointment to important commands of Gens. Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee and other ex-Confederate officers, increased the president's popularity and secured the unanimous support of the South; practically unifying the nation for the first time since the civil war. (Details of military movements, battles and sieges are to be found in the biographies in vol. IX., pp. 1–31). Briefly stated, the chief events after the formal dec-

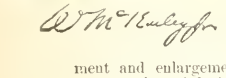


laration of war were Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1st; the creation of the new military department of the Pacific, including the Philippines, May 16th; the president's second issue of a call for volunteers, 75,000 in number, May 25th; the sinking of the Merrimac by Lieut. Hobson in the entrance to Santiago harbor, June 3d; the signing by the president of the war revenue bill June 13th, the capture of the Spanish earthworks at El Caney and San Juan, July 1–2; the annihilation of Adm. Cervera's fleet, Santiago, July 3d; the surrender of San tiago, July 17th, and of Nipe, Guanica and Ponce, Porto Rico, July 21–28; the request of the Spanish government through the French ambassador, Cambon, for terms of peace, July 26; the formal acceptance by Spain of the president's terms, Aug. 9th; the signing of a peace protocol (Aug. 12th), stopping hostilities and providing for the appointment of commissioners to settle details with reference to Spanish islands in the Pacific, for the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the West Indies, and for the cession of Porto Rico; the surrender of Manila, Aug. 13th; the formal occupation of Porto Rico by U. S. forces, Oct. 18th; the demand of the United States, through its peace commissioners, for the Philippine islands, Oct. 31st; the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris (one of whose provisions was for the cession of the Philippine islands, for which an indemnity of $20,000,000 was paid), Dec. 10th; the signing of the treaty by the president, Feb. 10, 1899, and by the queen-regent, March 17th; the official exchange of ratifications, and the proclamation of peace by the president, April 11th. Later in his administration a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Spain was negotiated. The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relation of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines led the president (in his annual message, Dec. 5, 1898) to advocate the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States with the newly acquired islands; especially the establishment of regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag. A war revenue act, made necessary by the heavy expense of the war, was passed by congress, June 9, 1898, levying stamp duties and internal revenue taxes on certain articles. A loan, not to exceed $400,000,000, was also authorized by congress, and three per cent. bonds to the amount of $200,000,000 were issued by the national treasury and immediately taken by the people. Soon after the close of the war with Spain a period of great prosperity began. So extensive was the demand for American cereals and manufactures that exports exceeded imports, and there was a steady flow of gold into the country. The stock of gold increased to over a quarter of a billion dollars, and all fears of a change in the standard of value were allayed. With this condition of affairs came a revival of business confidence, a buoyant stock market, and great commercial and industrial activity. The disposition of the new possessions was a subject of considerable argument. As the war had been undertaken for freedom and humanity, it was argued that the islands should be given over to the inhabitants for self-government; but this course was pronounced difficult and, indeed, impossible, by a majority in congress and large numbers of prominent civilians. Cuba and Porto Rico were put under military governors, temporarily, and Gen. Otis was ordered to extend military government to the whole of the ceded territory in the Philippine islands. Here, however, armed resistance was made to American authority. Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself dictator of the Philippines, and beginning on Feb. 4th, when the natives attacked the defences at Manila, there followed two years of desultory fighting. During the spring the southern islands were occupied by American forces; on April 4th the Philippine commission, consisting of Pres. Jacob G. Schurman, Prof. Dean C. Worcester, Hon. Charles Denby, Adm. George Dewey and Gen. Elwell S. Otis issued a proclamation that while enforcing the supremacy of the United States the purpose of the government was the welfare and advancement of the people. On July 7th the president called for ten regiments of volunteers to quell the insurrection, and in the following November, Gen. Otis reported that the whole of central Luzon was in the hands of the military authorities, and that Aguinaldo was a fugitive. The rebellion was prolonged by opponents of the president's policy who encouraged the belief that with a change of administration the islands would be made independent. The re-election of McKinley, followed soon after by the capture of Aguinaldo, entirely disheartened the leaders, and practically ended opposition to American rule. Among bills not already mentioned, which became laws during the last session of the 55th congress (1898–99), were: an act for increasing the efficiency of the army of the United States; the provisional army act (March 2d), a compromise measure making the strength of the army to consist of 65 000 until July 1, 1901, and authorizing the recruiting of 35,000 volunteers during that period, also the re-enlistment of volunteers for six months; an act (March 2d) creating the office of admiral of the navy (Rear-Adm. George Dewey being immediately raised to that rank); the navy personnel act (March

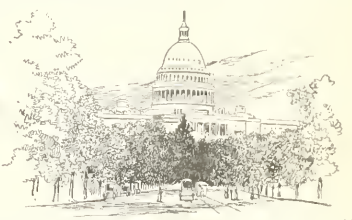
3d) to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the navy and marine corps, and fixing the number of sailors at 17,500 and of marines at 6,000. On May 29, 1899, the president removed from the classified civil service list about 4,000 officers; an act which was condemned as inconsistent by civil service reformers. Under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley tariff act (July 24, 1897) the president signed a treaty with Portugal in June and one with Great Britain in July, for her colonies in the West Indies and Guiana; also with France, Nicaragua and Argentina. A similar treaty with Germany was signed in August. In May–July, a universal peace congress held sessions at the Hague, and the delegates from the United States had an important part in the proceedings. On Oct. 20th a *modus vivendi* was concluded with Great Britain, by which the United States retained possession of disputed passes in Alaska leading from tidewater to the Klondike region, and the boundary between Canada and Alaska was provisionally fixed. In November, as a result of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany, subject to approval by the United States, the former withdrew from all territorial interest in the Samoan group, and the islands became German property, Tutuila excepted, which passed into the possession of the United States. This treaty was signed by the respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, Dec. 2d, and was ratified by the senate, Jan. 16, 1900. In 1900 the United States was unexpectedly forced into concerted action with the great powers of Europe by disturbances in China. The difficulty with which foreign powers maintained their treaty rights in that empire was greatly increased by anti-foreign agitation in the northern provinces, accompanied by massacres and outrages of various kinds. By 1899 this movement had made great headway, being mainly conducted by a secret society known as "Boxers," encouraged by members of the Chinese government; and the protests of the diplomatic representatives in Pekin against these excesses were of no avail. On Sept. 6th Sec. Hay addressed a letter to the powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China, inviting declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of adopting measures to insure the benefits of equal treatment of foreign trade throughout China. This was, in effect, a formal statement of rights under treaty to the "open door"; the untrammeled development of trade and commerce in China. Thus taking the lead in suggesting the adoption of a common policy the United States came into prominence in the councils of the nations. On March 20, 1900, Pres. McKinley made formal announcement of the successful termination of these negotiations. As a proof of its friendliness and of its willingness to believe that China was anxious to check the Boxer movement and redress wrongs, the United States withdrew the marine guard which had been sent to Pekin to protect the American legation. But soon it became evident that the imperial government was unable to make its word good. Anti-foreign influences gained the ascendancy under the leadership of Prince Tuan; the Boxers, aided by imperial forces, held the country between Pekin and the coast; and, to attacks on foreigners and the destruction of their property, was added the slaughter of missionaries and Chinese converts. The remonstrances of the foreign diplomats being unheeded, a combined fleet representing the nations interested assembled in Chinese waters as a naval demonstration calculated to bring the Chinese government to terms. Several U. S. war ships were ordered to the coast of China, and a small force of marines under Capt. McCalla with troops of the other nations, started for Pekin to protect the legation, whose situation had become critical. The other powers, having taken similar steps to insure the safety of their legations, planned a large expedition to strengthen the legation guards and keep open railway communication with the coast, but the Chinese forts at Taku attempted to prevent the landing of troops and in turn were shelled and finally captured, June 17th. Rear-Adm. Kempff, of the U. S. navy, took no part in this attack, on the ground that the United States was not at war with China. On June 25th China requested an armistice, but our government replied that free communication with the legations must be allowed first; for by this time the relief expedition had been checked, communication with Pekin was cut off, the Europeans in the capital, to the number of 400, had been besieged in the narrow compass of the British legation since June 20th, and massacres of missionaries continued to be reported in different parts of the empire. On July 3d, Sec. Hay addressed a note to the powers, declaring the aim of the United States to be, not war against the Chinese nation, but simply to rescue the United States legation, to obtain redress for wrongs suffered, to secure the safety of American life and property, and to prevent a spread or recurrence of the disorders; treating the situation in northern China as one of anarchy and stating that the policy of his government was to seek a solution which might bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world, the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire. This policy was scrupulously adhered to. The Chinese government disowned responsibility for the outrages, and solicited Pres. McKinley's offices in bringing about peace. On July 14th a partial armistice was effected and through the Chinese minister at Washington, a test message was sent to Mr. Conger, U. S. minister, whose reply, July 18th, giving assurance that the besieged were still alive, was the first information any government had received. A large relief expedition now started from the coast, including 5,000 American soldiers, and the allied forces entered Peking, Aug. 15th. Gen. Chaffee (who succeeded Col. Liscum, killed at Tien Tsin), condemned the acts of vandalism that followed the occupation of the city, and permitted no looting by the American troops. The United States refused to concur in Germany's proposal that all the guilty leaders be surrendered for punishment preliminary to peace negotiations; advising rather that their punishment be left to the Chinese government, which had expressed its willingness to suppress the Boxers, and had even designated certain high officials as especially guilty. It accepted the Russian proposition, looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Peking, as in full consonance with its own desires, and during the protracted discussion concerning the question of indemnity, the United States endeavored to modify the demands of the European powers, and to induce them to compromise on an aggregate sum of about $200,000,000 to be apportioned among all the nations concerned, offering to cut down its own moderate claim one-half, if other powers would make proportionate reductions. Later concurrent in Russia's

William McKinley

suggestion, that, in case no definite agreement could be reached concerning the matter of indemnities, etc., these questions should be referred to the court of arbitration at the Hague. Thus the United States maintained throughout a high standard of fairness and honor, and gave the world an example of justice tempered with mercy and of Christian principles practically applied. In September, 1901, after nearly a year of negotiations, a protocol, or treaty, was signed by the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the powers, including the United States, which provided for a change in the Chinese revenue system, and that henceforth foreign nations are to communicate with a new foreign office. In addition to the bills of the 56th congress already mentioned, on March 14, 1900, the president signed "an act to define and fix the standard of value to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes." This had passed the senate by a party vote of forty-four to twenty six (one Democrat supporting the bill and one Republican voting against it), and the house by a vote of 166 to 120. It provided that the dollar, consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, should be the standard of value, and that all forms of money issued or coined should be maintained at a parity of value with this gold standard. It also provided that U. S. notes and treasury notes should be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in this act, and that a reserve fund of $150,000,000 of gold coin and bullion should be set apart and used for such redemption purposes only. On June 21, 1900, the Republican national convention in Philadelphia renominated McKinley, and nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for vice-president. In his letter of acceptance, Sept. 8th, McKinley invited the sound money forces to join in winning another, and, if possible, a permanent triumph for an honest financial system; urged the reduction of taxation very materially, the improvement and enlargement of the merchant marine, the securing of legislation in their several states to restrain monopolies which militate against the public good by suppressing national and ordinary competition. He also defended the government's policy in the Philippine islands, declaring that no measures other than those taken were possible to be adopted. On July 5th the Democratic national convention at Kansas City renominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and nominated Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for vice-president. The national or gold Democrats adopted resolutions recommending that no presidential nomination be made by the party, and opposing the election of Bryan. The Democratic platform declared the paramount issue of the campaign to be "imperialism," growing out of the Spanish war and involving the very existence of the Republic, and reaffirmed the principles of the platform of 1896, with respect to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan, in his campaign speeches, gradually made free silver subsidiary to imperialism and militarism; while the Republicans insisted that imperialism was simply a fiction created by demagogues. The total popular vote was 13,969,770, of which McKinley received 7,206,677, Bryan, 6,374,396; Woolley, 209,936. McKinley's plurality, which exceeded that in 1896, was 849,455; his majority, 446,718, and carried twenty-eight states, and received 292 electoral votes; Bryan, seventeen states, and received 155 votes. The result proved that the decisive influence, at least with the mass of doubtful voters, was the fear of business disturbance in case Bryan should be elected. On Nov. 12th the president ordered the discontinuance of military government in Porto Rico, and a reduction of the military force in that island. The last session of the 56th congress began Dec. 3, 1900. In his annual message, the most extended ever written by a president, he urged congress to provide whatever further legislation might be necessary to insure the continued parity under all conditions between the two forms of metallic money, silver and gold; he repeated the recommendation in his last annual message, of the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and he suggested that whatever legislation might be enacted in respect to the Philippine islands should be "in the interest of humanity, and with the aim of building up an enduring self-supporting and self-administering community in those far-off eastern seas." He also reported that the civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of congress approved April 12, 1900, was in successful operation, that the first legislature elected by the people was to meet on December 1st, then, passing to events in Cuba, he reported that in accordance with his instructions of July 25th, an election of delegates to a constitutional convention had been held, and that this convention had been in session since November 5th. In December the National Civil Service Reform League submitted a report declaring that under McKinley the standard of appointment at home had been lowered as to appointments within his gift, and that the requirements of the merit system had been persistently evaded. About this time much indignation was excited by the president's action with respect to Gen. Charles P. Egan, who was commissary-general during the war with Spain. He had been court-martialed in February, 1899, and dismissed from the service for aspersing the veracity of Gen. Miles before the war investigation commission. His sentence had been commuted to six years' suspension from duty on full pay, and now at Gen. Egan's request the president retired him, with partial pay for life. On March 1st the army appropriation bill was passed, carrying with it several riders, one of which prescribed the relations which Cuba should bear to the United States, upon the acceptance of which the president was authorized to leave the island to administer its own affairs. Another amendment, the Spooner bill, provided that all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine islands should be vested in the president and his appointees, until otherwise provided by congress. Its passage was regarded by the anti imperialists as an act of unchecked despotism. The subject of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which had been much discussed in congress for several years, assumed new importance in 1900. In his annual message of 1898 Pres. McKinley urged definite action by congress during the coming session if a practicable waterway was to be accomplished. Two commissions had reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, and on June 2d the house, by a vote of 225 to 35, passed the Hepburn bill for the construction of a canal across Nicaragua by the United States only. Though formally reported in the senate, action on the bill was deferred until the following session, when that body voted for a canal across Nicaragua under the control, management and ownership of the United States. In December also, what is

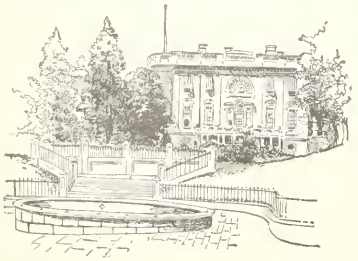


commonly known as the Hay Pauncefote treaty came before the senate for final action. On Feb. 5, 1900, Pres. McKinley transmitted to the senate a convention signed on that day by Sec. Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote, the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain, "to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to remove any objections which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States." This was intended by the contracting parties as a substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was reported to the senate by the committee on foreign relations on March 9th, with amendment to the effect that none of the conditions and stipulations in the first five sections should "apply to measures which the United States might find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order." It having been evident before the close of the first session that the treaty could not be ratified by the senate during that session, postponement of action upon it was secured. On Dec. 20th the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in amended form, was ratified by the senate by a vote of 55 to 18. The first (Foraker) amendment abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer convention; the second (Davis) amendment authorized the United States to defend its interest in the canal; the third struck out the article authorizing the high contracting parties to bring the convention to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it. March 4th was the limit of time for consideration of the treaty; and as no reply had been received from Great Britain by that date, and the senate had taken no further action, the treaty fell dead. The appropriations of the 56th congress amounted to $1,440,062,545. On March 4, 1901, Pres. McKinley began his second term, being the first president since Gen. Grant to succeed himself. In his inaugural address he rebuked the "obstructionists who despair, and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. . . . Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas." He presented to the country a comprehensive survey of the impending situation in regard to the newly acquired possessions, as well as to other national problems. Summarizing the casualties of the war, he said: "It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilous undertakings in blockade and bombardment, and more than 50,000 of our troops were transported to different lands and were engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service 1,668 killed and wounded, and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun, or a flag or a transport or a ship, and, with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner." He requested the members of his cabinet to retain their portfolios, and that body remained unchanged until April, when Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, succeeded Atty.-Gen. Griggs. Important events occurred during the spring and summer of 1901. On March 23d, through the strategy of Gen. Funston, Aguinaldo was captured in the Philippines; and, following his oath of allegiance to the United States, was an address to his fellow countrymen, urging submission to the American government. In June the second Philippine commission, consisting of Judge William H. Taft, Prof. Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide and Prof. Bernard Moses, completed a new code of laws for the islands, arranged a judiciary system, and appointed a judge and law officers. These steps led up to the proclamation, July 4th, of the abolition of military rule, and Judge Taft assumed the duties of civil governor while retaining his place as head of the Philippine commission. In April the first U. S. coaling station to be established on foreign soil was completed by the navy department, in lower California. On May 13th the war department fixed the strength of the regular army on a peace basis at 77,287. A reapportionment act provided that, after March, 1903, the house of representatives should be composed of 386 members as a minimum, by which act the size of the electoral college was increased. During February, 1901, the Cuban constitutional convention finished the draft of a proposed constitution, in which nothing was said regarding the relations of that island to the United States. The Platt rider to the army appropriation bill, passed on March 1, 1901, provided that Cuba must lease or sell coaling stations to the United States; that Cuba was in nowise to contract army debts beyond her financial ability, nor to make any treaties with foreign powers that would subject her in any way to foreign control; that the United States reserved the right to intervene if Cuba failed to protect life and property, maintain its authority or fulfil the international obligations that the United States assumed in the treaty of Paris. These and some minor provisions were bitterly opposed by the Cubans, for the controlling political element in the convention desired complete independence, but on June 12th the

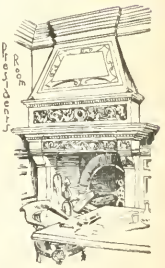


Platt amendment was accepted by a majority of 16 to 11, without alteration. In his annual message of 1899 Pres. McKinley said: "It is our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets." Gradually he modified his views on that point, and the act "temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government" for that island, and signed by him April 12, 1900, authorized the collection of duties upon exports and imports between Porto Rico and the United States. The duties were to be equal to about one-seventh of the rates under the general Dingley act; but they, and all taxes collected in Porto Rico, were to be used for the government and benefit of the island while it was creating a system of taxes that would supply ordinary needs and make it feasible to establish free trade. The Foraker act, as this measure was called, in so far as the tariff was concerned, placed the island upon a colonial, instead of the customary territorial basis; but its revenues began to increase at once, so that by July 25, 1901, the president was able to proclaim free trade with Porto Rico. Meanwhile, the legality of the act was submitted to the U. S. supreme court. On May 27th the court handed down opinions in several cases involving the relations of the United States to its insular possessions, deciding that congress has power under the Constitution, to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the insular possessions, and has the right to levy duty on goods imported into those possessions from the United States, or *vice versa* that the

cession of territory contained in the treaty of Paris, made Porto Rico and the Philippine islands domestic territory of the United States, and subject to full control of congress, which control could be exceeded without reference to that provision of the Constitution requiring "all duties, imports and exercises, to be uniform throughout the United States." The court was not unanimous in its decisions, however, and in one of the most important cases, that of Downes *vs.* United States, four of the judges dissented. Early in the summer the subject of the renomination of Pres. McKinley for a third term was



brought up, but he soon suppressed the discussion by issuing an address June 11th, in which he said: "There are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination if it were tendered me. My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them to do my duty in the ranks of the private citizens." While chief executive, Pres. McKinley traveled more extensively than any of his predecessors. He wished to meet the people, and get their point of view. He took delight in seeing them, and it was his custom to test public opinion in regard to any new departure by thus expressing his views to his fellow-citizens before putting them into practice. During his political and other travels he made speeches in every state from Maine to North Dakota and from Minnesota to Florida. His most important trips made since his accession to the presidency were a visit to the Trans Mississippi exposition at Omaha in October, 1898, a tour of the southern states in December, 1898, and a western tour in the spring of 1901, accompanied by his wife and many members of the cabinet, which was planned to be the most extensive, embracing twenty four states and territories. He was received everywhere with enthusiasm; but no sooner had the party arrived in California than Mrs. McKinley became very seriously ill, and in San Francisco her condition was such that her recovery was despaired of. All engagements were cancelled, and as soon as his wife's condition permitted, they returned to Canton, O., the president's home. In the early days of the growing prosperity which followed the election of McKinley, the citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., had projected an exclusively American exposition to promote commercial and social interests among the states and countries of the western hemisphere. In 1899 congress assisted the enterprise by appropriating $500,000 and inviting the Pan-American countries to participate, and the exposition took place in Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901. It having been arranged that the president should deliver an address to the visitors of the exposition, he took the opportunity to outline a new national programme in the line of reciprocity and free trade in a speech delivered Sept. 5th. It indicated that the nation's growth and prosperity had wrought a complete revolution in the policy of the former "apostle of protection," and so broad and generous was its scope that it disarmed even partisan opposition. After reviewing the advances made in intercommunication between states and nations and referring to the unprecedented prosperity at home, he said: "By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war." The approbation of the nation which followed this gospel of commercial amity—this appeal for the universal brotherhood of man—had hardly died away when the whole world was stunned by an attack on the president's life the day following. While holding a public reception on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 6th, in the Temple of Music, he was shot twice by one Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, who was standing in line to shake the president's hand, and had concealed a revolver in his right hand under a handkerchief. One of the bullets was easily removed; the other, penetrating the stomach, was lodged in the muscles of the back. He was immediately removed to a hospital and after an unsuccessful effort on the part of the physicians in charge to remove the bullet, he was taken to the house of John G. Milburn, president of the exposition. His recovery was at first almost assured, but at the end of a week he grew rapidly worse and succumbed to the wound. His last words were "It is God's way; His will be done, not ours." Throughout the whole civilized world the news of the attack on the president was received with deepest concern and sorrow. His death brought forth unparalleled expressions of sympathy and good will from almost every foreign nation, and memorial services were held generally throughout Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries. The remains were removed to the capitol at Washington on Sept. 16th, and all along the way there was a pathetic demonstration of the sorrow of the people. Bells were tolled; hymns were sung by choral societies; flowers were strewn upon the railway track, and for 450 miles the train ran between two lines of citizens standing with bared heads. Impressive funeral services were held in the capitol, after which the body was removed to Canton, O., for burial, the interment taking place at West Lawn cemetery. The day of the funeral was observed generally throughout the United States as a day of mourning. The murderer, Czolgosz, was given a prompt trial and paid the death penalty for his crime. Pres. McKinley was a man of fine physique and strong constitution and was said



to resemble Daniel Webster in personal appearance, as well as in the simplicity, style and delivery of his addresses and their lofty and disinterested patriotism. He was quiet, dignified and considerate of others, the last probably due to long years of tender and unremitting care for his invalid wife, from whom he was hardly ever absent, even for a day. He was true as steel to his friends, of whom he had more than any other man who had been in American public life. He was unwavering in his integrity, full of tact in overcoming opposition, with a heart full of sympathy for those who toil, and with a private life as spotless as self-sacrificing. "The World's Work" said of him: "The tragedy is the sadder because the president who was murdered was the most popular and highly respected ruler in the world, and by a malign coincidence he was cut off just when the rich results of our broadening national life were giving his administration a far more generous breadth than any recent administration had known. For Pres. McKinley stood for a distinctly new era. He was the head of the state at the happiest time in our history, when a completely reunited nation had forgotten its partisan wrangles in taking the industrial leadership of the world, and when our horizon and influence were widening as they had never widened before. He was peculiarly fitted for leadership at such a time, better fitted, we now see, than his opponents had ever confessed and even than his friends had foreseen. Mr. McKinley grew up into public life in the narrower era that followed the civil war, at a time when all our political activity was a bitter domestic wrangle. But, more sensitive to the broadening influences of later events perhaps than any other public man of his generation, he felt the nation grow, and he grew with it. Indeed, his capacity for growth after middle life has few parallels. . . . Pres. McKinley was more fortunate in the events of his administrations than any of his predecessors, except Washington, under whom the government came into being, and Jefferson, under whom it became continental, and Lincoln, under whom it was preserved. By virtue of the important chain of events, of which the Spanish war was the unexpected beginning, and by our swift rise to industrial supremacy, which occurred during his terms of office, he will stand as one of our historic presidents. He gave political direction to a great national movement, for the nation has grown more in thought and in character these five years than it grew in the preceding thirty. His character and his temperament fitted him admirably for the political guidance of a nation in expansion. How well he guided it we can hardly yet measure. But our increasing strength and more compact union at home and our growing influence abroad are parts of the eloquent testimony that may already be cited." In 1898 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Pres. McKinley by Yale University and by the University of Chicago. He was married, at Canton, O., Jan. 25, 1871, to Ida, daughter of James Saxton, a banker, and had two daughters, both of whom died in infancy. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901.

McKINLEY, Ida (Saxton), was born at Canton, O., June 8, 1847, daughter of James A. and Catherine (Demalt) Saxton. Her grandfather, John Saxton, a native of Huntington, Pa., removed to Canton when it was a village, in 1815, and there founded the "Stark County Repository," which he edited for fifty-six years. Ida Saxton was educated partly in Cleveland and partly at Brook Hall Seminary, Media, Pa. Her health being delicate, she left school at the age of seventeen, and as her father, a banker, believed that every woman should have a business education, she served as his cashier for a time. This experience was followed by a trip to Europe, after which Miss Saxton entered society, though given to it but little time, church and charitable work having stronger attractions for her. Engaging in her manners, with a geniality inherited from both parents, and attractive in person, she had not a few admirers, with one of whom, Maj. McKinley, she had a friendship of long standing. They were married at Canton, Jan. 25, 1871, and began a domestic life whose happiness was clouded only by the loss of their two daughters, Kate and Ida. During her husband's administration as governor of Ohio Mrs. McKinley was debarred by invalidism from appearing in public. When he entered congress she accompanied him to Washington, and during the administration of Pres. Hayes, whose wife was an intimate friend, was a frequent guest at the White House, sometimes presiding there when Mrs. Hayes was absent. During her long illness her husband was most devoted to her, and always planning for her comfort and pleasure. While a member of congress and as governor of Ohio he wrote the majority of his speeches and did his work as much as possible at a desk which he had placed in her room in order that he might be near her, and when he was president he often took his work from the executive chamber in the White House to her private apartments in order to be near her. When the trip to the Pacific coast was planned she was advised to remain in Washington, but she did not wish to be separated from him for such a long period, and she was allowed to become one of the party. The excitement and exertion of the journey proved too much for her, and in California her condition was so serious that she was not expected to recover. She was a communicant in the Presbyterian church until her marriage, and then transferred her membership to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ida McKinley

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, twenty-sixth president of the United States (1901–). For his ancestry, early life and Spanish war record see Vol. IX., p. 21. When his name was first mentioned for the vice-presidency in connection with the re-election of Pres. McKinley, he refused to sanction it, but the popular demand for his nomination was so great that finally he was forced to yield, and he was nominated by acclamation at the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1900. He at once set out on a canvassing tour extending from New York to the far West. The Democrats believed that this speaking tour would help the cause of Bryan, but, as a matter of fact, it was one of the factors that brought about the re-election of McKinley. His speeches showed beyond a doubt that he stood for the things that McKinley believed in and the things that had won the confidence of the American people. Both by his hearty, aggressive Americanism of character and by a sound basis of common sense and conservatism

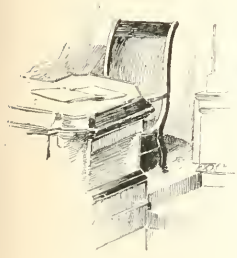
Theodore Roosevelt

that conveyed the assurance that the country would be safe should any unforeseen event occur that would place him in the presidential chair. The assassination of Pres. McKinley while holding a public reception at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, was the unforeseen event. Vice-Pres. Roosevelt arrived in Buffalo September 14th, and at the residence of his friend, Ansley Wilcox, the oath of office was administered by U. S. District Judge John R. Hazel, of Buffalo. Theodore Roosevelt entered upon the presidency at an age (forty-three years) far below that of all his predecessors except two. Gen. Grant was forty-seven and Franklin Pierce was forty nine at the time of taking the oath of office, and he was the first of the presidents to be born and brought up in a large city (New York). Throughout his entire career he had been an ardent advocate and unvarying upholder of civil service reform. As governor of New York state he applied his principles so thoroughly to its laws and service that that state had at the time he left the gubernatorial chair the most thoroughgoing civil service reform law in the United States. Upon his accession Pres. Roosevelt immediately announced that it would be his aim "to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of Pres. McKinley for the peace and prosperity and the honor of our beloved country," and he requested all the members of the existing cabinet to retain their portfolios. His first official act was to appoint Sept. 19th as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. At the Bicentenial celebration of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1901, the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him.

HOBART, Garret Augustus, vice-president of the United States (1897–99), was born at Long Branch, Monmouth co., N. J., June 3, 1844, son of Addison Willard and Sophia (Vandeveer) Hobart. The Hobart family is an old one in New England, and has been one of the most representative of the colonial stocks of New Hampshire. His father, a native of New Hampshire, removed to New Jersey in early life, and, after teaching school for awhile, became a farmer. His mother belonged to the old Vandeveer family of Flatbush, Long Island, and the son was named after her brother, Garret A. Vandeveer. He was educated in the district schools of Keyport, N. J., where the family had settled soon after his birth, and having completed his preparation for college in a neighboring classical school, entered the sophomore class at Rutgers in 1860. After his graduation in 1863 he taught school for several months at Marlborough, N. J., and then began the study of law in the office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, N. J. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and three years later was made a counsellor-at-law. In the latter year he was admitted to a partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of Tuttle & Hobart. In 1871 he was elected city solicitor of Paterson, and in the following year became counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Passaic county. Although personally popular, a master of his profession, and one of the largest practitioners in Paterson, he appeared in court very infrequently, and this fact is explained by his constant effort to secure a just and amicable settlement of disputes without recourse to public trial. This eminently judicial quality of mind, which distinguished the whole of his after career, gave to Mr. Hobart an unusual political advantage. In 1872 he was elected to the state assembly from Paterson, and was continuously re-elected until 1875, when he declined renomination. He was chosen speaker of the house in his second term, and so continued until the end of his service. In 1877 he was a successful candidate for state senator from Passaic county, and was re eleeted in 1879 and 1881, being president of the senate in his last term, after which he declined renomination. He was a member of important committees, including the judiciary, revision of the laws and elections. He was a Republican candidate for the U. S. senate in 1884, but failed of election on account of his party being in a minority in the legislature. During his legislative career he discovered the greatest parliamentary tact, and few of his decisions as presiding officer were ever successfully challenged. Although at that time his party was in a hopeless minority in both his state and city, he received the largest vote ever cast for the Republican legislature, and led his ticket at every election. During his legislative service he was five times offered a congressional nomination, but as often declined it. In 1879 he was elected to the Republican state committee, and served as its chairman for eleven years from 1880. During this period he attained prominence in New Jersey politics for his strenuous efforts to dislodge the Democratic party, which then controlled nearly every office in the state. This work, undertaken against the greatest discouragements, resulted in Republican victory in 1893. In 1884, 1893 and 1896 he was a delegate to the national Republican conventions, and on each occasion was unanimously elected a member of the national Republican committee, of which he was chairman during 1892–96. While engaged in these public services Mr. Hobart conducted a vast practice, not only in litigated causes, but in many fiduciary capacities. His first important assignment in the latter category was the receivership of the New Jersey Midland Railway Co., and his administration of its affairs resulted in the return of the property to the stockholders in a solvent condition. He then became receiver of the Montclair Railroad Co., the Jersey City and Albany steamboat line, and the First National Bank, Newark, N. J. In the case of the last named institution, which failed in 1880, he accomplished the payment of the bank depositors in less than six months. In the administration of all business trusts he used the most scrupulous care in attending to the minutest detail, and it has been said that such was the extraordinary tenacity of his memory that he was capable of perfectly remembering the most complicated situations as well as a multitude of simple related facts. His executive ability and judgment was of so high a quality that public confidence was invariably enlisted for any scheme with which he was associated. This fact was fully explained by his intimate friend, Atty.-Gen. Griggs (formerly governor) when he attributed to Mr. Hobart "the clearest intellect, the largest business capacity, and the keenest intuition of any man I ever knew." This same gentleman previously said: "It is a peculiarity of Mr. Hobart that he never makes a mistake. He seems intuitively to know what to do, no matter what the emergency may be, and had he hours and days to consider the subject he could not reach a better decision than he does at a jump, as it were." Among the various business enterprises, over forty in number, with which he was associated at various times were the Passaic Water Co.; the Paterson Railway Co.; the Morris County Railroad Co., of which he was president; the First National Bank of Paterson; the Paterson Savings Institution; the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad; the Edison Electric Illuminating Co.; the Barbour Flax Spinning Co., and the American Cotton Seed

Garret A Hobart

Oil Co., in all of which he was a director. In many of these he also held the place of legal adviser. From December, 1895, to March, 1897, Mr. Hobart was one of three arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association. He received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1896. His notable activity in the business and public life of New Jersey had won for him a national reputation as the most popular man in his state, and even before his nomination for the vice-presidency in 1896 his name had been repeatedly coupled with that of Mr. McKinley to head the Republican national ticket. At the Republican national convention in 1896 Mr. Hobart was presented by Judge John F. Fort, of New Jersey, and was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 533½ against 358½ for all others. To his earnestness in behalf of his party at this time the ultimate breakdown of his unusually robust constitution is attributed. He gave himself without reserve to the cause, and by his valuable counsels contributed immensely to its success. As vice-president he defeated the senate resolution granting the Filipinos independence on the same terms as the Cubans. In addition to his regular official duties, he was a constant adviser of the president, and particularly during the trying period of the Spanish war his wide experience and keen intuition were of the greatest service. It was also due to his tact and address that several difficult problems, which had embarrassed the administration, were effectually solved. On the day after his death Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York, said: "Mr. Hobart occupied the very trying position of one with great titular rank who nevertheless was not supposed to have any active share in formulating the policy of the government and helping carry it through. What he did was done not by force of position, but by force of character, his rare tact, his extraordinary common sense, and the impression of sincerity he created upon every man with whom he was brought in contact." Previous to his incumbency the British minister in Washington had always taken precedence over every one but the president, but Mr. Hobart asserted his own right to this distinction, and was supported by Pres. McKinley. After some diplomatic correspondence Sir Julian Pauncefote yielded. Early in 1899 Mr. Hobart's unceasing application to duty resulted in the complete undermining of his health, and after several months of severe illness he returned to his home in Paterson, having relinquished all public business. He was succeeded as presiding officer of the U. S. senate by Sen. William P. Frye, of Maine. According to the provisions of the law of 1886, the office of vice-president vacated by death shall remain vacant until the next presidential election. Mr. Hobart's death was the occasion of profound grief throughout the country, and sorrow and high appreciation were expressed by all public officials irrespective of political affiliations. He was married, July 21, 1869, to Jennie, daughter of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, N. J., by whom he had a daughter, Fannie, who died in 1895, and a son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr. He died at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21, 1899.



VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

SHERMAN, John, secretary of state (1897–98), and secretary of the treasury under Pres. Hayes. (See vol. III., p. 198).

DAY, William Rufus, secretary of state, was born at Ravenna, Portage co., O., April 17, 1849, son of Luther and Emily (Spalding) Day. His father was a lawyer of wide repute, who had served two terms on the supreme bench of his state. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Rufus P. Spalding, a member of congress from Ohio; and his great-grandfather, Zephaniah Swift, was chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and author of Swift's "Digest." Young Day began his education in the local public schools, and in 1866 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1872, studying chiefly law and literature. During a part of this time he acted as librarian of the law library of the University. He established himself at Canton, O., where he began practice with William A. Lynch. The firm afterward included David B. Day and Austin Lynch and speedily acquired an extended reputation and large practice, Mr. Day being the chief dependence of the firm in the courts. He continued his practice until 1886, when he was elected to the bench of the court of common pleas, under the unusual circumstances of being the nominee of both parties. He remained in this position, however, but a short time, his private business making such demands upon him that he was forced to resign. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison judge of the U. S. district court for the northern district of Ohio, but because of failing health declined the office. At Canton he formed a strong personal friendship with Mr. McKinley, and during the presidential campaign of 1896 gave up much of his time to politics, often sacrificing his own interests. In March, 1897, at Pres. McKinley's request, Mr. Day became assistant secretary to John Sherman, secretary of state, temporarily abandoning law practice, and on the resignation of Mr. Sherman, he became the latter's successor by appointment, April 25th, 1898. War had already been declared against Spain and the United States was menaced with interference by some of the European powers, while actual annoyance on the part of Germany and the most obnoxious conduct on that of the press and people of France had been manifested. To a great extent he was dependent upon the permanent staff of the department for guidance in matters of form in conducting the negotiations before and during the war, but he displayed personal skill in diplomacy, and through his efforts was brought about that *entente cordiale* with European governments which confined the conflict to the powers directly concerned. On July 26, 1898, Spain sued for peace, and on Aug. 12th the peace protocol was signed by Sec. Day on the part of the United States, and the French ambassador, Cambon, on the part of Spain. The protocol required on the part of both Spain and the United States the appointment of not more than five commissioners, to meet in Paris not later than Oct. 1st, then and there to negotiate a treaty of peace, which, when ratified according to the constitutional forms of the two countries, should be considered binding upon them both in accordance with its terms. The names of the members of the peace commission on the part of the United States were announced Sept. 9th as follows, William R. Day, secretary of state; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, U. S. senators, and Whitelaw Reid, journalist. The commission sailed from New York, Sept. 17th, and the sittings began in Paris, Oct. 1st, under the presidency of Mr. Day in regard to the American commission. The conferences were held in secret and were concluded on Dec. 10th, when they

William R. Day

of peace was signed. The members of the American commission returned immediately to the United States, and Mr. Day presented the signed treaty to the president, by whom it was laid before congress early in January, 1899. Mr. Day had been succeeded in his office of secretary of state by Col. John Hay, previously ambassador to England, and now declared his intention to retire from public life and return to the practice of law in Canton. He was appointed in February, 1899, U. S. circuit judge of the 6th judicial circuit, which position he now holds. Mr. Day's manners are reserved, though extremely courteous; he is a fluent speaker, whether in court or on the stump, and is at all times an effective orator. He was married, in 1875, to Mary E., daughter of Louis Schaefer, a prominent citizen of Canton; they have four children, William L., Luther, Stephen and Rufus.

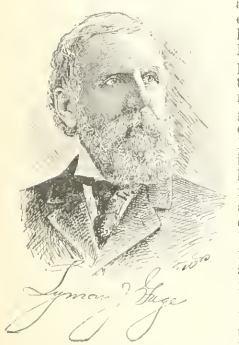
HAY, John, secretary of state, was born at Salem, Washington co., Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, son of Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay. The first of his ancestors to come to this country, John Hay, who was descended from a Scotch family which had emigrated to Germany, settled in Virginia in 1750. Adam, son of John, a soldier in the revolutionary army and a personal friend of Washington, migrated to Kentucky, whence John, grandson of the emigrant, removed to Illinois, preferring to live in a free state. John, third to bear the name, grew up with a love for books and learning, his tastes being fostered by his father, a prosperous physician, and by his mother, who was the daughter of Rev. David A. Leonard, of Rhode Island. Young Hay was graduated at Brown University in 1858, after taking high rank as a scholar, especially in English composition, and immediately began the study of law at Springfield, Ill., in the office of his uncle, an intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln. There, besides qualifying himself for the bar, he learned his first lessons in practical politics, and made the acquaintance of the leaders of the Republican party. He took part also in the campaign of 1860 as a writer and speaker, and in 1861, after gaining admission to the supreme court of Illinois, he accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Washington as assistant secretary. He also acted later as his adjutant and aide-de-camp, and served in the field for a time under Gens. Hunter and Gillmore, with the rank of major and assistant adjutant general, chiefly to gain information for the president. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. The relations Hay sustained to Mr. Lincoln were almost filial. Soon after Pres. Lincoln's death he was appointed secretary of legation at Paris and remained there for two years, several times being in charge; in 1867–68 was secretary of legation and charge d'affaires at Vienna; in 1869 was appointed secretary of legation to Spain. Returning to the United States in 1870, Col. Hay held an editorial position on the New York "Tribune" for five years, and was regarded by Horace Greeley as the most brilliant writer that had ever entered the office. Journalism had few attractions for him, however, and in 1875 he removed to Cleveland, O., and ten years later to Washington. During the administration of Pres. Hayes he was first assistant secretary of state under Mr. Evarts, serving from Nov. 1, 1879, until May 3, 1881. In the latter year he acted as president of the international sanitary congress, held in Washington, and for about seven months was editor-in-chief of the New York "Tribune" during the absence in Europe of Whitelaw Reid. From 1876 to 1900 inclusive Col. Hay took an active part in presidential canvasses, and though in later years he appeared less often as a platform speaker, his influence in national politics was considerable. When Pres. McKinley began his first term, in 1897, he was constrained to offer the office of secretary of state to John Sherman, and Hay, who was his personal choice, was appointed instead ambassador to Great Britain. By his familiarity with the chief modern languages of Europe, his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs and men, and his broad ideas on subjects of international interest, he more than any other public man was fitted for the position. His services during the eighteen months at the court of St. James were of the greatest importance in promoting a spirit of amity between the two countries, and the attitude of friendly neutrality which Great Britain assumed upon the outbreak of the Spanish war may be ascribed largely to his diplomacy. His public addresses, which were models of tact and good taste, contributed in no small degree to the popularity he acquired in England. When William R. Day resigned his position in McKinley's cabinet as secretary of state Col. Hay was recalled to succeed him, and entered upon the duties of his new office Sept. 30, 1898. The rumor that he was about to retire from the ambassadorship caused deep regret in England, the "Westminster Gazette" observing: "While an American before all, none could have worked more effectually to foster the growing Anglo-American sentiment. The recall of Mr. Hay, while a gain to his country, would be no slight loss to ours." In 1898–99 he secured a modus vivendi with Great Britain which provided a temporary boundary line through disputed territory on the Alaskan coast without surrendering to Canada any of the tide-water privileges for which she was really contending. The way for new negotiations to determine the permanent boundary line was thus opened. The history of what is popularly known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relative to an interoceanic canal, which was formulated by Sec. Hay and submitted to the senate Feb. 5, 1900, is given in the biography of Pres. McKinley on pages 6—7 of this volume. When, in December, 1900, the senate amended the treaty so as to virtually force England to reject it, Sec. Hay, unlike most men, did not resign in pique, for that would have been as foreign to his code as it would have been for him to retire because he was crushed by a great sorrow. In September, 1899, he secured from the great powers a formal declaration in favor of the "open door" policy in China, practically a formal recognition of the right of the United States to the "open door" under its commercial treaties with that empire. This feat of diplomacy was remarkable for the wisdom and originality of its conception, for the skill and rapidity with which it was executed, and it gave proof that the United States had become a world power. During Great Britain's war with the Boers in South Africa the United States stood neutral, and Sec. Hay succeeded in preventing any concerted attack upon Great Britain, thus preserving peace in Europe. Through his efforts a satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question was effected in 1899, and Great Britain withdrew from all territorial interest, leaving the islands divided between Germany and the United States, the latter gaining the most valuable harbor in the South seas, while retaining all its commercial rights in the whole group. He was concerned in the various treaties of reciprocity negotiated in 1899, and through the American delegates to the universal peace congress in the same year exerted an influence in that body, placing on record in its proceedings a strong assertion of the Monroe

John Hay

doctrine. The state of affairs in China became such that in 1900 the United States was forced into temporary alliance with foreign powers to preserve its treaty rights and the lives of its citizens throughout the empire, a detailed account of which and of the chief events is given in the sketch of Pres. McKinley. The forces sent to China on receipt of the news that the legations in Pekin were in peril were instructed to meet any emergency that might occur, but to refrain from combinations with foreigners in any matters in which this country had no concern. In accordance with this pacific policy, which was scrupulously adhered to, Sec. Hay on July 3d addressed a note to the powers declaring that the aims of the United States involved no war against the Chinese nation, but instead the securing of permanent peace and safety to the empire, the preservation of its integrity, the protection of all rights guaranteed to friendly powers, and the safeguarding for the world of the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the empire. In less than twelve days the Chinese government disavowed responsibility for the outrages that had been committed, and through Sec. Hay solicited Pres. McKinley's offices in bringing about peace. Assuming that the imperial government was sincere in its protestations, and that it was unable to put down the Boxer rebellion, our government called upon it to give assurance that the foreign ministers, besieged in Pekin, were still alive, and to put them in communication with their respective governments. The first intelligence that the foreigners in Pekin were alive was obtained, and the first demand that the members of the legations be released was made by Sec. Hay. When the European powers were crying for blood, clamoring for the heads of men who were suspected, but not convicted, of complicity in the Boxer outrages, Sec. Hay gave the world a lesson in moderation as well as humanity. The open manner in which the United States conducted negotiations from the beginning; its insistence that the Boxer movement was a local uprising, and not a general outbreak justifying a general war; its willingness to accede to any reasonable proposal made by China, and its attitude as a pacificator, and not an aggrandizer, made its influence with that country predominant, and the results are destined to be far reaching, not the least of them being the greater share in the commercial exploitation of China. The course of Sec. Hay—for the policy of our government was planned and executed by him—satisfied even the anti-administration journals, and in an article entitled, "American Leadership in China" (May 9, 1901), the New York "Evening Post" remarked: "In those haggard days last July and August it was the American secretary of state who maintained his faith, in the face of the jeering chancelleries of Europe, that the legations in Pekin were holding out. It has since become easy for the powers to trust the educated Chinese ambassadors, to lean upon the great Chinese viceroys. Mr. Hay did it then. A very simple thing, but it occurred to no one else to do it. Genius might be defined as a knack of doing the easy and natural things which other people immediately curse themselves for not having thought of doing. Genius for statecraft, at any rate, lay that way in the Chinese difficulty, and it will be to the lasting honor of American diplomacy that it was an American diplomat who displayed it." At an earlier date the same journal said: "That the American claim for indemnity in China should be an example of moderation was to be expected, and the proposal to the other powers to reduce their joint claim to a sum within the power of China to pay, is but in keeping with our government's clear cut and honorable attitude throughout these negotiations. It has, perhaps, saved the whole situation that this country and Japan have refused to reckon indemnities *a la Russe*, and have, through their own moderation gained the right to appeal for a like wisdom on the part of the more grasping powers. Nothing could show better than the present instance that it is a genuine moral ascendancy that our government has gained in Chinese councils. Our small military contingent played its part well, but it was the steadfastness of our administration in opposing one or two simple principles of international morality to the suspicions and covert desires of the other powers that really gained us the primacy. And, curiously enough for such as deny that ordinary morals have aught to do with policy, this simple and honorable attitude is likely enough to pass in history for high diplomacy." In 1901 Mr. Hay succeeded in bringing to a satisfactory close the long standing controversy with Turkey over questions arising from the Armenian disturbances. The Porte in July granted an irade for the rebuilding of the wrecked missions and for the extension of Robert College at Constantinople, and paid the indemnity of $95,000 for damages done to American missionaries and citizens. A man of profound convictions, Sec. Hay has carried his religion into his daily life—not that one ever hears him talking it or setting up a moral code which he would force upon his neighbor, but it governs all that he does and it rules his life. The foundation of all religion, it has been said, is charity and justice, and those two cardinal virtues find their full measure in Sec. Hay. His innate love of justice and his scrupulous regard for the rights of others follow as a natural corollary to his boundless charity, for the charitable man must necessarily be the just man. It is this characteristic which has enabled Sec. Hay to win so many diplomatic triumphs, and which has made his administration of the state department ever memorable in American history. At the time Sec. Hay became editor in chief of the New York "Tribune" (1881), he was, perhaps, better known as an author than as a journalist, having published "Castilian Days," studies of Spanish life and character (1871); "Pike County Ballads and Other Pieces" (1871), and a "Translation of Emilio Castelar's Treatise on the Republican Movement in Europe" (1875). The "Ballads," some of which were written in his college days, acquired great popularity, especially "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches," but they were over-praised at the time, and are held in slight esteem by their originator. For several years, beginning in 1881, his time was given chiefly to the preparation of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. After publication as a serial in the "Century Magazine" in 1887–89, it appeared in book form in ten volumes, and immediately took place with the masterpieces of biography, being regarded as the most comprehensive work on its subject. He published a volume of poems in 1890, and he has been credited with the authorship of a novel, the "Bread Winners." He received the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater in 1897, from Western Reserve University in 1891, and from Princeton in 1901. In 1874 he was married to Clara L., daughter of Amasa and Julia A. (Gleason) Stone, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Adelbert Stone (1876–1901), was graduated at Yale in 1898, was his father's secretary in London, and remained in the embassy in the same capacity after Mr. Hay returned to Washington. After a trip around the world as captain's clerk on an army transport he took part in the Philippine campaign, evincing great courage in various battles. From December, 1899, until the spring of 1901 he was U. S. consul at Pretoria, South Africa, and although the youngest of all the consuls was yet rarely the most efficient of the consular corps. He gained the [illegible]

esteem of the Boers and of the British, and displayed such marked diplomatic talents that no doubt he would have distinguished himself had his life been spared. Shortly before his death Pres. McKinley appointed him his private secretary. Mr. Hay, while attending a reunion of his class at Yale, was killed by an accidental fall, June 23, 1901. The elder of Sec. Hay's daughters, Helen, has published "Verses" (1898); "The Little Boy Book" (1899), and the "Rose of Dawn," a poem of the South Seas (1901).

GAGE, Lyman Judson, secretary of the treasury, was born at De Ruyter, Madison co., N. Y., June 28, 1836, son of Eli A., and Mary Cornelia (Judson) Gage. He is descended from Thomas Gage, who emigrated from England to Yarmouth, Cape Cod, about 1640. His son Benjamin had a son Thomas, who settled in Dutchess county, N. Y. About 1800 Ebenezer, son of the last named Thomas, became a resident of Madison county, N. Y. He had a family of several sons, one of whom, Justus, was the grandfather of Lyman Judson. All those named were farmers, except Eli A., who for a time lived at Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he engaged in commercial business. The son received a common school education in his native county of Madison, and upon removal to Oneida county he had for a short time the advantages of Rome Academy. Upon the removal of his father to Chicago in 1855, he entered, in a subordinate position, a banking institution in that city. He rose rapidly through the various grades until in 1868 he became cashier of the First National Bank and in 1882 its president, as in fact he had been its manager for many years. Under his guidance it not only survived several trying periods in the history of the rapidly growing city, but it came to be a leading and at times the most powerful bank in the United States. Its stock, in 1868, was worth not more than par, and notwithstanding dividends of ten per cent. paid annually since that time, the value of principal invested therein has increased sixfold. It was one of the institutions to survive the crisis of the great fire of 1871, and the panic, no less destructive of value, of 1873. In those days of wrecks it stood as an example to other banks and by its moral influence sustained several which would have otherwise gone to the wall. Distinguished as have been Mr Gage's achievements in building up a powerful banking house, they are, while better known, perhaps, not to be compared with successes involved in the municipal growth of Chicago. The increase in population from 60,000 to nearly 2,000,000 gave full employment to his energies, both in relation to the social and economic problems incidental to such a development and to the enormous expansion of business affairs of the bank to which he was related. Although actively participating in the solution of those municipal problems which always confront members of a free society he eschewed politics as the word is understood, and constantly declined invitations to public office. There is scarcely any stage of development in the city's growth where his influence has not been felt. In civic matters as well as in business affairs he took a prominent and useful part. He was the first president of the Civic Federation of Chicago, a large organization composed of citizens representing all classes and creeds. This association has now had an honorable and useful history, having taken for years past an influential part in securing needed municipal reform. With the incipiency of the World's fair project in 1893, he was appointed by the mayor of Chicago chairman of the finance committee, and through his aids and subordinates succeeded in raising by voluntary subscription towards that enterprise between five and six millions of dollars. Upon the organization of the board of forty-five directors he was unanimously chosen president, and by his energy, patience, skill and tact carried the undertaking through the most trying period of its history. He organized the Chicago Clearing House Association, was its president for a number of years, and always a member of the executive committee. He has three times been president of the American Bankers' Association and president of the Commercial Club of Chicago, a strong organization limited in number to sixty and composed only of representative business men. He was one of the first to discover that in the cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population of Chicago the elements of dissatisfaction and disorganization found good breeding ground. This was made apparent by such events as the Haymarket riot and other anarchistic disturbances. He therefore organized what became known as the Economic Conferences, bringing together all classes of citizens, rich and poor, ignorant and cultivated, that they might in friendly discussion learn one another's wrongs and together consider the remedy. He wrote the platform of the organization; one upon which citizens of all kinds could stand, and for three years during the winter himself led discussions in conjunction with representatives of socialism and other forms of revolutionary tendencies. The certain result was a better feeling among the classes, a better understanding among the masses, and benefit to the city's social and moral status. He has contributed much by his pen to the public causes in which he has been interested. When in the early seventies the growth of the greenback movement became pronounced he was active in organizing the Honest Money League which began a campaign of education against the rapidly spreading movement for a permanent paper currency. His writings at that time were widely circulated and doubtless contributed much towards arresting the spread of the movement. He is a clear writer and his style possesses much literary merit. He has the happy faculty of stating the truth attractively and convincingly. His public addresses and state papers are likely long to be referred to as authority on the subjects of which they treat. The national treasury is so closely identified with the business life of the country that it needs must have at its head a careful and experienced financier. When, at the close of the memorable campaign of 1896, during which questions relating to the currency of the country overwhelmed all other issues, resulting in the election of Pres. McKinley, Mr. Gage was called upon to preside over the treasury department, there was universal agreement that the selection was one which could not have been more fittingly made. His conduct of national finances during the war with Spain added greatly to his reputation. A loan of $200,000,000 having been decided upon to meet the expenses of the conflict, the people were appealed to, congress on June 13, 1898, authorizing an issue of bonds to that amount at three per cent. interest. Much doubt was expressed whether bonds having so low a rate could be sold except at a discount, but the response was immediate and the entire loan was absorbed by individual offers for amounts less than $4,500, the number of persons applying being 320,000. In his first



annual report (the first treasury report for thirty years which had to do with expenditures in war), Sec. Gage said: "The experiment may be considered a justifiable one and it worked out in a way to strengthen the national credit. The fact that it was covered by subscriptions many times over, exhibited to all countries the spirit of the people as nothing else could, and instantly impressed other powers with a sense of the resources at command of the United States should a larger struggle arise." In the same report he urged the reformation of the national banking system in order that it might be made effective to commercial and industrial needs, and to this end called for the elimination in a safe and proper way, of the injurious interference in our currency system by the legal tender paper money of the government. Mr. Gage has been twice married, and has one son, now engaged in business in Chicago.

ALGER, Russell A., secretary of war and governor of Michigan. (See Vol. V., p. 276.)

ROOT, Elihu, secretary of war, was born at Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845, son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root, who were of English descent. His father was for many years professor of mathematics in Hamilton College. Elihu Root was graduated at Hamilton College in 1864. During the ensuing year he was an instructor in the academy at Rome, N. Y., and then studied law under John N. Pomeroy, at Rochester, completing the course at the law school of the University of New York. Immediately after graduation, in 1867, he entered the law office of Man & Parsons, New York city. In 1868 he formed his first partnership with John N. Strahan, and this continued until 1876, when a new partnership was formed, with Willard Bartlett, now one of the judges of the supreme court of New York. A third partnership was formed in 1886 with Samuel B. Clarke. He became counsel for and director in several banks, attorney for several steam railroads, and the chief adviser of the syndicate controlling the Broadway railroad; also counsel for many private corporations. He was counsel for William M. Tweed and James H. Ingersoll in the matters arising out of the frauds perpetrated upon the county of New York by the Tweed ring; was one of the counsel for the sugar trust in its various litigations; was counsel for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will case, and in the suit of Branogh *vs.* Smith growing out of the claims of the alleged Irish heirs against the Stewart estate. He represented Hamilton College in the Fayerweather will case; acted for the executors in the Hoyt and Hector C. Havemeyer will cases, and was one of the counsel for the contestants in the Hammersley will case. The defence of Police Commissioners French and Wheeler in the proceedings to remove them from office was conducted by him, as was that of Inspector Williams, of Fire Chief McCabe in the proceedings by the fire commissioners to remove him from office, and of Commissioner Post in the attempt of Mayor Grant to remove the dock commissioners. Mr. Root was counsel for Robert Ray Hamilton and for his executors after his death; represented Shipman, Larocque and Choate in their action against the Bank of the State of New York arising out of Bedell's forgeries, and was counsel in numerous electric light cases and in the Yale lock infringement suit. Mr. Root was connected with the reform movement in 1871, and was the Republican candidate for judge of the court of common pleas in 1879, but though running ahead of his ticket he was defeated. As chairman of the Republican county committee during 1886 and 1887 he accomplished an amount of work that was remarkable in one having so much to do as a professional man; for many years, also, he was executive member of the 21st assembly district. Eloquence and a ready wit made him popular as a campaign speaker, and in the early years of his life in New York city he was often called upon to serve in that capacity. Of recent years he has appeared infrequently upon the platform, but his speech at Canton, O., during the presidential campaign of 1900, was considered to be the equal of any he had delivered. In March, 1883, Pres. Arthur appointed Mr. Root U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, and he held that office until July, 1885. He was delegate-at-large to the state constitutional convention of 1894 and chairman of the judiciary committee. Gov. Roosevelt had the highest opinion of his ability, and any one of several offices at the governor's disposal was within reach if Mr. Root had been seeking for honors. In the opinion of Pres. McKinley, Mr. Root would have conferred honor on his native country by becoming ambassador to England, but the resignation, in July, 1898, of Russell A. Alger, secretary of war, afforded another opportunity of utilizing his services, and on Aug. 1st Mr. Root entered the cabinet. He quickly checked the demoralization that was spreading in the army, due to a quarrel between Adj.-Gen. Corbin and Maj.-Gen. Miles, and during a protracted illness of Sec. Hay performed the chief burdens of the department of state in addition to his own. A plan for the reorganization of the army, formulated by him, has among its features the establishment of a war college and a modification of the seniority rule, giving selection a part in promotion. Mr. Root is a member of the Union League, Century, Players' and Metropolitan clubs of New York city.

Elihu Root

LONG, John D., secretary of the navy and governor of Massachusetts. (See Vol. II., p. 121.)

BLISS, Cornelius Newton, secretary of the interior, was born at Fall River, Mass., Jan. 26, 1833, son of Asahel Newton and Irene Borden (Luther) Bliss. The family is of English origin, the earliest American ancestor being Thomas Bliss, a native of Belstone, Devonshire, who emigrated to New England in 1635. From him the line of descent runs through Jonathan and Miriam Harmon; Jonathan and Miriam Carpenter; Lieut. Ephraim and Rachel Carpenter; Capt. Jonathan and Lydia Wheeler, and Asahel and Deborah (Martin) Bliss, the grandparents of Sec. Bliss. His mother also was of English descent, and her ancestors, the Luthers, were early settlers in New England, being identified with the founding of Taunton, Mass., in 1637. Asahel Newton Bliss, a farmer and merchant of Rehoboth, Mass., died when Cornelius was an infant, and his widow was married later to Edward S. Keep, they in 1840 removed to New Orleans, leaving the boy with relatives in Fall River. There he remained until he was fourteen years of age, when he rejoined his mother, completed his education at the New Orleans high school and then for a year was employed in his stepfather's counting room. At the end of that period he went to Boston, and in 1848 entered the service of James M. Beebe & Co., at that time the largest importing jewelry and plate house in the United States. Here he displayed a natural instinct for business and a faculty to observe, while energy in pushing the interests of his employers caused his advancement until at twenty-one partner. The firm dissolved partnership in 1859

and Mr. Bliss connected himself with John S. and Eben Wright & Co., of Boston, but soon after visited New York city to establish a branch of the Boston house. This he organized under the firm name of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, selling agents for many of the best known New England manufacturers. The firm merged into Bliss, Fabyan & Co., became one of the most thoroughly accredited houses of the United States, and is known the world over. Besides transacting an enormous general business they represent the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., the Otis Co., the Androscoggin Co., the Bates Mill, American Printing Co., and many others. Thus,

Cornelius N. Bliss

Mr. Bliss necessarily attained great prominence and naturally his services are frequently sought by powerful corporate and vested interests. He is a director and president of the Fourth National Bank (once having served as its acting president); the Central Trust Co.; American Surety Co.; Equitable Life Assurance Co.; Home Insurance Co., and other institutions, the Union League Club, and a governor and treasurer of the New York Hospital. Mr. Bliss served as a delegate to city, county and state conventions, and in 1884 was chairman of a committee appointed to attend the Republican national convention at Chicago for the purpose of urging the nomination of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency. During Arthur's term he declined a cabinet position. In 1885 Mr. Bliss declined to have his name mentioned in the New York state convention at Saratoga as a candidate for the governorship; nevertheless he received a large complimentary vote on that occasion. He was chairman of the New York state Republican committee in 1887 and again in 1888, and was treasurer of the Republican national committee in 1892. In the presidential campaign of 1888 his great executive ability was displayed in the canvass which resulted in carrying the state for Harrison and Morton, thus securing the election of the Republican ticket, as New York was conceded to be the pivotal state in the contest. In 1889–90 he was a member of the international American conference, held in Washington. Appointed secretary of the interior by Pres. McKinley, he served from March 4, 1897, until Feb. 20, 1899, when, for private and personal reasons, he retired. Mr. Bliss is president of the American Protective Tariff League for the dissemination of protective doctrine, to combat the influence exerted by the Cobden Club and American Tariff Reform Club in this country. He is a member of the Union, Century, Union League, Riding, Players', Merchants' and Metropolitan clubs and New England Society. Mr. Bliss was married, in 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Avery Plumer, of Boston, by whom he has a daughter and a son living.

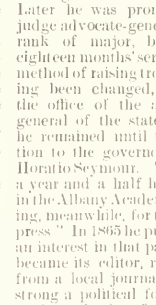
HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, secretary of the interior, was born in Mobile, Ala., June 12, 1835, son of Henry and Anne (Erwin) Hitchcock, and brother of Henry Hitchcock. (See page 196.) He was educated in New Haven, Conn., and in 1851 removed to St. Louis, where he was engaged in business until 1860, when he went to China, having relatives settled there, and entered the mercantile house of Oliphant & Co. He remained in China twelve years, and then returned to America, and to St. Louis, where he soon became prominent in business affairs. He was president of several important manufacturing concerns, and controlled large railroad interests. His business affairs, chiefly connected with the tariff, made him a frequent visitor to Washington, and he there made the acquaintance of William McKinley, which afterwards ripened into a warm personal friendship. This fact, and his recognized ability and knowledge of the world, and especially his familiarity with affairs in China, caused his nomination to the U. S. senate, in August, 1897, by Pres. McKinley, as ambassador to Russia. This important office he continued to hold until December, 1898, when the president cabled to Mr. Hitchcock the offer of a position in his cabinet: that of secretary of the interior, made vacant by the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss. The offer was accepted, and the senate confirmed the appointment at once. "Ambassador Hitchcock"—said the New York "Tribune" at the time—"was selected by Pres. McKinley to represent the United States at this court by reason of the president's personal knowledge of his special fitness to strengthen the commercial relations between the United States and Russia, and to find a market for surplus American manufactured articles. Nothing succeeds like success, and the immense increase in the orders for American products from Russia during the last year is conclusive evidence of Mr. Hitchcock's success as the representative of a great manufacturing and exporting nation. It has elicited favorable comments from the correspondents of the leading newspapers in Europe, who commended his example to the representatives of other nations. The importance and the character of the services rendered the United States by Ambassador Hitchcock during the Spanish-American war by keeping the Russian government and representatives of European governments represented at this court advised as to the causes that led to and issues involved in the war, as well as the facts relating to the transfer of the Philippine Islands, most probably never will be known, as they were necessarily secret in their nature, and consisted of private conferences with the foreign office and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps, keeping them advised as to the progress of the war, and placing documents before them giving the American view of questions that might be raised concerning the policy of the United States. For this he was repeatedly thanked." He was held in high esteem at court and in society, and his departure elicited expressions of deep regret. His acceptance enabled Pres. McKinley to restore that balance in the cabinet between the East and West which had been lost through changes and retirements, the West having again four out of the eight portfolios. Sec. Hitchcock is a man of large wealth, having been for many years president of the Crystal Plate Glass Co., of Crystal City, Mo., one of the richest firms in that manufacture in the country.

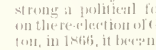
Ethan A. Hitchcock

GARY, James Albert, postmaster-general of the United States, was born in Uncasville, New London co., Conn., Oct. 22, 1833, son of James Sullivan and Pamelia (Forrest) Gary. The family is of English descent, the founder of the American line having been John Gary, a Lancashire farmer, who came to America in 1712 with his brother, James. The latter settled in Massachusetts, and John Gary

in New Hampshire, where he died in early manhood, leaving a large family. One of his sons, also named John Gary, was the father of James Sullivan Gary, and grandfather of James A. Gary. James S. Gary was born at Medway, Mass., Nov. 15, 1808, and at an early age entering a cotton-mill in that town, became thoroughly equipped by practical experience in all the details of the business; in 1830 he was married to Pamelia, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Forrest, of Foxboro, Mass., who had seen service in the revolutionary war. Their two children were James Albert and Pamelia A., now Mrs. Hart B. Holton, of Baltimore county, Md. In 1838 he engaged in cotton manufacturing in Maryland, ultimately becoming proprietor of the plant now known as the Alberton mills, at Alberton, Howard co., Md., and after a most successful career died March 7, 1870. James A. Gary attended school at Rockhill Institute, Ellicott City, Md., and afterward Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. In 1861 he was admitted to partnership by his father, under the style of James S. Gary & Son, and the energy which he brought into the affairs of the firm was quickly made apparent. An office and warehouse was established in Baltimore, and in 1862 a branch house was opened in St. Louis, which continued for many years. In 1870 Mr. Gary succeeded his father as the head of the firm, and conducted its affairs with marked success, until he entered the cabinet of Pres. McKinley in March, 1897, since which time his son, E. Stanley Gary, has been manager of the business. He owns also valuable business properties in Baltimore and Howard counties; was president for several years of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; is now president of the Citizens' National Bank, and vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Co.; holds directorships in the Savings Bank of Baltimore; the Baltimore Warehouse Co.; the American Fire Insurance Co., of Baltimore, and the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.; is also a member and trustee of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, and president of the board of trustees of the Enoch Pratt free library. Mr. Gary was an ardent Unionist during the civil war, and has since been a Republican. He was one of three delegates to the Union convention in 1861 at the Maryland Institute, and exerted all his influence in behalf of the Union cause. In 1870, in obedience to what seemed a call of duty in promoting purer politics, he accepted the Republican nomination for congress in the 5th district, but owing to the large Democratic majority at that time, his defeat followed as a matter of course. In 1879 he was nominated by his party for governor of Maryland, but for the same reason failed of election, in spite of a very active canvass. He has been a delegate to every Republican national convention since 1872, and for sixteen years (1880–96), represented Maryland on the national committee. On his inauguration Pres. McKinley nominated him as postmaster-general, and he was confirmed March 5, 1897, entering immediately upon the arduous duties of the office. Known as a business man far more than a politician, his appointment was received as a guaranty that the high standard of our postal service would be thoroughly maintained, and subsequent experience proved the correctness of this estimate. His long and varied business training enabled him to readily master the workings of the greatest business department of the government, and efficiently direct its general policy. With the conviction that the establishment of a postal savings system would prove of great benefit to the masses of the people, he set forth his views in his annual report for 1897, which is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. He was enabled to institute numerous reforms and improved methods, greatly facilitating routine business, and at the same time considerably reducing the cost of the service. So strenuously and indefatigably did he apply himself to his duty that his health failed him, and on April 18, 1898, he was compelled to tender his resignation, which was accepted a few days later with great regret and reluctance. He was married in Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1856, to Lavinia W., daughter of James and Catherine (Ely) Corrie. He has seven daughters and one son, E. Stanley Gary, who became a partner in his firm in 1884.

SMITH, Charles Emory, postmaster general, was born at Mansfield, Tolland co., Conn., Feb. 18, 1842, son of Emory B. and Arvilla T. (Royce) Smith. His father was a manufacturer of silk. In 1849 the family removed to Albany, N. Y., and the son obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he entered Albany Academy, and in his senior year contributed leading articles to the "Evening Transcript." He entered the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, in 1859, was made captain of the Wide Awakes, an undergraduate Republican club, and also represented his alma mater on the board of editors of the "University Review," published at New Haven, Conn. an inter-collegiate quarterly. Soon after his graduation, in 1861, he became military secretary to Gen. John F. Rathbone, then engaged in organizing and turning over to Federal authorities the state levies. Later he was promoted to judge advocate-general with rank of major, but after eighteen months' service, the method of raising troops having been changed, entered the office of the adjutant-general of the state, where he remained until the election to the governorship of Horatio Seymour. Then for a year and a half he taught in the Albany Academy, writing, meanwhile, for the "Express." In 1865 he purchased an interest in that paper and became its editor, raising it from a local journal into so strong a political force that on the re-election of Gov. Fenton, in 1866, it became a rival of the "Journal," the recognized Republican organ. During the closing term of Gov. Fenton Mr. Smith was his secretary, without giving up editorial duties, and his intimate relations with the governor continued after the latter's election to the senate. In 1870 he became associate editor of the "Journal" with George Dawson, and in 1876, upon the retirement of Mr. Dawson, he was made editor in chief. This position made him powerful in the journalism and politics of New York state. Meanwhile, 1874, he was elected president of the State Press Association, and delivered the annual address. In 1875 he was a delegate to the state convention, and for nearly six successive years was chairman of the committee on resolutions, the exception occurring in 1877, when





the post was held by Roscoe Conkling, and Mr. Smith acted as secretary. Mr. Smith had an important part in framing the state Republican platforms; in that of 1877 inserting the first New York declaration in favor of civil service reform, and in that of 1878 reconciling the differences between the administration and Sen. Conkling after the sharp clash of the previous year. He was a delegate to the national convention of 1876, and as a member of the committee on resolutions drafted a large part of its platform. In opposition to the machine organization he supported Hon. George B. Sloan for speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1880 declined to occupy his old position as chairman of the committee on resolutions on account of differences with the leaders of the majority. He was, however, chosen both temporary and permanent chairman of the convention. The same year Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia to become editor and part proprietor of the "Press," a newspaper which after a long period of prosperity and influence under John W. Forney had passed under other control and lost its prestige. In the hands of the new proprietors the journal was transformed. Mr. Smith reorganized its news system and its staff, and infused such force into its editorials that during the presidential campaign of 1880 it exerted its old influence, and on the nomination of Blaine and Logan in 1884 it attained a thoroughly national position. In 1881 he opened the campaign in Pennsylvania for the state committee. In 1887, when the first mayor of Philadelphia under the new reform charter was to be elected, Mr. Smith was chairman of the Union League committee, which was mainly instrumental in the selection of a candidate. He was active in the Republican national convention of 1888, and made an address before it proposing Mayor Edwin H. Fitler for president. In the succeeding campaign he took the stump in Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states. On Feb. 10, 1890, he was appointed U. S. minister to Russia by Pres. Harrison, and four days later the nomination was confirmed by the senate. He performed the duties of this office for two years, during which period he distributed the money and provisions sent from the United States for the relief of sufferers from the famine in Russia, and made ineffectual efforts to bring about a mitigation of the severity of the "May laws," which were aimed at the Hebrews in the empire. In April, 1892, Mr. Smith returned to this country, and two months later resigned, resuming his editorial position on the "Press" and taking an active part in the presidential campaign. In 1895 he stumped Ohio, speaking twice with Gov. McKinley; in 1896 he was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and wrote, it is said, a large part of its platform of that year. On April 21, 1898, he was appointed postmaster-general of the United States, succeeding James A. Gary, and having served acceptably through the first term was continued in office by Pres. McKinley. The most important feature of his administration was the establishment of the rural free delivery. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1899–1900, only 391 routes had been created; at the close of the fiscal year, 1900–1901, about 4,300 towns enjoyed its advantages. In 1871 Mr. Smith was elected a trustee of Union College for five years, and in 1879–80 he was a regent of the University of New York. In 1889 he delivered the honorary chancellor's address at the commencement exercises of Union College, his theme being, "Are We Worse than Our Fathers?" On that occasion he received the degree of LL. D. He was married in Albany to Ella Huntley. They have no children.

WILSON, James, secretary of agriculture, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835, nephew of Rev. Dr. J. McCosh, ex-president of Princeton College. In 1852 his parents emigrated to the United States, settling at Norwich, Conn., whence, in 1885, he removed to Traer, Tama co., Iowa. He attended the public schools and finished his education at Iowa College. As early as 1861 Mr. Wilson took up farming as an occupation, and in the same year was elected to the state assembly, of whose lower house he became speaker. In 1872 he was elected to the 43d congress (1873–75), also to the 44th (1875–77), and to the 48th (1883–85). In the interim between the 44th and 48th he served as a member of the railway commission in 1870–74 he was a regent of the State University; and in 1890–97 was director of the Agricultural Experiment Association, and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. He was confirmed secretary of agriculture in Pres. McKinley's cabinet, March 5, 1897, and was retained in office when the president began his second term.

McKENNA, Joseph, attorney-general and associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1843, son of John and Mary McKenna, natives respectively of Ireland and England. He attended St. Joseph's College, in that city, until 1855, when the family removed to Benicia, Cal., and there he entered St. Augustine College and took up the study of law. In the year of his graduation and admission to the bar (1865) he was elected district-attorney of Solano county, and two years later was re-elected. At the end of his second term he removed to Suisun, and there continued the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected to the legislature, in which body he delivered a notable speech on the proposal to create a state board of railroad commissioners; in 1876 the Republicans of the 3d congressional district nominated him for congress, but he was defeated, and a similar attempt in 1878 also failed. In 1884 his supporters were successful, and in 1885 he entered congress to represent the 3rd congressional district, and to remain, by re election, until the first session of the 52nd congress (1891). As a member of the committee of ways and means, the only one from a state west of the Rocky mountains, he was concerned with important tariff legislation, and was closely associated with William McKinley. Pres. Harrison, in February, 1892, appointed him circuit judge for the 9th, or Pacific coast circuit, to succeed Lorenzo Sawyer. In March, 1897, he entered McKinley's cabinet as attorney-general, succeeding Judson Harmon, of Ohio, but in December was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States by Pres. McKinley to succeed Justice Field. On Jan. 21, 1898, the appointment was unanimously confirmed, and on Jan. 26th

Joseph McKenna

Judge McKenna took his seat on the supreme bench. His best known work as attorney-general was the opinion rendered on section 22 of the Dingley law, and his part in the settlement of the Union Pacific railroad controversy. He was married in San Francisco, June 10, 1869, to Amanda, daughter of F. G. Borneman. They have one son and three daughters.

GRIGGS, John William, attorney-general, was born at Newton, Sussex co., N. J., July 10, 1849, son of Daniel and Emeline (Johnson) Griggs. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Newton, and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he was graduated in 1868, and then took up the study of law in the office of Robert Hamilton at Newton. Later he studied in the office of Socrates Tuttle in Paterson, and in 1872, the year after his admission to the bar, formed a partnership with that gentleman which continued for eight years. His appointment to the office of city counsel soon followed; later he became president of the Paterson National Bank and the Paterson Safe Deposit Co. In 1875 Mr. Griggs was elected to the state assembly and had a prominent part in the debates and legislation of the lower house. In 1876 he was re-elected. In 1882 he became a state senator, representing Passaic county, and in 1886, as president of that body, presided at the Laverty impeachment trial. The law for the taxation of miscellaneous corporations was drawn by him, and he was prominently concerned in framing the railroad tax act. He led the Republicans in the joint meeting in 1887 in the contest for the senatorship which ended in Gov. Abbett's defeat. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention and presented the name of William Walter Phelps as a candidate for the vice-presidency. On the death of Justice Bradley, of the U. S. supreme court, in 1892, Pres. Harrison seriously considered the question of appointing Mr. Griggs as his successor, but the honor finally passed to another. In 1895 Mr. Griggs was elected governor of New Jersey, being the first Republican for thirty years to hold that office. His plurality over Alexander T. McGill was 26,900. On the resignation of Joseph McKenna to become associate justice of the supreme court, he succeeded him as attorney-general of the United States, taking the oath of office, Jan. 31, 1898. On March 31, 1901, he resigned and was succeeded by Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Griggs is a member of the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, and the Union League Club, of New York city. He is a lover of athletics and of hunting and has won several prizes in contests at the state rifle range.

J. W. Griggs

KNOX, Philander Chase, attorney-general, was born at Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa., May 6, 1853, son of David S. and Rebekah (Page) Knox. His father was a banker at Brownsville. He matriculated at the University of West Virginia; but was graduated at Mount Union College, Alliance, O., in 1872, then entered the law office of H. P. Swope, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was assistant U. S. district-attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania in 1876, and in 1877 formed a law partnership with James H. Reed, as Knox & Reed, and became counsel for many large interests, including the Carnegie company. He was elected president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1897. He is said to have been considered by Pres. McKinley for attorney-general in his cabinet in 1897, but would not encourage the appointment at that time on account of his unwillingness to relinquish the practice of law. In 1901, however, he accepted, becoming successor to John William Griggs, resigned, and was sworn into office April 9th. Mr. Knox was elected to membership in the Duquesne, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh County clubs of his home city; the Castalia Angling Club, Sandusky, O.; the Union League and Lawyers' clubs, New York city, and the Lawyers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa. He was married, in 1880, to Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburgh.

HANNA, Marcus Alonzo, senator, was born at Lisbon, county seat of Columbiana co., O., Sept. 24, 1837, son of Leonard and Samantha Hanna. He is descended from Quaker emigrants to Virginia, and from Scotch Presbyterian settlers in Vermont. His father was a physician, and later a merchant of Cleveland, O., whither the family removed in 1852. The son was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and at the age of twenty he entered the employ of Hanna, Garretson & Co. where his father was senior partner. Upon the death of the latter, in 1881, he assumed control of his father's interest. This firm dissolved in 1867, and he associated himself with the firm of Rhodes & Co., successors to Rhodes, Card & Co., the pioneer coal and iron firm of Cleveland. He retained this connection until 1877, when he became senior partner, the firm name changing to M. A. Hanna & Co., with which he is still (1901) identified. In 1872 he organized and equipped the Cleveland Transportation Co., one of the largest lines operating on the Great Lakes. Following the organization of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, he was elected to its presidency in March, 1884, and still holds this office (1901). He was a delegate at large from the state of Ohio to the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1896, and in 1888 was a district delegate. A warm friend of Sen. John Sherman, he was energetic in advocating his nomination for president in 1880, 1884 and 1888; and he still keenly feels that Sherman's eminent services to the country in securing the resumption of specie payment and the firm establishment of the nation's credit and honor have never been adequately recognized. Mr. Hanna took charge of Maj. McKinley's preliminary canvass for the presidency during the winter of 1895-96, and so well did he conduct it that he was chosen chairman of the national committee, and given the entire conduct of the campaign, which he carried to a successful issue. An indefatigable worker and full of confidence himself, he inspired everybody about him with like faith and enthusiasm. He is a business man than a politician, he carried his business methods into the management of the campaign, eliminating as far as possible the [illegible] In one state where the situation was [illegible] three complete polls were made, and [illegible] ness was demonstrated by the fact that McKinley's majority in that state at election was within [illegible] of what the polling showed, [illegible] million. Although [illegible] tion the Democrats were [illegible]

for Bryan, Mr. Hanna's last canvass showed over 16,000 plurality for McKinley, and as a matter of fact the vote at election gave 18,800 advantage. Mr. Hanna has always been active in the management of his personal affairs, having them organized and systematized under a force of men whose respect he holds because he treats them with respect, and is always fair with them. During the Cleveland street railway strike of 1899, his men resisted every effort to get them out, claiming that they had no grievance for which to strike; and in the coal miners' strike (1896-97) the Hanna properties were the only mines at which there was no disturbance. Mr. Hanna has always been a true friend of labor; during a prostration in the iron industries, when all the ore mines in the Michigan region were shut down and the miners' families were in distress, his mine was kept running, and over 150,000 tons of ore piled up on the docks, in order to give employment to the men and support to their families. At one time a superintendent was about to introduce two large steam hoists and shovels for unloading vessels; but as soon as Mr. Hanna heard of the matter he ordered the machines away, saying that the men were brought there to do the work, and their families needed the wages. Although continually the object of abuse by the opposition, when asked to answer some of the charges, Mr. Hanna invariably replied: "Oh, they are not true. They can't hurt me, I am not a candidate." Speaking of Mr. Hanna, Sen. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is credited with having said: "For Sen. Hanna, personally, I have the highest regard, but as a Democrat I am bound to abjure him as a scoundrel." Having carried to a successful issue the campaign of 1896, Mr. Hanna was appointed by Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, March 2, 1897, U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman; and to this seat he was re-elected, in 1898, for the term expiring in 1905. He is a director in the Globe Ship Manufacturing Co.; president of the Cleveland City Railway Co., and the Chapin Mining Co., and was, by appointment of Pres. Cleveland, in 1885, director of the Union Pacific Railway Co.

M. A. Hanna

TAFT, William Henry, jurist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857, son of Alphonso and Louisa M. (Torrey) Taft. His father, a member of the Ohio bar, was secretary of war and attorney-general in the cabinet of Pres. Grant; he was afterward minister to Austria, and to Russia during Pres. Arthur's administration. The son attended the Cincinnati public schools, and was prepared for college at Woodward High School. He was graduated at Yale College in 1878, second in a class of 120, being salutatorian and class orator. He at once entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1880, and in the same month he was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, but resigned in 1882 on being appointed by Pres. Arthur collector of internal revenue for the 1st district of Ohio. He resigned this office a year later, and resumed the practice of law, with Maj. H. P. Lloyd as a partner. In 1885 he was made assistant county solicitor, soon afterward receiving the appointment as judge of the superior bench to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Harmon's resignation. In 1888 he was elected to the same office for a term of five years, of which he served two; in 1890 Pres. Harrison appointed him solicitor-general of the United States, and in 1892 judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals. In 1896 he became dean and professor in the law department of the University of Cincinnati. In March, 1900, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley chairman of a commission to the Philippines for the purpose of "organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities." The commissioners reached Manila in April, 1900, and in August submitted a preliminary report. In June, 1901, the commission completed a code of laws for the islands, arranged a judiciary system, and appointed a judge and law officers. On July 4th military rule was abolished, and Judge Taft became civil governor, while retaining his place at the head of the commission. The condition of the islands, caused by Spanish misrule, made his task a most difficult one, but before long the Filipinos experienced a degree of peace, justice and prosperity, which they had never attained in their whole previous history. Under him they learned what it meant to keep faith, to have public officials of unbending rectitude, and what the benefits are of good roads, good schools, upright judges and honest public servants. Judge Taft received the degree of LL.D. from Yale University in 1893. He has been mentioned as a candidate for governor of Ohio and also as the administration candidate for president in 1904. He was married, in June, 1886, to Helen L., daughter of John W. Herron, formerly U. S. district-attorney.

SMITH, William, jurist, was born at Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England, Oct. 8, 1697 (old style), son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hartley) Smith. His father was a soldier of the commonwealth and a Calvinist. In 1715, with his father and two brothers, he emigrated to America. Having been prepared for college in England, he immediately entered Yale, and was graduated in 1719. He spent five years at Yale as a tutor, and at the end of that time returned to New York city, where he was admitted to the bar on May 20, 1724. His eloquence as an advocate soon gained him recognition, and he was retained on the Whig side in nearly all cases of importance. In 1733 he was disbarred on account of his participation in a lawsuit against Gov. William Cosby, where the principle that was involved was the right of the provincial council to provide a salary for one of their own number as acting governor during the interim between the death of one royal appointee and the arrival of another. He was restored in 1736. On Sep. 29, 1736, he accepted the office of recorder under Van Dam. With this exception, until 1751, he kept aloof from official employment, confining himself strictly to his profession. In 1748 Gov. Belcher's charter named him one of the incorporators of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He was also one of the founders of King's College (Columbia). In 1751 Gov. Clinton appointed him attorney-general and advocate-general, and he served one year but was not confirmed by the royal authorities. He was also recorder, and in 1753 he was made a member of the governor's council, and held office until 1767, when his son, William, succeeded him. In 1754 he was appointed one of the four representatives from the province of New York to the general congress which met at Albany, to propose and receive plans for the union of the colonies under one government. In 1760, Lieut.-Gov. Colden offered him the appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, but he declined, on account of a technicality involving a principle. In 1763 he was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of the province, and held that office until his death. Judge Smith was remarkable for his eloquence, his

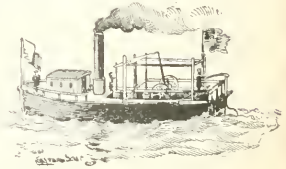
learning, and his adherence to the cause of political and religious liberty. He was married twice, the historian, William Smith, being his son by his first marriage. He died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1769.

STEVENS, John, inventor, was born in New York city in 1749, son of John and Elizabeth (Alexander) Stevens. His grandfather, John Stevens, emigrated from London, England, about 1695, and was married to Mary Campbell. His father, was born in New York city about 1708; settled in New Jersey, where he was one of the joint commissioners for defining the boundary line between New York and that province in November, 1774; served as vice-president of the council of New Jersey (1776–82); presided at the joint meetings of both branches of the legislature; and being elected to the Continental congress, served in that body from November, 1783, until Dec. 18, 1787, presiding over the state convention that ratified the U. S. Constitution. He died in May, 1792. John Stevens was graduated at King's College (now Columbia), in 1768. After pursuing the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1771, and began to practice in that city, though making his home at Hoboken, N. J. During the revolutionary period he held the office of treasurer of the state of New Jersey (1776–79), and served as a colonel in the army. In 1790 he petitioned congress for a bill that would protect American inventors, and through his efforts this bill became a law on April 10, 1790, thus introducing the present patent system of the country. Taking up the study of steam in 1789, he took out patents on marine engines three years later under the new patent law, and in 1798 completed his first boat, successfully operating it on the Hudson river. In this work he was associated with Nicholas I. Roosevelt, the elder Brunel, builder of the Thames tunnel, and a brother-in-law, Robert Livingston; the latter, however, was appointed minister to France in 1801, and there allied himself to Fulton in a similar purpose, finally securing the monopoly of the Hudson river. In 1804 a second boat was constructed by Stevens, equipped with two screws, and the style of propellor then designed by him was for many years preferred above later inventions. Though this was the first application of steam to the screw-propellor, yet his design was the identical short, four-threaded screw used to-day, constructed on the helix curve, as shown by a letter to Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, in 1804. Mr. Stevens upheld the efficiency of the screw, especially for ocean navigation; but it is remarkable that this form of propulsion was not practically introduced until 1837, when it was used in the form of an Archimedian screw of single thread, and a multi-threaded screw on the outer surface of a cylinder. However, both these forms reverted to the original Stevens design in the course of another decade. His original steamboat also contained the first condensing double-acting engine ever made in America and a multi-tubular boiler on which he secured U. S. patents in 1803, and English patents two years later. After the death of the inventor the machinery of his first boat, which is still preserved in the Stevens Institute, was placed in a different hull, and tried before a committee of the American Institute of New York, attaining a speed of about nine miles an hour. In 1807 he built, with the assistance of his son, Robert L. Stevens, the side-wheel steamboat Phœnix, which was a few days behind Fulton's vessel in attaining the legal speed, and was thus shut out from the Hudson river; but he boldly steamed her around to the Delaware by sea (1808), being the first to navigate the ocean with the new motive power. On Oct. 11, 1811, he established, between Hoboken and New York city, the first steam ferry in the world, and two years later operated the first double hull ferryboat carrying a paddle wheel driven by circling horses. In 1812, assisted by his son, Robert Livingston, he made steam navigation on the Delaware river a commercial success and in 1815 obtained a charter for a steam railroad from the Delaware to the Raritan, this being the first charter granted in America. Eight years later he secured another charter for a road running from Philadelphia to Lancaster over the present Pennsylvania railroad route; obtaining a patent for the construction, Oct. 23, 1824, and finally, in 1826, to prove its possibilities, he built a steam locomotive with multi tubular boiler, the first engine that actually pulled a train on a track in America. In a memorial addressed by him during February, 1812 to the Erie canal commission, he advocated the building of a double track freight and passenger railroad between Albany and Lake Erie in preference to the canal, with estimates of cost, and a definite plan, enumerating comprehensively the advantages of a railroad over a canal, naming many details afterward found necessary, and placing the future speed at from twenty to thirty miles per hour, with a possibility of from forty to fifty. This document (which was published at the time, as well as in 1852 by the president of Columbia University, and in 1882 by the "Railroad Gazette") received the adverse report of the commission, including such men as DeWitt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, and Chancellor Livingston; yet not only were its general claims substantiated by subsequent events, but its very figures were borne out by the results of the South Carolina railroad, built in 1830–32 on these plans. He also designed the first ironclad ship ever worked out for construction, which embodied the Monitor type, as early as 1813; but though contracted for by the U. S. government, its specifications were so frequently revised by the officials that completion was never reached. Among his patents not mentioned were two for improvement in bellows and on Thomas Savery's engine, both to facilitate pumping (1791), one for the generation of steam in the same year; for the use of slides (1816); for an improvement in rack railroads, and for an invention to render shallow waters more navigable (1824). Besides being an enthusiastic botanist, cultivating new plants which he had specially imported, he was an excellent classical scholar, a close student of philosophy, and fond of metaphysical speculations, leaving at his death several philosophical treatises never published. Col. Stevens was married to Rachel, daughter of John Cox, and had seven sons, among them John Cox, Robert Livingston, James Alexander and Edwin Augustus Stevens. He died at Hoboken, N. J., March 6, 1838.

John Stevens

STEVENS, Robert Livingston, shipbuilder, was born at Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 18, 1787, son of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens. Inheriting the mechanical talent of his father, at the age of seventeen the son assisted him in the construction of the first screw steamboat, and in June, 1808, steered the side-wheel Phœnix on her trip from New York to Philadelphia by sea. At the time of the death of Robert Fulton (1815) the speed of steamboats did not exceed seven miles an hour. About that time Stevens built one Philadelphia with a speed of eight miles, [illegible] ward he was famous as a builder of steamships. Each succeeding boat was faster than its predecessor, and the North America (1832 acquired a speed [illegible]

cables by the use of forced draft. Between 1815 and 1880 he gave his chief attention to this line of work, standing at the head of the American naval engineering profession. A bare catalogue of his inventions would fill pages. In 1818 he invented the camboard cut off, which was the first use of steam expansively for navigation, and in 1824 the universally prevalent forms of ferry-boat and ferry-ship, constructing his boats with the overhanging guards as used to-day, and supplying the slips with the spring piling and spring fenders now familiar, the walking beam, invented by Watt, was adapted by him to navigation purposes in the latter year; he devised the gallows frame that is now used for its support, and constructed the beam of wrought iron with a cast centre instead of using cast-iron throughout. This he still further improved in 1829. The invention of the split water-wheel and the lengthening of the piston stroke were accomplished in 1826. In 1831 he devised the balance-valve for beam engines—a modification of the Cornish double-beat valve—and constructed the first marine tubular boiler. He raised the strength of boilers to fifty pounds per square inch, at a time when the English engineers had not attained a fifth of that resistance; he increased the amount of iron used in the hulls of his vessels, adding strength, without proportionately increasing the weight and he introduced the overhead truss to reduce vibration. In the construction of yachts he also excelled, designing in 1844 the Maria, which was a faster vessel than the famous America, and remained the swiftest of her class until 1869, when she mysteriously disappeared. Com. John C. Stevens, a brother, who was sailing the Maria in 1860, overhauled and sailed around the fast revenue cutter, Harriet Lane, which carried the Prince of Wales. Robert became the first president and chief engineer of the Camden and Amboy railroad, which was incorporated in 1830, and being sent by his company to buy rails in England, designed the present "T" rail during the voyage over, this being known for many years as the Stevens or American rail. Concurrently he designed the present hook-headed spike. After placing the contract for the manufacture of his rails, he ordered a Stephenson locomotive on the model of the Planet, in active operation on the Liverpool line. This was the John Bull, which arrived in America during August, 1831, and which is still preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The Camden and Amboy railroad was among the foremost of the pioneer railroads of America, and adopted many features now familiar, among them the locomotive pilot, devised by Robert L. Stevens in 1832; spiking the rail directly to the cross-tie; the bogie truck; forms of the vestibule car, and methods of wood preservation. During the latter part of the war of 1812 his attention was directed toward the perfection of a bomb to be fired from a cannon instead of a mortar, in order to make the use of that projectile feasible in naval warfare; and a successful percussion shell was finally invented by him, the secret being purchased by the U. S. government. In the tests held before an examining board appointed by Pres. Madison, an actual section of a ship of the line was demolished by this projectile. Upon the passage of the act of congress of April 14, 1842, authorizing the construction by him of an iron-clad steam vessel, impenetrable to shot or shell, he at once commenced the work with his younger brother, Edwin A. Stevens. A short time later, however, the terms of the contract were changed, to make the armor superior to newer penetrating powers; and this process of interruption and delay was kept up until his death, which left the Stevens battery, partly finished, in charge of his brother, Edwin. She was then 410 feet long, forty five feet wide, showing only two feet of freeboard, with twin-screw engines, and with a square, immovable turret enclosing depressible guns, being similar to the Monitor in all respects except in the revolving turrets, which were suggested by Robert L. Stevens about 1840. In 1861 Edwin A. and John C. offered to complete the Stevens battery if the government would reimburse them after her utility had been proved, but no such agreement could be made. With a million dollars the vessel was bequeathed by Edwin to the state of New Jersey, which expended the sum during 1869 and 1870, without launching the ship, and in 1881 she was torn to pieces. Robert L. Stevens died at Hoboken, N. J., April 20, 1859.



STEVENS, Edwin Augustus, founder of Stevens Institute of Technology, was born at Hoboken, N. J., July 29, 1795, son of John and Rachel (Cox) Stevens. In 1812 he became the assistant of his father and his elder brother, Robert. Having inherited the financial acumen and business sagacity of his father, at the age of twenty-five he was made, by family agreement, the trustee of the bulk of the paternal estate. In 1826 he took charge of the stage-coach transportation system known as the Union line; in 1830, became treasurer of the Camden and Amboy railroad, which succeeded the former, and in 1854 was elected its president, conducting the affairs of the company successfully for thirty-five years. This railroad, which was opened for traffic Oct. 9, 1832, became the model in many respects for roads built later by other companies. In 1823 he invented the Stevens plow, which was long manufactured under his patent; and in April, 1842, was granted a patent on the air-tight fire-room, a feature of the forced draft system of every war ship now constructed. He gave considerable attention to armor tests, and in 1841 demonstrated that four and one-half inches of iron sheathing would withstand sixty-eight pound shot at thirty yards from the marine guns of the day, his conclusion being justified eighteen years later by the adoption of such armor in both French and English navies. Together with Robert L. Stevens, he prepared a document on coming principles in naval warfare which was submitted to the U. S. government; and after the armor tests had been repeated at Sandy Hook before the official authorities, in 1842 congress voted $250,000 for construction of the Stevens battery. He altered and equipped the Naugatuck, which was one of the fleet that attacked the Merrimack, in the civil war. This was a small vessel, intended to demonstrate the practicability of the principles embodied in the Stevens battery; and was of the twin-screw type; could be turned completely around on her centre in the short time of one minute and a quarter; could be immersed three feet below her load water-line, making her nearly invisible at a distance, and by pumping, could be raised again in eight minutes. Mr. Stevens was appointed a Democratic presidential elector several times. He was a member of the

Union Club, and of the New York Yacht Club. He was married, in 1839, to Mary B., daughter of Rev. Thomas Picton of West Point, N. Y. She died in 1841, leaving one daughter, and he was married, the second time, to Martha B., daughter of A. B. Dod, of Princeton, N. J. Five sons and two daughters were born of this union. Mr. Stevens died in Paris, Aug. 8, 1868, bequeathing land and funds for the erection and endowment of an institute, his executors to decide on its nature. The funds consisted of $150,000 for building and $500,000 for endowment. The Stevens Institute of Technology was thus established at Hoboken, N. J., and its resources have been increased by many donations, the founder's widow adding $30,000, and Dr. Henry Morton, president of the institute, $60,000. Its productive funds amount to $500,000; its library contains 100,000 volumes; 886 students have been graduated, and 247 are now (1901) receiving instruction.

Edwin A. Stevens

MORTON, Henry, first president of the Stevens Institute of Technology (1870–19), was born in New York city, Dec. 11, 1836, son of Rev. Henry Jackson and Helen (MacFarlan) Morton. His father (1807–89) was the rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., from 1830 to 1886, and also was well known as a writer on church subjects. The son was prepared for college at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and, entering the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1857. During his senior year he became interested in the famous Rosetta stone, and with two other members of his class prepared a translation of its trilingual—hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek—inscription, which in the form of a report to the Philomathean Literary Society was published in lithographic fac-simile in 1859, with numerous colored designs by him. After taking an advanced course in chemistry he studied law for two years in the office of George M. Wharton, of Philadelphia. His fondness for science, however, caused him to abandon this calling, and accept in 1860 an instructorship in physics and chemistry in the Episcopal Academy. In 1863 he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry before the Franklin Institute, of which he was for six years (1864–70) resident secretary, and in the same years he assisted in the formation of the Philadelphia Dental College, becoming its professor of chemistry. His lectures for the Franklin Institute, many of which were delivered in the Academy of Music to audiences of several thousand, were accompanied by brilliant original experiments, among them the production of an artificial rainbow twenty feet in diameter and an accurate imitation of solar and lunar eclipses. In 1867 he was elected professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania, and upon the division of the chair two years later was assigned to the department of chemistry. In 1867 he became editor of the "Journal" of the Franklin Institute, and in the year 1869 he organized and conducted the photographic division of the U. S. eclipse expedition to Iowa, where he secured several successful photographs of the sun's disc, and also obtained a complete demonstration of the fact that the bright line adjacent to the moon's edge, previously attributed to diffraction, was due entirely to chemical action during the development of the plate. In recognition of his scientific achievements he was in 1870 chosen president of the newly founded Stevens Institute of Technology, then being established under the will of Edwin A. Stevens, at Hoboken, N. J. By the original bequest a block of land at Hoboken was designated for the erection of buildings suitable for the uses of an institution of learning, and a beginning fund of $150,000 created. The executors being further empowered to endow the institution to the extent of $500,000, appropriated the entire amount to that purpose, less $45,000 deducted as an inheritance tax, which has never since been recovered. Dr. Morton organized the faculty and arranged a course of instruction in mechanical engineering. The sessions began in 1871, and from the beginning then made, Stevens Institute has progressed, until at the present time it holds front rank among the technological schools of the country. Pres. Morton is not the least among its benefactors, having given generously both labor and money in its behalf. In 1881 he gave $10,500 to fit up a machine workshop, in 1883 an additional $2,500 for the purchase of apparatus for the department of applied electricity, also paying its running expenses for two years, and in 1889 another $10,000 toward the endowment of a chair of engineering practice, while in 1892 he increased the same fund by a further gift of $20,000, in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1897 he gave the trustees stock which was sold for $24 000 towards the further endowment of the same chair, and in 1901 he erected a boiler house and presented $50,000 for an endowment fund. Soon after his settlement in Hoboken he became famous as an expert in lawsuits involving questions in chemistry and physics. His testimony in the suit of the Horsford patents, concerning the use of a dry phosphate of lime in baking powder, overthrew the opinion of several of the expert chemists in the country, and he was equally important in the suits over an artificial madder—alizarine—and over the patent for the manufacture of celluloid. In 1869 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College, and in 1871 by Princeton; in 1897 D.Sc. by the University of Pennsylvania, and LL.D. by Princeton University. He was a member of the U. S. lighthouse board from 1878 to 1885, and in this capacity made many investigations in the subjects of fog signals, electric lighting, illuminating buoys, fire extinguishers, etc. Pres. Morton has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1874, and was vice president of the American Chemical Society in 1876–81. He has written numerous papers, which have appeared in both American and foreign journals, the most important being "The Fluorescent Relations of Anthracene and Chrysogen"; "The Fluorescent Relations of a New Hydrocarbon Found in Petroleum Distillates"; "The Fluorescent and Absorption Spectra of the Uranium Salts"; "Apparatus and Method of Optical Projection"; "On Measurements of Incandescent Electric Lamps"; "Elimination of Antimony From the Human System"; "Recent Developments in Artificial Illumination," and "Engineering Fallacies." He has also contributed articles on electricity and the gyroscope to cyclopedias. He was married in 1863, to Clara Whiting, daughter of Samuel N. Dodge, of New York city.

Henry Morton

EDDY, Thomas Mears, chemist and author, was born at Newtown, Huntingdon Co., O.

7, 1823. He obtained his classical education at the Greensboro (Ind.) Academy. In 1842 he became a member of the Indiana Methodist conference and a circuit preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving until 1853, when he was made presiding elder of the Indianapolis district. In 1856 he assumed editorial charge of the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," which he controlled until 1868. He held a pastorate at Baltimore, 1868–72, and was appointed minister of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, in 1872, and in the same year was elected corresponding secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society. He published a "History of Illinois During the Civil War" (1865). He died in New York city, Oct. 7, 1874.

WALKER, William, filibuster, was born in Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1824, son of a banker who emigrated from Scotland in 1820 and was married to a Miss Norvell, of Kentucky. He was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1838, and after being admitted to the bar he went abroad, where he studied medicine in Edinburgh, Paris and Heidelberg, and traveled in Germany and Italy. Upon returning to the United States he went to New Orleans, where he was employed on the "Crescent" for several years. In 1850 he proceeded to California, and became an associate editor on the San Francisco "Herald." For the purpose of establishing on the frontier of Sonora, Mexico, a military colony, not necessarily hostile to Mexico, which would protect that state against the raids of the Apache Indians, he fitted out, in July, 1853, an expedition consisting of 170 men and three field pieces, and eluding the port authorities of San Francisco, set sail on Oct. 17th. Landing at La Paz, Lower California, he proclaimed himself president and made a liberal distribution of high offices. He succeeded in occupying several small towns, and issued a proclamation annexing Sonora to his domains. Early in 1854 he was reinforced by Col. Henry P. Watkins, and set out for Nicaragua; but the supply of food was insufficient, and the party, after enduring great privation, gradually diminished in numbers. They were near the frontier line of the United States, and on being pursued by Mexican forces Walker took refuge on the California side, and deeming it expedient to surrender, gave himself up to the authorities at San Diego, Cal. He was tried at San Francisco on May 15th for violating the neutrality laws, but was acquitted. Upon being released he began preparations for an expedition to Nicaragua (then in a state of civil war). He was encouraged in this project by receiving a grant of land from Francesco Castillon, dictator of the so-called liberal government, set up by the Democratic party of Nicaragua. One of Walker's companions, writing at the time, said that "no secrecy was used in organizing the colonists." Walker showed the grant to the U. S. district attorney for California, Hon. S. Inge, who declared that no law would be violated by their "emigration." Recruits joined him from his native state, where his career was being watched with interest; and Col. Henry L. Kinney, of Philadelphia, at the head of another band of "armed colonists," also made his way to Nicaragua. Sailing from San Francisco in the brig Vesta, Walker landed at Realejo, with fifty-six followers, June 16, 1855, and was joined by 100 native insurgents. He was not sorry to find the affairs of the Castillon party in a desperate condition, and the provisional government confined to the western part of the state, for his own supremacy was the more assured. Walker's first advance was on Rivas, the Legitimist stronghold, where he was repulsed and lost eighteen men; however, he won the battle of Virgin bay, and after a short siege, on Oct. 13th captured Granada. By a treaty with Gen. Ponciano Corral, the opposing leader, Walker was made secretary of war and commander-in-chief. Soon after he charged Corral with treachery, and presided over a court martial, at which the general was found guilty. He was shot on Nov. 7th. Walker's success had inspired confidence in his enterprise, and about 1,200 recruits arrived from the United States. Costa Rica declared war against him, Feb. 26, 1856, and he was defeated at Guanacaste, March 20, 1856, but routed the enemy at Rivas on April 11th. Cholera made its appearance in both armies and hostilities ceased. Engaging in a quarrel with the Vanderbilt Steamship Co., he revoked its charter and confiscated its property for non-payment of his demands for money. He procured his own election as president, and on Sept. 22d annulled the law prohibiting slavery, while great quantities of worthless currency were issued to pay the expenses of the new government. Walker's dominion was recognized by the American minister resident, and Pres. Pierce, notwithstanding his former proclamation, warning the people against encouraging armed expeditions to countries with whom the United States was at peace, received Father Vigil, a Catholic priest, as Walker's envoy. But the usurper's arbitrary acts soon provoked an insurrection, in which the people were aided by Costa Rica and Honduras, and by the agents of the Vanderbilt Steamship Co. After losing several desperate battles, and burning the city of Granada, which he was unable to hold, he surrendered with sixteen of his officers at the port of San Juan del Sur, May 1, 1857, to Com. Charles H. Davis, of the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's. He was taken to Panama, and thence to New Orleans, where he was put under bonds to keep the peace. Escaping surveillance, his indomitable conviction of ultimate success again drew about him a band of followers and he set forth in the steamer Fashion, landing on Nov. 25th, at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua. Here he was attacked, and on Dec. 8th, with 132 men, was compelled to surrender to Com. Paulding, U. S. N. He was taken to New York, but Pres. Buchanan refused to recognize him as a prisoner, on the ground that his arrest on foreign soil was illegal. After his release in January, he went to his home in Nashville, Tenn., and was received with enthusiasm. But unable to give up his dream of conquest, by October he had organized a new force, with which he sailed from Mobile, Ala., for Honduras. This expedition terminated abruptly by shipwreck. The next few months he spent in writing "The War in Nicaragua," which he published in Mobile (1860). In August, 1860, he started from Mobile, with a small force, intending to create a revolution in Honduras. Landing at Ruatan on Aug. 15th, he issued a proclamation against the government, captured Truxillo, which he held until Aug. 23d, when the commander of the British man-of-war Icarus, intervened, and Walker was forced to leave. With eighty men he marched southward, but was captured at Tinto river, Sept. 3d, and taken back to Truxillo, where he was tried by court-martial and shot, Sept. 12, 1860. Walker was known as the "gray-eyed man of destiny." A recent writer said of him: "He was as brave a man as ever lived and wasted his life in trying to achieve what was impossible."

Wm Walker

COBB, David, physician, soldier and congressman, was born at Attleboro, Bristol co., Mass., Sept. 14, 1748. He was graduated at Harvard College in

1766, adopted the medical profession, and settled at Taunton, Mass., where he practiced for many years. In 1774 he was secretary of the Bristol county convention, and in the following year was a delegate to the provincial congress. He served in the revolution in 1777–78 as lieutenant colonel of Henry Jackson's regiment. For several years he was an aid to Gen. Washington, with the rank of colonel, and was promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He was an intimate friend of Gens. Nathaniel Greene and Henry Knox. After the war he was made judge of the Bristol county court; was elected to the legislature, and served as speaker in 1789–93, and was a representative in congress from Massachusetts from 1793 to 1795. He was president of the state senate in 1801–5; lieutenant-governor of the state in 1809, and a state councillor in 1808, and from 1812 to 1818. In 1812 he was a member of the board of military defenses and chief-justice of the Hancock county court of common pleas. Subsequently he was major-general of the state militia. In 1817 he returned to Taunton, and died there April 17, 1830.

WAGGAMANN, George Augustus, senator, was born in Somerset county, Md., in 1782. His education was received in his native state, but after pursuing the study of law he practiced that profession in New Orleans, La. At the latter place he became largely interested in sugar-planting. He held various local offices at different times. In 1830 he was appointed secretary of state for Louisiana, and filled the position for three years. His affiliations were with the Whig party. He was elected to the U. S. senate, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Livingston, and served as a member of that body from Jan. 3, 1832, until March 3, 1835. Sen. Waggamann died in New Orleans, La., March 23, 1843, from a wound he received in a duel.

ATLEE, John Light, physician and surgeon, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 2, 1799, eldest son of Col. William Pitt and Sarah (Light) Atlee. He was a grandson of Hon. William Augustus Atlee, one of the early judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania (1777–93), who was the eldest son of William Atlee, of Acton parish, county Middlesex, England, who came to America in 1734. His maternal grandfather, Maj. John Light, was an officer in the revolutionary army. After receiving an academic education he studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes, and in 1820 was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He then took up the practice of his profession in Lancaster, Pa., which became his permanent home. He was active in the organization of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, of which he was president. He was one of the originators of the State Medical Society in 1848, and served as its president in 1857. He was professor of anatomy in the Franklin and Marshall College from its formation until 1869. Dr. Atlee revived the operation of ovariotomy in 1843, and was the first successfully to remove both ovaries at one operation (1843). He was also one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia, and was elected its vice-president in 1865, and president in 1882. He was honorary fellow of the American Gynecological Society. He was married, March 12, 1822, to Sarah Howell, eldest daughter of Hon. Walter Franklin, judge of the eastern district, and his wife, Anne Emlen, of Pennsylvania. They had three sons. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 1, 1885.

ATLEE, Washington Lemuel, physician and surgeon, was born at Lancaster, Lancaster co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1808, son of William Pitt and Sarah (Light) Atlee. When fourteen years of age he was placed in a dry-goods store, but finding a commercial life distasteful he entered the office of his brother, Dr. John Light Atlee, eighteen months later. After studying the classics, natural sciences and medicine, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1829. Meantime he was also a private pupil in the office of Dr. George McClellan, professor of surgery. He began the practice of medicine at Mount Joy, Pa., and remained there until 1834, when he returned to Lancaster, where he devoted himself to his profession and to research. Here he performed the remarkable experiments on the body of an executed criminal, afterward published in the "American Journal of Medical Science" for 1840. In 1845 he became professor of medical chemistry in the medical department of Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia, and occupied this chair until 1853, when the increase of his private practice compelled his resignation. In 1874 he was president of the Philadelphia County Medical Association, and in 1875 of the state association. He was also at one time vice president of the American Medical Association. Surgery owes much to Dr Atlee's advocacy of the operation of ovariotomy, then held to be so dangerous that its use was almost universally condemned. Through the skilful performance of this operation more than 300 times, he placed ovariotomy among the legitimate feats of surgery. He also introduced a method of removing uterine fibroid tumors which has now become a well-established surgical procedure. His prize essay, "The Surgical Treatment of Certain Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus, Heretofore Considered Beyond the Resources of Art," was published in 1853. He contributed numerous scientific papers to the "American Journal of Science and Arts," and to various medical journals, beside those published in the transactions of medical societies. Among his works are: "Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors, with Special Reference to the Operation of Ovariotomy" (1873), and the following adresses and papers: "A Retrospect of the Struggles and Triumphs of Ovariotomy," delivered Feb. 1, 1875; "Old Physic and Young Physic," delivered in 1875, as president of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, "Treatment of Fibroid Tumors," read before the international medical congress, in 1876, and "Sarcoma of the Ovaries," read before the American Gynecological Society in 1877. Dr Atlee was married, in 1829, to Ann Eliza Hoff, of Lancaster, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1878.

J. Light Atlee

ROWLAND, Henry Augustus, physicist was born at Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 27, 1848, son of Rev. Henry Augustus and Harriette (Hoyer) Rowland. His forefathers were among the earliest settlers of Fairfield, Conn.; and three generations of Congregational clergymen were his immediate paternal ancestors. His father, who was a Presbyterian minister and an author of several works on religious topics, had a great love for all scientific pursuits though he gave them up for the ministry. His mother was a descendant of several old Knickerbocker families of Manhattan island, and the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant. Between his eleventh and fifteenth years the son conducted experiments in electricity and magnetism in his father's cellar, and while studying at the Sheffield Scientific School he built the first dynamo ever run on a continuous circuit. He was graduated as a civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1870; engaged for a short time in railroad surveyor; taught in the Wooster University (Ohio), and during 1872 returned to the Rensselaer Institute as an instructor in physics and [illegible]

years later to the rank of assistant professor in that department. During 1875 he pursued further physical studies under Helmholtz in Berlin, and examined several large laboratories throughout Europe. Returning to America, in 1876, he accepted the chair of physics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, conducting the famous researches of that institution until his death. After four years of service he received from that university the honorary degree of Ph.D. In 1881 he was a member of the Paris electrical congress, served on the jury of the electrical exhibition, and was made chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. Two years later he attended a gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Minneapolis, where he delivered an important address entitled "A Plea for Pure Science," and presided over the section on physics. In 1884 he was awarded the Rumford medal for researches in light and heat; in 1890 he secured the Draper medal for researches in spectroscopy, and in 1896, at the centennial of the Institute of France, of which he was a corresponding member, he was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor. His original experiments in physical research cover an extensive field. At Berlin he proved that a moving charge of statical electricity possessed the same magnetic effect as a current, and ten years later demonstrated the fact with special instruments.

He invented the Siemens drum-head armature; established the accurate value of an ohm, the unit of electrical resistance, and computed the accepted value of the mechanical equivalent of heat. The field of chemistry and of astronomy he greatly benefited by making it possible to procure superior photographs of the solar spectrum without the aid of lenses, and this he accomplished by the almost inconceivable feat of ruling 48,000 lines to the inch, on a concave mirror. An exhibition of these "concave gratings," together with a map of the spectrum, received a grand prize and gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1890. A rapid system of telegraphy claimed his attention during the last eight years of his life, and his devices in this work were considered by experts as the most important feature of the United States electrical exhibit at the Paris exposition of 1900. He was retained as an expert by the Niagara Falls Co., for the purpose of making a comprehensive report on the utilization of the power of Niagara falls. Being compelled to bring suit for his fee, the trial brought out in strong relief some of the striking traits of his character. Asked to explain the difference between his status and that of an English engineer concerned in the case, he said that the Englishman was one of some thousands, while he was one of three in America. Again, asked to name the half-dozen greatest living scientists, he mentioned Helmholtz, Kelvin, Rayleigh, and himself, declaring that there were no others in that rank. This was no egotism or vanity. He was under oath and he told the truth as he knew it. Dr. Rowland was identified with nearly all the scientific societies of the world, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1895 and by Princeton in 1896. He was the author of monographs on "Magnetic Permeability" (1873); "The Magnetic Permeability and Maximum Magnetization of Nickel and Cobalt" (1874); "Studies on Magnetic Distribution" (1875); "Magnetic Effect of Electric Conduction" (1876); "Research on the Absolute Unit of Electrical Resistance" (1878), "The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat" (1880); "Concave Gratings for Optical Purposes" (1883); "The Relative Wave-lengths of the Lines of the Solar Spectrum" (1886), and an article on "Screws" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Dr. Rowland was married, June 4, 1890, to Henrietta Harrison, and had three children, Harriette, Henry and Davidge Augustus. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1901.

CUSHING, Frank Hamilton, archæologist and ethnologist, was born at Northeast, Erie co., Pa., July 22, 1857, son of Thomas and Sarah (Crittenden) Cushing. In 1870 his father removed with the family to Medina, N. Y., where young Cushing spent his early life and developed the passion of his life, a love for archæological and antiquarian pursuits, the localities in which his youth were passed being rich in Indian remains. At the age of fifteen he made a discovery that attracted to him the attention of the entire ethnological world. He revealed the process of making arrow-heads, which consisted in the pressure of bone upon the flake of stone in the rough. The manner of its discovery illustrates the method by which this youth became finally one of the most famous archæologists of the day. It was to become, for the time being, an Indian, an aboriginal man, to work with primitive implements, to "experiment with original materials." In 1875 he went to Cornell University, where he spent most of his time in assisting in the preparation of an aboriginal collection for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, of which he was made the curator. His peculiar abilities had attracted the attention of Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, who called him to the curatorship of the ethnological department of the National Museum in Washington. In 1879 he was selected by Maj. Powell to accompany him as assistant ethnologist in an exploring expedition to New Mexico, during which two months were spent at the Pueblo of Zuni. Discerning the unbounded wealth of material here available to a patient investigator, Mr. Cushing requested permission to remain. He adopted the costume of the Zunis, and for three years lived the life of an Indian, studying their habits, history, language and acquiring an intimate knowledge of these interesting people. During the second year he was formally adopted as one of the tribe and initiated into the sacred esoteric society, known as the "Priesthood of the Bow." In 1882 he conducted a party of Zuni head men to the Atlantic coast for the purpose of securing water from the "Ocean of Sunrise." It was a religious duty and ceremony with them, but this event, so strange and romantic, attracted universal attention and revived an interest in the Zunis which has never waned. The head-men were feted and entertained throughout the East, and when four of them returned to their Pueblo with the sacred water, two remained behind at Washington for the purpose of assisting their white chief in the task of writing his monograph on "Zuni Fetiches." Mr. Cushing returned to Zuni in September, 1882, and remained until the spring of 1884, when failing health compelled his return to the East. He brought with him, however, three of his friends, who aided in the preparation of a dictionary and grammar of their language and in the translation of myths and hero legends, songs and rituals. In 1886, while passing the autumn at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., with three priestly members of the Zuni tribe, he finished the translation and recording of their myths and legends. He was then the guest of Mrs. Mary Hemenway, a wealthy and philanthropic lady. Her interest enlisted by his accounts of the Zuni traditions as to lost peoples and buried cities in the Southwest, she furnished the funds for the Hemenway Southwestern

archæological expedition, and for two years Mr. Cushing was engaged in exploration in southern Arizona. The results were far beyond the expectations of the promoters and even of the most sanguine scientists. Guided by the traditional accounts of his Zuni companions, Mr. Cushing identified and exhumed the long-buried cities of the ancient Pueblo people, known to their descendants as the "Lost Others," who had strayed away in the remote past and disappeared from view. He made maps and plans, wrote a thousand pages of notes and collected more than a carload of priceless relics. Notices of the work accomplished by the expedition were printed in contemporary papers and a paper on the subject was contributed by the explorer to a volume of the "Proceedings" of the Congress des Americanistes (Berlin). An exploration was then undertaken in the Zuni country which resulted in the discovery of the remains of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," so often mentioned in the records and traditions of early Spanish discoveries. Here, too, a magnificent collection was gathered, but the explorer was unable to complete the work. His arduous labor and the continuous mental and physical strain of these long years of exploration, added to the terrible tests he was compelled to undergo when initiated into the secret Order of the Bow, had united to break him down completely, and for four years thereafter he was incapacitated for labor of any kind, but through his own efforts and those of Mrs. Hemenway and Mrs. Hearst, a bill was introduced into the U. S. Senate by Sen. Hoar, making the region of the Casa Grande a national reservation and providing for the restoration of that extraordinary ruin. Mr. Cushing's first literary labor, after in a measure recovering from his illness, was the writing of that mystical monograph entitled the "Commentaries of a Zuni Familiar," published in connection with Mrs. Edna Dean Proctor's poem "The Song of the Ancient People." In 1893 he represented the bureau of ethnology, with which he has been for years connected, at the World's Columbian exposition, and as soon as his health permitted continued his explorations. In 1896 he visited Florida, where he discovered the remains of a lake dwelling and shell-using people among the Keys. This, his last contribution to American archæology, is one of the most important, as it has brought to light numerous objects of a hitherto uninvestigated, if not unknown, people. Mr. Cushing's literary contributions, mostly in the shape of pamphlets and reports of the bureau of ethnology, are: "Antiquities of Orleans County," (1874); "Zuni Fetiches" (1881); "Myths of Creation" (1882); "Relationship Between Zuni Sociologic and Mythic Systems" (1882); "The Nation of the Willows" (1882); "Adventures in Zuni" (1883); "Zuni Breadstuffs" (1884); "Studies of Ancient Pueblo Keramic Art, as Illustrative of Zuni Culture-Growth" (1885); "Manual Concepts" (1892); "Primitive Copper Working" (1894); "The Germ of Shore-Land Pottery" (1894); "The Arrow" (1895); "Outlines of Zuni Creation Myths" (1896); "Scarred Skulls From Florida" (1897); "Need of Studying the Indian in Order to Teach Him" (1897); Primitive Motherhood" (1897); "Pepper-Hearst Expedition" (preliminary report 1897), and "Zuni Folk-Tales" (1901). On July 10, 1882, he was married to Emily Tennison, daughter of John Whitehead Magill, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Cushing died April 10, 1900.

FISH, Nicholas, diplomat, was born in New York city, Feb. 19, 1846, son of Hamilton and Julia (Kean) Fish. His earliest ancestor in America, Jonathan Fish, was born in England in 1610, and early emigrated to America, settling in Lynn, Mass., and afterward removing to Sandwich, and finally to Newtown, Long Island, where he was a magistrate. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Nathan; his son, Joseph; his son, Samuel, who was married to Agnes Bedlow, their son, Joseph, who was married to Elizabeth Sackett, and their son, Nicholas, and his wife, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, who were Mr. Fish's grandparents. His father was secretary of state in Pres. Grant's cabinet. The son was graduated at Columbia College in 1867, and at Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and engaged in the practice of law in his native city. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of legation at Berlin, Germany, and in 1874 was promoted to the post of secretary of that embassy. He was chargé d'affaires to Switzerland, in 1877–81, when he resigned, and in 1882 he was appointed minister resident to Belgium, where he remained in that capacity until 1886. In the following year Mr. Fish engaged in banking as a partner in the firm of Harriman & Co. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Tuxedo, Riding, Players', Lawyers', St. Anthony, University Glee, and University Athletic clubs, the Society of the Cincinnati, the St. Nicholas and New York Historical societies, and the Century Association. He was married at Newport, R. I., to Clemence S. Bryce, and has a daughter living. His only son, Hamilton, was the first soldier killed in the campaign against Santiago, in the late war with Spain. Volunteering as a private, he was promoted to sergeant in the Rough Rider's regiment, under Col. Theodore Roosevelt; he fell in the first charge at Siboney.

SIMONS, Thomas Young, soldier and lawyer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 1, 1828. He received his early education in his native city, and was graduated at Yale College in 1847. He studied law and began to practice in his native city in 1849. From 1854 to 1860 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1860 was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He advanced to a position of leadership in the pro slavery party, and in 1860 was one of the members of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession. During the civil war he served as captain in the 27th South Carolina regiment, and later as judge-advocate. In 1865 he became editor of the "Courier," published at Charleston, and filled that position until 1873. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1868 and 1872; member of the executive committee of the Democratic party from 1872 until 1876, and an active member of the taxpayers' conventions of 1871 and 1874. His later years were devoted to efforts to secure local self government and the creation of a Union Reform party in his native state. He died in Charleston, S. C., April 30, 1878.

HALL, Asaph, astronomer, was born at Goshen, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 15, 1829, son of Asaph and Hannah C. (Palmer) Hall. His grandfather was a revolutionary officer, and one of the first settlers of that place. The family was originally wealthy, but through business failures had become poor. The father died when Asaph was only thirteen years old, and the oldest in a family of six. Their farm was mortgaged heavily, and Asaph and his mother attempted by three years of hard work to free it from debt, but failed to do so. Asaph then apprenticed himself to a local carpenter for three years, and at the end of that time worked [illegible] himself as a journeyman. Deciding to become an architect he studied mathematics at the [illegible]

Academy. After a year and a half (1854–55) at Central College, McGrawville, N. Y. he went to Wisconsin, where he remained for several years. He then studied at the University of Michigan for a single term, and after a year of teaching at Shalersville, O., entered Harvard as assistant in the college observatory at a salary of three dollars a week. He occupied his spare time in study, and added to his income by outside work. In 1862 he was appointed assistant in the naval observatory at Washington, and in the following year was appointed professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of captain. He remained in the government service until Oct. 15, 1891. During his stay at the observatory he was sent out on several expeditions for the government. In 1869 he went to Behring straits, in 1870 to Sicily, and to Colorado in 1878, to observe eclipses of the sun. He was at Vladivostock, Siberia, in 1874, during the transit of Venus, and in 1882 he took a party to San Antonio, Tex., at the time of the later transit. In 1896 he was elected to the chair of astronomy at Harvard, and still (1901) occupies this position. He has made many astronomical discoveries, the chief of which was his discovery of the two moons of Mars on Aug. 11th and 17, 1877. In 1879 the Royal Astronomical Society awarded him its gold medal for his discoveries; in 1878 he received the Lalande prize from Paris; in 1895 the Arago medal from the French Academy of Sciences, and he was made an honorary member of the Royal Scientific societies of England and Russia, and of the French Academy. Since 1875 he has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and is its vice-president for the term ending 1903. Hamilton conferred the degree of Ph.D. upon him in 1878; Yale, that of LL.D. in 1879, and Harvard, of LL.D. in 1886. Dr. Hall was married, at Elkhorn, Wis., March 3, 1856, to Angeline, daughter of Theophilus Stickney, of Rodman, N. Y. Four sons were born to them, of whom Asaph is professor of astronomy in Michigan University.

DELAFIELD, John, banker, was born in New York city, Jan. 22, 1786, eldest son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. His maternal grandfather, Hon. Joseph Hallett, was one of the Sons of Liberty, a member of the revolutionary committee of safety, and of the first three New York provincial congresses. John Delafield, Sr., the founder of the well-known New York family of that name, was born at Aylesbury, Bucks, England, March 16, 1748, hereditary count of the Holy Roman Empire and the oldest lineal representative of the Delafields, who for centuries had been large landed proprietors in the shires of Buckingham and Oxford. In 1783 he emigrated to this country, taking passage upon the Vigilante. This ship carried letters of marque, and captured a French vessel on the way over. Young Delafield volunteered in the fight, and received £100 as his share of the prize money. Upon reaching New York he was welcomed as the bearer of a manuscript copy of the treaty of peace, which had been entrusted to him by an officer in the British service at the moment of sailing. The official copy had been forwarded, but the vessel bearing it did not arrive for several days. Mr. Delafield became one of the merchant princes of that period, retiring in 1798 with a large fortune. He was a founder and director of the Mutual Insurance Co., established in 1787, the first company of the kind organized after the revolution. In 1792 he became

a director of the New York branch of the U. S. Bank, and in 1796 he was one of forty gentlemen who subscribed $10,000 each and founded the United Insurance Co., of which he was president for many years. He was at the head of private underwriters, and during the period when American sea traffic suffered from British and French aggression, sacrificed his entire capital to make good the losses thus incurred, though not legally bound to do so. He also mortgaged his country mansion, "Sunswick," opposite Blackwell's island, where Ravenswood, Long Island, now stands. This was then one of the handsomest and most spacious private houses near New York city. Mr. Delafield died on July 3, 1824. His son, John, was graduated at Columbia College in 1802, and began his commercial life as a confidential clerk and supercargo. Subsequently he engaged in the shipping business. In 1808, while making a voyage on one of his own vessels, a tempest drove him into the harbor of Corunna, Spain, where he witnessed the storming of that city by the French. On the night of Jan. 17th the enemy opened fire on the shipping, and he was compelled to put to sea, taking with him a family of Spanish refugees, beside his crew. Though greatly overburdened, and not provisioned for so many persons, the ship was brought safely to London. There he established himself as a banker. During the war of 1812 he was held as a prisoner for a time, but the influence of his English relatives obtained for him the privilege of traveling within fifteen miles around Uxbridge, his country place of residence, and to the city of London, where he continued in business. A financial crisis suddenly swept away his fortune, and it was at this period that Washington Irving dedicated to him "The Wife," published in the "Sketchbook." In 1820 Mr. Delafield returned to New York city, where he was cashier and president of the Phœnix Banking Co., until 1838, when he resigned to become president of the New York Banking Co. The University of New York, for which he procured large subscriptions, was founded largely through his efforts, and he was also instrumental in reviving the New York Historical Society. He was one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society, and the first president of the New York Philharmonic Society. His leisure was devoted to the improvement of his country seat at Hellgate, which became a marvel of horticultural beauty. Western repudiations obliged the New York Banking Co. to suspend, and again Mr. Delafield found himself impoverished; he was enabled, however, to give the rest of his life to his favorite pursuit, agriculture. In 1842 he removed to his place, "Oaklands," near Geneva, N. Y., and soon made it known throughout the state as a model farm. The importance of making a chemical analysis of the soil and of scientific drainage were early advocated by him. For several years he was president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and he was the first presiding officer elected by the State Agricultural College. He was married, in 1821, to Harriet W., daughter of Benjamin Tallmadge. They had two sons and two daughters. He died at Oaklands, near Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1853.

DELAFIELD, Joseph, lawyer, soldier and scientist, was born in New York city, Aug. 22, 1790, second son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was graduated at Yale in 1808, and after acquiring a legal education was admitted to practice in 1811. In 1810 he was appointed lieutenant in the 5th regiment of New York state militia, and in 1812 he became captain of drafted militia. In the latter year he received his commission in the U. S. army as captain in Hawkins' regiment, and on April 15, 1814, was promoted to the rank of major of the 46th infantry. At the close of the war he resigned from the army. When the northern boundary of the

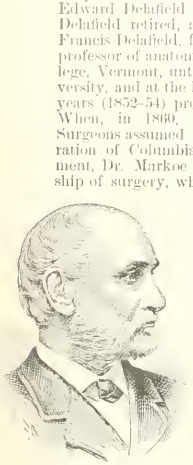
United States was set off he was appointed U. S. agent, and had charge of the parties in the field from 1821 until 1828. The fidelity with which Maj. Delafield discharged this duty was formally acknowledged by the president and by congress. It was during his period of service in the North that he began to form the collection of minerals that was for many years considered one of the best in this country owned by a private individual. Maj. Delafield belonged to many scientific associations in Europe and in this country. For fifty-two years he was a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and was its president from 1827 until 1866, when he declined a re-election. His country seat, "Fieldston," was situated on the Hudson at Yonkers, and in 18 0 he built a lime-kiln there, which was so constructed that it would burn continuously. This was a novelty in this country, and the works, which yielded large profits for several years, served as a model for others. He was married, in 18 , to Julia, daughter of Judge Maturin Livingston, of Staatsburg, N. Y. Her maternal grandfather was Gen. Morgan Lewis, son of Francis Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Maj. Delafield died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1875. His son, Maturin Livingston Delafield, merchant, was born in New York city in 1836. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1856, and four years later received the degree of A.M. Mr. Delafield is prominent in social life, and is a member of the Metropolitan and Union clubs, Sons of the Revolution, the Scientific Alliance and other scientific and historical societies. He was married, in 1868, to Mary Coleman, daughter of Eugene Augustus Livingston. Their son, Maturin Livingston, Jr., is associated with his father in business.

DELAFIELD, Henry, merchant, was born at Sunswick, now a part of Ravenswood, Long Island, July 19, 1792, son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was prepared to enter Yale College, but chose to begin his business career and gave up the collegiate course. After several years of experience in subordinate positions, he founded with his twin, brother, William, the firm of H. & W. Delafield, and conducted an extensive foreign trade with England, India, China, South America and the West Indies. At one time they owned the largest merchantman sailing from the port of New York under the American flag. The great fire of 1835 so reduced their large fortune that they had practically to begin business life again. They were again successful, and regained their former wealth. Both brothers served with Capt. Swartout's "Iron Grays" in the war of 1812. When Faustin Soulouque was established as emperor of Hayti, Henry Delafield was appointed consul for that country in New York city, which office he retained during the emperor's administration, and through a part of Pres. Jeffrard's. William Delafield died in 1853, and a few years after Henry admitted Tallmadge Delafield, a son of his brother John, to the firm, which was subsequently known as Henry Delafield & Co. In 1857 Mr. Delafield retired from shipping and foreign business, retaining only certain banking and trust interests, which were later transferred to Maturin Livingston Delafield, son of his brother Joseph. The nephews continued the business successfully. Henry Delafield was married, in 1865, to Mary Parish, daughter of Judge L. Monson, of Delaware county, N. Y., and they had one daughter, who died at the age of seventeen. Mr. Delafield's death occurred in New York city, Feb. 15, 1875. Two older brothers, Maj. Joseph and Dr. Edward Delafield had died respectively on Feb. 12 and 13, 1875, and the almost simultaneous death of the three brothers and their joint funeral from Trinity Church excited much interest.

DELAFIELD, Richard, soldier, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1798, son of John and Ann (Hallett) Delafield. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1818, at the head of his class, and after being promoted second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, was attached as astronomical and topographical draughtsman to the American boundary commission under the treaty of Ghent. In 1820 he became first lieutenant, and in 1828, captain. In 1819-24 he served as assistant engineer in the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun, and was next assigned to the Mississippi river, where he took charge of the defenses of Plaquemine bend, the surveys of the Delta, and the general supervision of improvements. Subsequently he was superintending engineer successively in the construction of the Cumberland road; in building Fort Delaware; in repairing Fort Mifflin, and in the improvement of the Delaware river harbors and breakwater. In 1838 he was promoted to major, and was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. His administration at West Point greatly advanced the reputation of the school, and ranks in value with that of Col. Thayer. It has been officially said that "a history of the superintendencies of Thayer and Delafield would leave nothing of moment to record concerning the origin, early struggles and often precarious existence of the academy, and finally its slow, steady and triumphant progress." In 1845-56 Maj. Delafield was superintending engineer of the New York harbor defenses; of Hudson river improvements, and of the New York light house district; chief-engineer of the department of Texas; member of the boards for improvement of rivers and harbors; and for the armament of fortifications, and president of the board for revision of the curriculum of studies at the U. S. Military Academy. In 1855 he was senior member of a commission sent to the Crimea during the war there, to report on modern methods of warfare. Maj. Alfred Mordecai and Capt. George B. McClellan were his associates, and each member submitted a separate report; that of Maj. Delafield was a massive quarto volume illustrated, containing a comprehensive treatise on the art of war in Europe in 1851-56. This work is considered a masterpiece of its kind. In 1856 he was again appointed superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, and held this position until April, 1861, when, at his own request, he was relieved. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1861, and colonel in 1863. Upon his retirement from the academy he was placed on Gov. Morgan's staff, to assist in organizing and equipping the forces of New York state for the field and in supplying ordnance stores for the Atlantic and Lake defenses. During the same time he superintended the construction of New York harbor fortifications, and served on several important boards and commissions. In April, 1864, he was appointed chief of U. S. engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general, and took up his residence in Washington, D. C. He was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army in May, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the engineer department during the civil war." Until Aug. 8, 1866, he was retired from active service. During the rest of his life the winters were passed in Washington and the summers at his residence in New York city. He was married, in 1833, to Harriet Baldwin, daughter of [illegible]

Moman Covington, Bowling Green, Ky. His wife survived him, with five daughters and one son, Gen. Delafield died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1873.

MARKOE, Thomas Masters, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1819, son of Francis and Sarah (Caldwell) Markoe. His father, a graduate of Princeton College (1795), was a merchant. His mother was a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Rowan) Caldwell, of Philadelphia. He was educated at Pittsfield, Mass., and at Princeton College, where he was graduated in the class of 1836. Then studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, he received the degree of M.D. there in 1841. His success as a practitioner began at an early period of his professional career. He was associated with Dr. Edward Delafield from 1849 to 1865, and when Dr. Delafield retired, a partnership with his son, Dr. Francis Delafield, followed. He was for some years professor of anatomy at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, until called to the New York University, and at the latter institution he was for two years (1852–54) professor of pathological anatomy. When, in 1860, the College of Physicians and Surgeons assumed formal relations with the corporation of Columbia College as its medical department, Dr. Markoe accepted the adjunct professorship of surgery, which he held until 1871. During the civil war he was appointed by Gov. Morgan a member of the special corps of volunteer surgeons, being stationed at Fortress Monroe. In 1862 he was one of the board of examiners of contract physicians and surgeons, and in 1863 was visiting surgeon to the New York soldiers' depot at 50 Howard street. In 1864 he was ordered to Fredericksburg, and subsequently to Belle plain. He became a trustee of the Astor Library in 1863, remaining as one of its directors until its absorption into the consolidated library plan. From 1891–95 he was president of the Astor Library. He was professor of the principles and practice of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (1871–79); professor of the principles of surgery (1879–88); and emeritus professor from 1888 until his death. At different times he was attending surgeon at the New York, the Roosevelt, Bellevue, and Mt. Sinai hospitals and consulting surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and to the Orthopedic, St. Mary's and Vassar hospitals, and consulting physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital; a member of the consulting staff of the New York Dispensary, and physician to the Northern Dispensary. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society; New York Medical and Surgical Society; Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; of the New York Pathological Society; New York Academy of Medicine, and of the Medical Journal Association. His chief literary contribution was a "Treatise on Diseases of the Bones" (1872). He had for years one of the largest family practices in New York. Dr. Markoe was married, in 1850, to Charlotte A. How, of New York, and left four children, two daughters and two sons, Dr. Francis H. Markoe (surgeon), a graduate of Princeton (1876), and Dr. James W. Markoe (obstetrician). He died at East Hampton, Long Island, Aug. 26, 1901.



Thomas M. Markoe

MARTIN, Thomas S., senator, was born in Scottsville, Albemarle co., Va., July 29, 1847, son of John Samuel and Martha (Staples) Martin, and grandson of Reuben Martin, a native farmer of Virginia. His father was a merchant and manufacturer of Scottsville, where the son attended school until March 1, 1864, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute, and remained with the corps of cadets, whether pursuing their studies in barracks or serving their state in the field, until the downfall of the Confederacy in April, 1865. In October of that year he entered the University of Virginia, but after attending two sessions was called home by the death of his father. Thus becoming the head of a large family, he devoted himself faithfully to his responsibilities. He undertook the study of law without instruction, and such was his application and diligence that when he appeared at the bar his mind was well and accurately equipped in legal knowledge. Although of a quiet and retiring disposition he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1886 he was appointed visitor to the Miller Manual Labor School of Albemarle, and in 1891 was appointed visitor to the University of Virginia, becoming a member of its executive committee. In 1886 he was elected a member of the state central Democratic committee, and was appointed by its chairman a member of the executive committee. Being repeatedly urged to accept a nomination to the U. S. senate, he finally consented, and was elected in 1893 by a large majority over some of Virginia's most distinguished statesmen. His senatorial term commenced March 4, 1895, and terminated March 3, 1901. He rendered distinguished services as advisory counsel to the committee for the settlement of the state debt. Sen. Martin is a forcible speaker, a ready debater and a possessor of that power which convinces his hearers and holds their friendship. He is broad and progressive, affable and good-humored, liberal and charitable. On Oct. 10, 1894, he was married to Lucy Chamblis Day, of Smithfield, Va.

MAXCY, Jonathan, first president of South Carolina College (1804–20) was born at Attleboro Bristol co., Mass., Sept. 2, 1768. He was graduated in 1787 at Brown University, of which he was afterward president; entered the Baptist ministry; was president of Union College for two years when the state of his health made residence in a warmer climate necessary, and he accepted an election (April 28, 1804) to the presidency of South Carolina College. The details of his life previous to his acceptance of this last honor are given in Vol. VIII., p. 21. The institution to which he was last called practically owed its origin to an act of the legislature passed in 1785, establishing colleges at Winnsboro, Charleston and Ninety-six. None of these proving successful Gov. Drayton, in 1801, proposed the erection at the new capital, Columbia, of one college for the whole state, and the legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 for a college building and $6,000 yearly for the salaries of instructors. A site for the college was selected in 1802, the building now called DeSaussure College was erected, and on Jan. 10, 1805, Pres. Maxcy and one associate, Enoch Hanford, professor of languages, opened the institution. The first person to matriculate was William Harper, subsequently chancellor of Missouri and of South Carolina, and author of the ordinance of nullification; during the first year twenty-nine students were enrolled, and one was graduated, and at the first commencement, in December, 1807, four young men received degrees. In 1814 there were forty-five names on the register, and this number was not exceeded until 1841, when fifty students were enrolled. Established in the central part of the state, the college did much to remove the sectional jealousy between the seaboard and the inland sections that had long existed, and as a state institution committed to no religious body but drawing from all

denominations it did much to weaken sectarian feeling which originally was very bitter. It also exerted a powerful influence on the politics of South Carolina, and, John C. Calhoun excepted, every politician of note in the state has been for a time connected with it. In his "History of Higher Education in South Carolina," Meriwether says: "Pres. Maxcy was not a man of great scholarship, but had executive abilities of no mean order, and was successful in building up the young institution. He was in conflict at one time with the board of trustees, and subsequently a resolution of censure was passed on him. But he defended himself with so much skill that the whole matter was dropped. He was progressive and energetic, and enlarged the whole course of study of the college. He made recommendation for the study of chemistry, and asked for an appropriation to this effect. He advised the addition of a law course, but the plan was not executed until the close of the civil war." Dr. Maxcy died at his post of duty, June 4, 1820, having presided at a faculty meeting four days previous. A monument to his memory was erected on the campus by the Clariosophic Society.

COOPER, Thomas, scientist and author, second president of South Carolina College (1820–33), was born in London, England, Oct. 22, 1759. He was educated at Oxford, became proficient in chemistry, and acquired a knowledge of law and of medicine. Admitted to the bar he traveled a circuit for a few years. He also took an active part in politics, and joined a Democratic club in Manchester, of which James Watt, the inventor, was a member. The publication of a pamphlet in reply to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" brought him under a threat of prosecution, and with Watt he took up his residence in Paris, where he was on intimate terms with the leaders of the revolution, and was a candidate for a seat in the convention, opposing the Duke of Orleans. In 1795 Dr. Cooper came to the United States and settled at Northumberland, Pa., where his father-in-law, Joseph Priestly, the philosopher and scientist, was living. Espousing the cause of Jeffersonian Democracy, he in October, 1799, made an attack upon the administration of John Adams in the columns of the Reading "Weekly Advertiser." For this he was tried under the alien and sedition acts, in 1800, was fined $400, and was imprisoned for six months, but in 1825 he petitioned for a restitution of the fine, on the ground that the acts were unconstitutional, and a few years before his death he received the amount with interest. After his release Cooper was appointed land commissioner, and in 1806 one of the judges of the common pleas district, but in 1811 the senate impeached him for overbearing conduct, and Gov. Snyder removed him from office. After holding the professorship of chemistry in Dickinson College, and of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, he was elected first professor in the University of Virginia, Oct. 7, 1817, his chair being that of chemistry, to which was added provisionally the chair of law. On March 29, 1819, he was confirmed university professor of chemistry, mineralogy, natural philosophy, and also of law. The Presbyterians and others in Virginia opposed the appointment so strongly on the ground of his heterodoxy, as shown in his own writings and by his editing those of Priestly, that he offered his resignation, which was finally accepted in 1820, and he then removed to South Carolina. The trustees of South Carolina College had in December, 1819, elected him professor of chemistry for one year, and at the end of that period he was chosen president *pro tem.* On Dec. 1, 1821, by a majority of one, he was elected president. His opinions on all subjects were utilitarian and independent; on many points he was in advance of his age. In 1823 he was asked to teach metaphysics, but underrating it as compared to political economy instead, the study of which has been proposed by the trustees as early as 1815. Of this he considered to be "little else than the art of cheating the understanding of a gaping populace." In the chair of chemistry he was at his best as an instructor, teaching the science in a popular way, and arousing enthusiasm for it in those to whom he lectured. He urged the trustees to make tuition free, and becoming ardently interested in advancing education in the state at large, he outlined a liberal course in his "Manual of Political Economy" (1833), comprising free schools, a grammar school at every court-house and in every township, and at least two colleges, all leading up to a finely endowed university. Cooper was a vigorous defender of nullification, and was the academic representative and supporter of Calhoun in his advocacy of free trade. His attitude on these questions was obnoxious to many, and by his attitude on religious subjects he antagonized more. In his lectures on geology he attacked certain theories of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and in return was charged with advancing opinions injurious to the interests of the college and with interfering with the religious opinions of the students. In December, 1832, he was tried before a committee of the board of trustees, and after making an able defense was acquitted. The agitation increased, and a year later Cooper resigned the presidency, but held his professorship, and in 1834 was given the degree of LL.D. by the college. His opponents now redoubled their efforts, and on Dec. 3, 1834, he withdrew from the institution which he had brought to the brink of ruin. From that time until his death he was occupied in editing and publishing the statutes of the state by appointment of the legislature. Five volumes were published, and it has been said that his influence upon legislation in the state resembles that of Jefferson in Virginia.

Much that he wrote appeared in the "Southern Quarterly" and other reviews, and in pamphlet form. His most important works are: "Letters on the Slave Trade" (London, 1787); "Tracts: Ethical, Theological and Political" (1790); "Information Respecting America" (London, 1794); political essays contributed in 1800 to the Northumberland, Pa., "Gazette," which he conducted for a short time; "Account of the Trial of Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland" (1800); "Bankrupt Law of America Compared With That of England" (1801); a translation of the "Institutes of Justinian" (1812); "Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence" (1819); "Elements of Political Economy" (1819); "Authenticity of the Pentateuch and "Connection Between Geology and the Pentateuch." He also edited three out of five volumes constituting the "Emporium of Arts and Sciences" (Philadelphia, 1812–14), and Thomson's "System of Chemistry" (4 vols., 1818). Dr. Cooper died at Columbia, S. C., May 11, 1840.

NOTT, Henry Junius, chairman of the faculty of South Carolina College (1855–[illegible]), was born on Pacolet river, Union district, S. C., Nov. 4, 1797, son of Abraham Nott, a native of Scotland, [illegible], and a relative of Eliphalet Nott, [illegible], graduating at Yale College, removed to South [illegible]

where he attained eminence as a jurist. The son was graduated at South Carolina College in 1814, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. Success attended him in the practice of his profession; but the law was not wholly to his taste, and in 1821 he sailed for Europe, and devoted himself to various studies bearing on literature, spending most of the time in France and Holland. Upon his return, in 1824, he was elected professor of elements of criticism, logic and philosophy of languages in South Carolina College, and entered upon his duties in January, 1825. He was retained when the college was reformed, and in 1835–36 was chairman of the faculty. His resignation, in January, 1836, was received with profound regret by the trustees and in the regret his colleagues of the faculty shared. Dr. La Borde, the historian of the college, says of him: "His mind was acute and his perceptions clear and discriminating. His natural genius and his training were precisely such as to fit him for the chair to which he had been appointed. He had a rich humor and a ready wit, and was a favorite in the class-room. As a writer, he is to be placed in the first rank, as his contributions to the 'Southern Review' will show." He published with David McCord "Law Reports" (2 vols., 1818–20); also a series of sketches in the "Southern Review," republished as "Novelettes of a Traveler" (1834), and left a novel in manuscript form. Accompanied by his wife he visited New York city in 1837. They returned by the steamer Home, which was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina on Oct. 13th. It is said that he might have saved himself, but preferred to perish with her. They left one child, a daughter.

BARNWELL, Robert Woodward, educator and U. S. senator; third and ninth president of South Carolina College (1834–41; 1866–73), was born at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 1, 1801, son of Robert Barnwell, a soldier in the revolutionary war, a member of congress (1791–95), and of the state legislature for many years. His great-grandfather, John Barnwell, an emigrant from Ireland to South Carolina about 1700, led a force against the Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina in 1712, defeating and subduing the tribe, and to this day is called by his descendants Tuscarora John. Robert W. Barnwell was graduated at Harvard with high honors in 1821, studied law in the office of Petigru & Hamilton, in Beaufort, and entered upon practice about 1824. He served for a term in the state legislature (1826), representing Beaufort, and for two terms in congress (1829–33), declining a re-election. In 1835 he was elected to succeed Robert Henry as president of South Carolina College, which had so far lost its prestige that it had but ten students. Though he made no pretensions to scholarship, he was in all respects fitted for his new office, and he made his special department, that of political philosophy, particularly strong. The chair of evidences of Christianity and sacred literature was established at this time to counteract the effect of Dr. Cooper's teachings. Stephen Elliott, subsequently bishop, being the first incumbent. Appropriations were secured for the chemical, mathematical, and historical departments; a check to disorderly conduct was given by the expulsion of two students for dueling, and in two years' time the number of students rose to forty-two. Resigning on account of ill-health in 1841, he retired to his plantation. In 1850 John C. Calhoun died, and Franklin H. Elmore was chosen to succeed him in the U. S. senate, but died in May, a month after his appointment. Gov. Means immediately chose Mr. Barnwell to fill the vacancy until the legislature could elect some one to take the chair permanently. In December, 1860, after the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina, he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate with the Federal government for the transfer of U. S. property within the state. He was sent as a delegate to the convention of seceded states, at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861, and cast the deciding vote which made Jefferson Davis president of the Southern Confederacy. The office of secretary of state, tendered by Pres. Davis, was declined; but that of a seat in the Confederate senate was accepted, and in that way he served until the war ended. In 1866 the college was rehabilitated along the lines of the University of Virginia, with separate departments and elective courses, and Mr. Barnwell was chosen professor of political science and chairman of the faculty. A school of law and a school of medicine were now attached to the university. At this time the library and the chapel were occupied by a Republican legislature, and science hall and the athletic field were occupied by Federal troops; but Mr. Barnwell carried the institution safely through those critical years. Unfortunately, the closing of the auxiliary academies by the war necessitated the lowering of the requirements for entrance and for graduation. The admittance of a negro to the law school in the winter of 1873 was followed by the resignation of the old faculty and the withdrawal of all the white students, with the exception of a few of northern birth. The university was reorganized and opened without restrictions as to color, and a normal school was opened in Rutledge College. Meantime, Mr. Barnwell had opened a private school in Columbia. On July 1, 1877, the legislature, which was Democratic, closed the university, and Gov. Hampton placed the property and buildings in the charge of Mr. Barnwell. On the reopening of the college, in 1880, he was appointed librarian, and held that position by deputy until his death. The historian, La Borde, eulogized Mr. Barnwell as a man whose eminent qualifications and conscientious discharge of duty were apparent to all. "If ever there was a public man who had an abiding popularity, it was he, and that popularity was based upon his well-known adherence to principle and unalterable love of justice." Mr. Barnwell died in Columbia, S. C., Nov. 25, 1882.

HENRY, Robert, president *pro tem.* of South Carolina College (1834–35) and fourth in order of election (1841–45), was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 6, 1792. His mother had charge of his education, his father having died when he was very young, and in 1803 took him to England, where he continued academic studies until 1811. In that year he entered the University of Edinburgh; in 1814 was graduated at that institution with the degree of A.M., and after traveling on the Continent of Europe returned to Charleston and took charge of the French Protestant Church in that city, preaching alternately in French and German. He was elected professor of logic and moral philosophy in South Carolina College in 1818 and assumed the professorship of metaphysics upon the death of Dr. Maxcy in 1820. In 1834, soon after the removal of Dr. Cooper, he was made president *pro tempore*, and but for supposed sympathy with the religious beliefs of Dr. Cooper he would have become his actual successor. In 1834 the college was reorganized, chiefly through the efforts of Gov. McDuffie and the trustees desired to retain Henry as a professor, but in deference to public opinion, though that opinion was unjust,

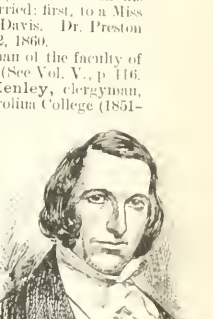
he declined and retired to a farm in the vicinity of Columbia. In 1839 he returned to the institution as professor of metaphysics, logic and belles-lettres, and three years later was elected president. He retired in 1845, but accepted the chair of Greek literature and retained it until his death. "Dr. Henry's scholarship was never doubted," wrote one connected with the college, "and his success as a teacher was most gratifying. He had considerable excentive ability and did his whole duty nobly, but did not have the art of controlling and governing youth, though he was held in highest esteem by the students. . . . He was strongly attached to the college, and his whole heart was in his work. He was respected for his virtues and admired for his elevated character and was loved by students and professors alike." Dr. Henry was a consistent and warm defender of free trade and of constitutional rights, and was among the first to lecture in the United States upon those subjects. He was an accomplished linguist and a man of exceptional talent, being widely read and possessed of a retentive memory. He published some magazine articles, a number of sermons and some eulogies, including one on Dr. Maxey and one on John C. Calhoun. He died at Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6, 1856.

PRESTON, William Campbell, fifth president of the University of South Carolina (1845–51), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1794, son of Francis and Sarah (Campbell) Preston. His father at that time was attending a session of congress. His mother was the only daughter of William Campbell, the hero of King's mountain. William Preston entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) at the age of fourteen, but on account of delicate health was sent South the following year, and reaching Columbia was induced to enter South Carolina College. He was graduated in 1812 and began the study of law in Richmond, Va., but the state of his health soon forbade confinement to an office, and after an extended journey on horseback through states adjacent to Virginia on the west he went to Europe. After traveling through France and England he settled in Edinburgh to complete his law course and to attend lectures on other subjects, rooming with Hugh S. Legare. He formed a lifelong friendship with Washington Irving, who accompanied him on several pedestrian tours, and introduced him to Walter Scott. Returning to Virginia in 1820 Mr. Preston began practice there, but two years later removed to Columbia, S. C., and in 1828 was elected to the legislature, where he served for four years. He was one of the foremost advocates in South Carolina of free trade, state rights and nullification. In 1836 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he was a colleague of John C. Calhoun and sustained the reputation he had long enjoyed as an orator; a speech on the French spoliation claims receiving high praise from statesmen of both political parties. Opposition on the part of Sen. Preston to Pres. Van Buren's policy destroyed the harmony that had existed between Calhoun and himself and displeased a majority of his constituents, and in 1842 an attempt was made to instruct him as to his course. This failed, but from a sense of honor he resigned and returned to his law practice. In 1845 he was called to the presidency of the College of South Carolina, which had somewhat declined, and this he made the most popular institution of learning in the South, "imparting to it the influence of his refined scholarship, elegant tastes and winning manners." While at its head, in 1846, he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. Dr. Preston voluntarily retired in 1851, and lived quietly until his death. The Lyceum in Columbia was established by him and he gave it a large and valuable library. Dr. Preston's attainments as a classical scholar were unusual, while his gifts as an orator were exceptional, placing him on a par with Patrick Henry, a great uncle on his mother's side. He was twice married: first, to a Miss Coalter; and, second, to a Miss Davis. Dr. Preston died in Columbia, S. C., May 22, 1860.

Wm C Preston

LIEBER, Francis, chairman of the faculty of South Carolina College (1851). (See Vol. V., p. 116.

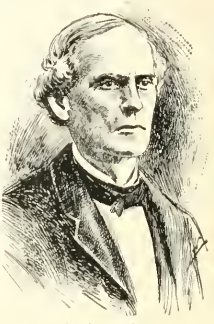
THORNWELL, James Henley, clergyman, and sixth president of South Carolina College (1851–55), was born near Society hill, Marlborough district, S. C., Dec. 9, 1812. His parents being poor, he was aided by friends in obtaining an education, and after attending the Cheraw Academy entered the junior class of South Carolina College. He led in the classroom and the debating society; was regarded as one of the most promising young men who had ever been trained in the college, and since, as a rule, the ablest graduates engaged in politics, it was prophesied by John C. Calhoun that young Thornwell would be prominent in national councils. Being graduated, and with the highest honors, he, to use the language of another, "deliberately turned away from almost the only field for the proper exercise of great gifts at that time in the South and entered the ministry." In October, 1834, he was licensed to preach; in May, 1835, was ordained, and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster Court House, S. C., and soon after had the churches at Waxham and Six Mile creek added to his charge. This relation continued until December, 1837, when he was elected to the professorship of logic, belles-lettres and criticism in South Carolina College, succeeding Prof. Nott, and later was given the professorship of metaphysics. In 1839 he resigned, and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Columbia, but at the end of a year was called back to the college as professor of sacred literature and evidences of Christianity, succeeding Prof. Stephen Elliott, who had been elected bishop of Georgia. Not many years later he again resigned, having been invited to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, whereupon Pres. Preston invoked the interposition of the Presbyterian church, and the synod of South Carolina expressed its unwillingness that Dr. Thornwell should leave the state. In 1851 he accepted a call to the Glebe Street Presbyterian Church, but in November of that year Col. Preston resigned the presidency of South Carolina College and Dr. Thornwell was chosen to succeed him. Entering upon his duties Jan. 7, 1852, he remained in office until the close of the year 1855, and then became professor of theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary and pastor of the Presbyterian Church, both at Columbia. While a professor he received the degree of D.D. from Hampden Sidney and from Jefferson and



Centre colleges. In his monograph, the "History of Education in South Carolina," Colyer Meriwether says: "As a teacher Dr. Thornwell was very thorough and analytical, but safe and conservative. No new theories of philosophy or ethics drawn from the liberal German school ever found acceptance in his class room. His influence upon the students and his reputation throughout the state made him almost indispensable to the college. . . . His term as president ranks next to Preston's in attendance. He was progressive, and made important recommendations and increased the efficiency of the institution. He introduced the method of written examinations, and raised the entrance requirements in Greek from six books of the Iliad to ten books." The establishment of Furman University by the Baptists and of Wofford College by the Methodists was regarded with great anxiety by the friends of South Carolina College as likely to weaken it, and in 1835 Pres. Thornwell addressed a letter to Gov. Manning on "Public Instruction," in which he urged the superiority of state education over that given by sectarian schools. This letter, popularly called the "Bible" of South Carolina College, is said to be the strongest argument of its kind ever presented in the state, and in 1885, when the sectarian schools seemed about to cripple the usefulness of the college, it was reprinted in the Charleston "News and Courier." Pres. Thornwell was, it appears, "universally opposed to the elective system and to an extension of the college into a university with other departments." In 1847 he was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, being the youngest man who had ever held that office. Dr. Thornwell was probably the greatest divine the Southern Presbyterian Church has produced; remarkable for his logical and metaphysical faculties, for the strength of his argument; for the quality of his literary style, and for the fervor of his eloquence. He was an uncompromising defender of Southern principles and old school theology; was a leader in the councils of his denomination, and was prominent in organizing the Southern assembly at the time of the division in 1861. His published writings, some of which were in pamphlet form, include: "Arguments of Romanists Discussed and Refuted" (1845); "Discourses on Truth" (1854); "Rights and Duties of Masters" (1861); "The State of the Country" (1861), and articles on "The Free School System of South Carolina" and on "Public Instruction." His collected works, edited by Rev. John B. Adger, were published in four volumes in 1871–74, and his "Life and Letters," by B. M. Palmer, in 1875. He edited the "Southern Quarterly Review" in 1855–57. Dr. Thornwell died at Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 1, 1862.

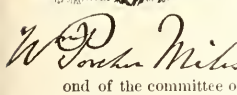
McCAY, Charles F., seventh president of South Carolina College (1855–57), was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of a northern college. After serving as a professor in the University of Georgia he took the chair of mathematics in South Carolina College, in 1813, and two years later, on the resignation of Dr. Thornwell, succeeded to the presidency. During his term the two LeContes were elected professors, also William J. Rivers, subsequently president of Washington College, Maryland. He was not the choice of his colleagues, and he was bitterly opposed by the press of the state, for the institution declined steadily under him, riots and disorders by the students aiding to lower its reputation. His intentions were of the best, but in June, 1857, the trustees decided that the institution must be reorganized if it was to be saved and re-elected most of the professors. In September every officer of the faculty except Pres. McCay was reinstated and the faculty elected Dr. Maximilian LaBorde as chairman. Prof. McCay thereupon removed to Baltimore, Md., where he became well known as an actuary of insurance.

LA BORDE, Maximilian, physician, legislator and educator, president *pro tem.* of South Carolina College, was born at Edgefield, S. C., June 5, 1804, son of Pierre and Sarah (———) La Borde. His father, a native of Bordeaux, France, emigrated to San Domingo, and there became the owner of a large plantation, but during the insurrection of 1791 fled to Charleston, S. C., arriving penniless. Being a well trained violinist, he joined the orchestra of the theatre, of which he was made leader, but soon removed to Edgefield, where he married and engaged in merchandising. The son entered South Carolina College in 1818, and after being graduated there in 1820, studied law, but relinquished it to begin the study of medicine, and in 1826 he was graduated in the first class that took degrees at the Charleston Medical College. In addition to practicing in the Edgefield district, he carried on a drug store and edited the Edgefield "Advertiser," which he aided in establishing in 1836. Mr. La Borde became a member of the legislature in 1836 and secretary of state in 1839, when he removed to Columbia. He was appointed a trustee of South Carolina College in 1837, and was elected professor of belles-lettres in 1842, this department being one in which he had peculiar interest. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of metaphysics, and occupied it until the college was changed into a university in 1865, when he was given the chair of rhetoric, criticism, elocution, English language and literature. This he held to the time of his resignation, serving the institution for thirty-one years, the longest term in the history of the college. He not only frequently served as president *pro tem.*, but in 1857 was chairman of the faculty. During the first year of the civil war, which emptied the college of its students, Dr. La Borde established wayside hospitals in Virginia. In October, 1862, he organized at Columbia the central association for the relief of South Carolina soldiers, and being appointed its chairman gave his time gratuitously to the work. Upon the reopening of the college, in 1865, he resumed his chair, but on Oct. 9, 1873, resigned, the trustees having insisted upon co-education of the races. He was at once tendered the position of secretary for South Carolina of the Southern Historical Society, and began his labors with the enthusiasm that had distinguished him as a teacher, but in a few weeks time his life ended. Dr. La Borde was for a time one of the regents of the state asylum for lunatics, and subsequently served as president of the board. Besides contributions to periodical literature, he published "Introduction to Physiology" (1855); "History of South Carolina College" (1859), and "Story of Lethea and Verona" (1860); "A Suburban House and an Old Lady" (1861). He was the founder of the Columbia Athenæum, and as vestryman and warden of Trinity Church (Episcopal), Columbia, S. C., for thirty-one years, he was a faithful worker in the cause of Christ and His church. He was married, at Edgefield, S. C., 1826, to Sophia, daughter of James and Mary (Carroll) Parsons. They had six sons and one daughter. This union was dissolved by death, and two years afterwards (1843), he was married to Elizabeth Carroll, a younger sister, who died in 1857. Four daughters and two sons were born to them. Dr. La Borde died in Columbia, S. C., Nov. 6, 1873.



LONGSTREET, Augustus B., eighth president of South Carolina College (1857–63). (See Vol. I., p. 517).

MILES, William Porcher, ninth president of South Carolina College (1880–82), was born at Walterboro, Colleton co., S. C., in 1822. His ancestors on his father's side were English, and some time before the revolution settled in South Carolina, where they had extensive plantations. On his mother's side, he was descended from the Porchers, a Huguenot family, who emigrated to South Carolina at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He finished his education at the College of Charleston, the oldest institution of higher education in the state, being graduated with highest honors, and then studied law, but was never admitted to the bar, having become tutor in mathematics at his alma mater. Afterward he was chosen assistant professor, and while thus engaged was elected mayor of Charleston; but before the expiration of his term of office was elected to the U. S. house of representatives, at the beginning of Buchanan's administration. In 1858 he was re-elected, and served until the secession of his native state in 1860, when he resigned. During his first term he was a member of the committee on commerce, and during his second of the committee on foreign affairs. He was a member of the secession convention of South Carolina and of the provisional Confederate government that met at Montgomery, Ala., where his services were so efficient that he was elected to the Confederate congress, which convened later in Richmond, Va. Service as voluntary aid at Manassas, and later, on Gen. Beauregard's staff, gave him a knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the army that was put to use by Pres. Davis, who appointed him chairman of the committee on military affairs. For many years after the war he engaged in planting tobacco and wheat in Nelson county, Va.; then removed to Charleston, and took up the practice of law. In October, 1880, after a period of political strife and turmoil, during which B. B. Babbitt and A. W. Cummings served as chairmen of the faculty, and only twenty-three degrees were conferred, South Carolina College was reopened as the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Mr. Miles was elected its president. The members of the intermediate class were allowed to take their diplomas after a year's study, forming the class of 1883. Two years later the higher institutions of the state were organized as a university, the branch at Columbia retaining its old name of the College of South Carolina, and at that time family exigencies obliged Pres. Miles to remove to Louisiana. There he took charge of the thirteen large sugar plantations of the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Co., in Ascension and St. James parishes, his wife's inheritance. He became the second largest sugar producer in the United States. An old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, Mr. Miles voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. He adorned every position he filled, and fully deserved the respect and admiration accorded him for his culture, for the nobility of his character, and for the single mindedness with which he performed every duty entrusted to him. He died at his home in St. James parish, La., May 13, 1899.



McBRYDE, John McLaren, eleventh president of South Carolina College (1883–91), was born at Abbeville Court House, S. C., Jan. 1, 1841, son of John and Susan (McLaren) McBryde, natives of Scotland. He was prepared for college in the private schools of his native town, and in December, 1857, entered South Carolina College. In the fall of 1860 he matriculated at the University of Virginia, and the following year entered the Confederate army, but soon retired from active service on account of ill-health. In 1867 he removed to Albemarle county, near the University of Virginia, and gave much time to scientific studies, also taking an active part in organizing farmers' clubs. In 1879 he was elected professor of agriculture and botany in the University of Tennessee, and there conducted a series of agricultural experiments, the results of which, when published, made him known throughout the country. In 1882 he was called to the chair of agriculture in the College of South Carolina, and in July of the same year was elected chairman of the faculty to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Miles. The labor of preparing for the reorganization and reopening of the college, which had been closed as a literary institution since 1873, at once devolved upon him. The buildings were in a wretched condition and unfurnished. By laborious and untiring efforts Mr. McBryde succeeded in having everything ready for the opening in October, and acted as chairman until May, 1883, when he was unanimously elected president. In 1888, when the college was reorganized and raised to the dignity of a university, he was appointed president, and in the spring of the same year was made director of the experiment station of South Carolina, established under the Hatch act. Dr. McBryde has published numerous addresses, chiefly on on agricultural subjects, and has issued three reports of experimental work in South Carolina. The reform legislature of 1890–91 re-established the South Carolina College, re-electing Prof. McBryde president, but he disapproved of the change, and accepted instead the presidency of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, now known as the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In 1893 he declined the office of assistant secretary of agriculture tendered him by Pres. Cleveland. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tenn., and in 1887 that of Ph. D. from the University of Tennessee. He was a life member of the Miller board of trustees of the University of Virginia; is a corresponding member of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of North Carolina; fellow of the American Geographical Society, and of the American Statistical Association and several other scientific bodies.

WOODROW, James, clergyman and editor, twelfth president of South Carolina College (1891–97), was born in Carlisle, England, May 30, 1828, son of Rev. Thomas Woodrow, D. D., a native of Scotland. In 1836 the family emigrated to Canada and in 1837 to the United States, settling at Chillicothe, O., where Dr. Woodrow was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The son received his preparatory education from his father and at the academy in Chillicothe; then entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, and was graduate

with first honor in the large class of 1849. After leaving college he spent several years in teaching. In 1852 he was elected professor of natural science in Oglethorpe University, Georgia, and retained the position until 1861. During that period he continued his studies. In 1853 he spent some time at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, under Profs. Horsford and Agassiz, and in 1855 went to Heidelberg, Germany, where he studied under the great chemist, Bunsen, and received the degree of Ph.D. Though only twenty-seven years of age he was offered a full professorship in the university, but preferred to return to the United States. After leaving Heidelberg he traveled on the Continent, studying geology in the field, and spending some time at Naples, Vienna, Berlin, Freiberg (at the Mining Academy), London and Paris. In 1857 he was elected professor of natural science in the University of Georgia. He did not accept this position until re-elected twice in succession, and before entering upon his duties there he was released to accept the Perkins professorship of natural science in connection with revelation in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., entering upon his duties Jan. 1, 1861. He had been ordained to the ministry in 1860, after a private course of study. During the civil war, when the exercises of the seminary were interrupted, he was active in rendering services to the Southern Presbyterian Church. From 1865 until 1893 he was editor of the "Southern Presbyterian" and from 1861 until 1885 was publisher and chief editor of the "Southern Presbyterian Review." From 1869 until 1872 he was professor of chemistry and geology in South Carolina College. In 1872–'74 he sojourned in Europe with his family, but revisited the United States several times. On May 7, 1884, at a meeting of the Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, Dr. Woodrow delivered, by request, an address on evolution, in which he argued that it might be considered as "God's plan of creation," without interfering with a theistic and Christian belief. A controversy in the Southern Presbyterian Church resulted and the directors of the seminary promptly removed him for holding unorthodox views, though their action was not sustained by the controlling synods. In 1886 he was again removed, this time, by order of the synods and his connection with the seminary ceased. In 1886 also he left the chair of natural science in which he had been temporarily reinstated. From 1880 until 1891 he was professor of geology and also from time to time held the chairs of mineralogy, botany, physiology, astronomy and natural philosophy. Upon the reorganization of the university, in 1891, Dr. Woodrow was elected president of South Carolina College, retaining the chair of geology, and served until June, 1897, when he retired to private life. In the summer of that year he attended by special invitation of the czar of Russia the International Geological Congress at St. Petersburg. Since his connection with the college was severed he has been president of the Central National Bank of Columbia, S. C.; of the South Carolina Home Insurance Co.; of the Carolina Loan and Investment Co., and of the People's Building and Loan Association; vice-president of the Mutual Beneficial Building and Loan Co.; director of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Co., and of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Co. Among the various scientific societies of which he is a member are the German Association of Naturalists, the Isis of Dresden, the Swiss Association of Naturalists, the Victoria Institute of London, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Woodrow has taken a prominent part in the councils of the Southern Presbyterian Church, has repeatedly been a delegate to its general assembly and for more than ten years was treasurer of its committee of home and foreign missions. He has published very little, chiefly articles in review form, which include: "Geology and Its Assailants" (1863); "Certain Recent Assaults on Physical Science" (1873–'74); "Evolution" (1884); his defense before the synod of South Carolina (1884), and his argument before the general assembly at Baltimore (1888). The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the Medical College of Georgia; that of D.D. by Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia; and that of LL.D. by Davidson College, North Carolina. Dr. Woodrow was married, at Dalton, Ga., in 1857, to Felie S., daughter of Rev. John W. Baker. Of this marriage four children were born, three of whom, daughters, are still living.

James Woodrow

WOODWARD, Franklin Cowles, thirteenth president of South Carolina College (1897–), was born in King George county, Va., May 27, 1849, son of Rev. B. F. and Elizabeth, (Franklin) Woodward. His ancestors came from England to Virginia about 1630. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, in 1874, and the following year entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. After six years of pastoral work in his native state he was elected to the chair of Latin and French in Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., and in 1883 was called to the chair of English in the same institution. In the spring of 1888 he was elected to the chair of English language, literature and rhetoric in South Carolina University, and made his department the equal of that in any educational institution in the South. In June, 1897, he succeeded Dr. Woodrow as president of South Carolina College. The degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina. Pres. Woodward has published several pamphlets on educational matters, and contributed articles to various periodicals. His work as a leader in the new movement for the promotion of the study of English in the colleges and schools of the South has been almost as important as that performed in the class-room. He was married at Richmond, Va., Feb. 26, 1879, to Mary P. daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth K. Leary.

F. C. Woodward

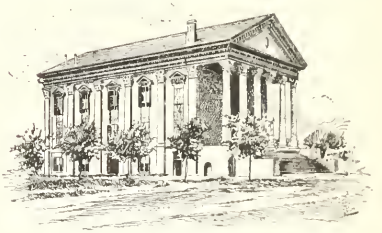
GIBBES, Robert Wilson, scientist and historian, was born in Charleston, S. C., July 8, 1809, son of William Hasell Gibbes, of English descent. His grandfather, Robert, was chief-justice of South Carolina in 1708; his father, a lawyer of eminence, served as captain-lieutenant of artillery during the revolutionary war. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1827, attended medical lectures in Philadelphia in 1827–'28, and was graduated at the Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston,

in 1830. Appointed assistant professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy in South Carolina College in 1827, he served for eight years. Dr. Gibbes was twice mayor of Columbia, and in 1852–60 he edited in that city the "Daily South Carolinian" and the "Weekly Banner." From the beginning of the civil war until its close he was surgeon-general of the state, and during that period made an examination of the hospitals in Virginia, for which he received the thanks of the Confederate congress. He gave much time to scientific research, paying particular attention to the organic remains found in South Carolina, and published "Monograph on Fossil Squalidæ" in the "Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences" and "Memoir on Monosaures and the Three Allied New Genera" in "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1849). His valuable collections of fossils and minerals were destroyed in 1865, when Columbia was burned. His medical articles include one on "Typhoid Pneumonia" in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" (1842), which opposed the use of the lancet in the treatment of the disease. Among miscellaneous articles was a memoir of the artist, James De Veaux. His most important work was a "Documentary History of the American Revolution, Consisting of Letters and Papers Relating to the Contest for Liberty, Chiefly in South Carolina" (3 vols., 1853). In the preparation of this work he was engaged for twenty-five years. His son, Robert Wilson, was born in Columbia, S. C., June 10, 1831. He was a graduate of South Carolina College in 1849, and of the Medical College of South Carolina in 1852, was professor of surgery in the University of South Carolina in 1872–73, and contributed frequently to medical journals. He died in Columbia, Oct. 23, 1875. Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, Sr., died in Columbia, S. C., Oct. 15, 1866.

JOYNES, Edward Southey, educator, was born in Accomac county, Va., March 2, 1834, son of Thomas R. and Anne (Bell) Joynes, and brother of Levin S. Joynes, dean of the Medical College of Virginia. He was educated at Delaware College, Concord Academy (Va.), and the University of Virginia, taking the degree B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1853. In the latter year he was appointed assistant professor of ancient languages under Prof. Gessner Harrison, but resigned in 1856 to continue his studies in the University of Berlin and in Paris. On his return to America, in 1858, he was appointed professor of Greek and German at William and Mary College, Virginia. During the civil war Mr. Joynes served as chief clerk in the Confederate bureau of war. In 1866 he became professor of modern languages in Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which Gen. Robert E. Lee was president. He was one of the earliest professors of modern languages in the South, and one of the first to include the English language as a distinct department of college study. In 1875 he became professor of modern languages and English in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and in 1878 in the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. In 1882 he removed to South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., and in 1887 was made professor of modern languages, the department being divided. Prof. Joynes is widely known as a skillful and successful teacher and lecturer, his pupils being numerous throughout the South. He was made LL.D. by Delaware College in 1875, and by William and Mary College in 1878. He is author or editor of many well-known text-books, among them being: "Joynes-Meissner German Grammar" (1887); "German Reader" (1889); "Minimum French Grammar" (1892), and "Classic French Plays" (1870–82), etc. He has been prominent in public school work in Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina, both as writer and lecturer, and is one of the founders and trustees of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, at Rock Hill, S. C. He was married at Williamsburg, in 1859, to Eliza W. Vest, of Williamsburg, Va., and has four children.

ELLET, William Henry, chemist and educator, was born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1806. He received his education in the public schools of New York city, and at Columbia College, at which institution he was graduated in 1824. Later he engaged in the study of medicine, and during this period was awarded a gold medal for an essay on the compounds of cyanogen. In 1830, at the suggestion of Pres. Thomas Cooper, he was appointed lecturer on elementary chemistry in Columbia College, and two years later professor of elementary chemistry. The chair of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in South Carolina College was offered him in 1835, and this he accepted, serving until 1848, when he returned to New York city. While in South Carolina Prof. Ellet discovered a new and cheaper method of manufacturing guncotton, and for this was presented with a service of silver plate by the legislature. From 1854 until his death he was consulting chemist to the Manhattan Gas Co. Prof. Ellet was married, in 1835, to Elizabeth Fries, daughter of Dr. William N. Lummis, of Sodus, N. Y. She became popular as an author, "Women of the American Revolution" and "Queens of American Society" being two of her best known works. Prof. Ellet died in New York city, Jan. 26, 1859.

ELLET, Elizabeth Fries (Lummis), author, was born at Sodus, Wayne co., N. Y., in October,



1818, daughter of William Nixion Lummis and Sarah Maxwell, his second wife. Her father, a native of Woodbury, N. J., was one of the pioneers of that part of New York state which borders on Lake Ontario, and there practiced as a physician. His house on Sodus point was burned by the British during the war of 1812, and removing two miles to the west he established a new home. He was a man of remarkable ability and of cultivated literary taste. Sarah Maxwell, his wife, was the daughter of Capt. John and the grand-daughter of Gen. William Maxwell, patriots of the revolutionary period. Miss Lummis was educated at a seminary in Aurora, N. Y., and at the age of seventeen left the school room to become the wife of Dr. William H. Ellet, professor of chemistry in Columbia College, New York city. In the same year (1835) he was called to a professorship in South Carolina College, and Columbia, S. C., was their place of residence until 1849, when they returned to New York city. Mrs. Ellet was a contributor to the "American Quarterly Review," the "North American," and "New York" reviews, and to monthly magazines published in New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, her essays, short stories and sketches being several hundred in number. Before her marriage she had published a translation of Silvio Pellico's "Euphemia of Messina" and on her removal to New

York she published a tragedy, "Teresa Contarini," founded on an incident in Venetian history, which was produced on the stage. Her other published works include: "Poems, Original and Selected" (1835); "Scenes in the Life of Joanna of Sicily" (1840), partly fanciful and partly historical; "Characters of Schiller" (1842); "Family Pictures from the Bible" (1849); "Evenings at Woodlawn" (1850); "Pioneer Women of the West" (1852); "Novelettes of the Musicians" (1852), tales original and selected from the German; "Summer Rambles in the West" (1853); "Women Artists in All Ages and Countries" (1861); "Queens of American Society" (1867), and "Court Circles of the Republic" (1869), the last named being written in collaboration with Mrs. R. E. Mack. Her most important work, "Women of the American Revolution" (2 vols., 1848), was chiefly compiled from original materials, and was so well received that she was encouraged to bring out a companion volume, "Domestic History of the American Revolution" (1851). Much that Mrs. Ellet wrote was of ephemeral value; her style was graceful and pleasing, but it is difficult at the present day to account for her popularity. She died in New York city, June 3, 1877.

HOLLS, Frederick William, lawyer, was born at Zelienople, Butler co., Pa., July 1, 1857, son of George Charles and Johanna Louise (Burx) Holls. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1878; two years later he received the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* at the Columbia Law School, and after his admission to the bar began to practice in New York city, where he has gathered a large German-American clientage. For many years he was counsel of the German Society of the city of New York, and he has represented the German government in many important matters. In 1896 he became associated with Louis A. Wagner and Edward M. Burghard, under the firm name of Holls, Wagner & Burghard, counsel to the German Savings Bank, German Hospital, and many prominent business interests of New York city. Since 1880 Mr. Holls has been prominent as a Republican campaign speaker, both in English and German, and as such has taken part in all important political contests, especially in the large cities of New York state and the West. In 1894 he was delegate-at-large to the New York state constitutional convention, being chosen chairman of the committee on education and a member of the committee on cities. He is the author of the amendments prohibiting sectarian appropriation of public money, making civil service reform compulsory, and separating state and municipal elections. In 1895 Gov. Morton appointed him member of a commission to frame a uniform charter for cities of the third class, and in this connection he prepared a bill providing for a municipal government board, which was adopted by both the commissioners on cities of the second and third class. Mr. Holls has traveled extensively in this country, Europe, Asia Minor and northern Africa, and in 1888 published a sketch of travel in the East and in Russia under the title, "Sancta Sophia and Troitza." He has also published a "Study of Francis Lieber" (in German); a lecture on "Compulsory Voting," and various dissertations on political and legal subjects. In 1898 the University of Leipzig conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. During the Spanish war of 1898 he was actively engaged in Germany in refuting the prevailing false impressions and counteracting the demonstrations hostile to America, especially in the press. He was appointed secretary and counsel of the American delegates to the peace conference at the Hague, Netherlands. In pursuance of a proposal of the Emperor of Russia, representatives of twenty-six nations assembled at the Hague, May 18, 1899, to consider terms of universal and permanent peace throughout the world. The sessions continued until July 29, 1899, and the United States delegates were Seth Low, Andrew D. White, Stanford Newel, William Crozier and Alfred T. Mahan. Mr. Holls was married, in 1889, to Caroline M., daughter of Hon. Frederic C. Sayles, of Rhode Island.

Frederick W. Holls

BROWN, Phœbe (Hinsdale), poet, was born at Canaan Columbia co., N. Y., in 1783, of New England parentage. She was married to Timothy H. Brown of Scantic parish, East Windsor, Conn., and after living there for some time became a resident of Monson, Mass. A woman of intense religious feeling, she devoted much time to meditation and prayer, a retired spot in her garden being her favorite place for that purpose. There she composed the lines beginning:

"I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbering care."

They were published in Nettleson's "Village Hymns" (1824), and have since been incorporated in the hymnals of various denominations, their sentiment rather than their merit as verse having rendered them popular. Several hymns by her are given in Cleveland's "Lyra Sacra Americana." Her son, Samuel Robbins Brown (1810–80) was a missionary to China, where he founded the Morrison school for boys; later he labored in Japan. Mrs. Brown died at Henry, Ill., Oct. 10, 1861.

DANA, Judah, senator, was born at Pomfret, Windham co., Conn., April 25, 1772, son of John Winchester Dana. His father was the grandson of Benjamin Dana and the brother of Rev. Joseph Dana, of Ipswich, and his mother was the eldest daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, after which he studied law and began to practice three years later at Fryeburg, Me., which was then within the bounds of Massachusetts. From 1805 to 1811 he served as prosecuting attorney for Oxford county, and in the latter year became a judge of probate and of the common pleas court, holding the former office until 1822 and the latter until 1823. He was a delegate to the convention held in 1819 to frame the constitution of Maine, and in 1833 was elected a member of the executive council of that state. Upon the resignation of Sen. Ether Shepley he was appointed as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from Dec. 21, 1836, to March 3, 1837. He was first married to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Prof. Sylvanus Ripley, of Dartmouth College, and a granddaughter of Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of that institution. Later in life he was again married, but his first wife was the mother of all his children. One son, John Winchester Dana, was elected governor of Maine; and a daughter, Abigail Ripley Dana, was the wife of Edward L. Osgood and the mother of James R. and Kate Putnam Osgood. Sen. Dana died at Fryeburg, Me., Dec. 27, 1845.

LUMBROZO, Jacob, physician and colonist, was of Hebrew descent; the exact date of his birth is unknown. The Maryland archives describe him as a native of Lisbon, in Portugal, whence he probably came by the way of Brazil. He was established in Maryland about Jan. 24, 1656, and acquired a plantation in Charles county, along Nangemy creek. He was one of the earliest physicians in Maryland, where he was familiarly known as "ye Jew doctor," and enjoyed a lucrative practice.

He apparently lived there comfortably, though on sufferance, owing to the toleration act, which excluded all persons "denying that Christ is the Son of God." In 1658 he was committed for blasphemy, in consequence of his having been drawn into a discussion about the Messiah, whether he had come or was to come. Owing, however, to the general amnesty proclaimed at the accession of Richard Cromwell as protector, he was released, and his subsequent civil status seems not to have been in any way affected by the indictment. In 1663 Jacob Lumbrozo applied for and was granted letters of denization which vested him with all the privileges of a naturalized subject. He then acquired large tracts of land, and began steadily rising in importance. In August, 1664, he recorded his title to 200 additional acres of land that were entered under the name "Lumbrozio's Discovery." He amassed considerable wealth, both personal and real estate, and in 1665 secured a commission to trade with the Indians, for which privilege he paid a large sum of money. He died in Maryland between September, 1665, and May, 1666.

MORRIS, Thomas, senator, was born in Augusta county, Va., Jan. 3, 1776, son of a Baptist clergyman who was of Welsh descent. In 1795 he removed to Columbia, O., where he was engaged for some time in doing farm work for Rev. John Smith, first U. S. senator from Ohio. In 1800 he settled in Clermont county, and while still engaged in farming pursued the study of law without an instructor. He was admitted to the bar in 1804, became eminent as a lawyer, and served for a time as a judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1806 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, and served continuously for twenty-four years. In 1832 he was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, where he distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery as well as a defender of the freedom of the press, free speech and the right of petition. In 1844, at the convention of the Liberty party held in Buffalo, he was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with James G. Birney. Sen. Morris was an energetic politician, and a fearless champion of the views he professed. His life, speeches and writings were published in 1855 by his son, Rev. Benjamin F. Morris; while two other sons, Jonathan D. (b. 1804), and Isaac M. (b. 1812), became eminent lawyers and members of congress. He died at Bethel, O., Dec. 7, 1844.

FOLSOM, Nathaniel, patriot, was born at Exeter, Rockingham co., N. H., in 1726. The name was written Foulsham by the first of the family in America. In the French and Indian war he commanded a company at Fort Edward in 1755, and distinguished himself in the action with Dieskau. He commanded a regiment of militia before the revolution, and served as brigadier-general of the New Hampshire forces during the siege of Boston, until relieved by Sullivan, July, 1775. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1774, 1775, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780; a councilor in 1778, and president of the convention which framed the constitution of New Hampshire in 1786. He died at Exeter, May 26, 1790.

VAN DER STUCKEN, Frank Valentine, musician, was born at Fredericksburg, Gillespie co., Tex., Oct. 15, 1858, son of Frank J. and Sophie (Schoenewolf) Van der Stucken, the former a Belgian and the latter a German by birth. In 1866 his parents returned to their native land, and gave their son in charge of Peter Benoit, at Antwerp, to begin his musical education. The boy progressed rapidly, and when little more than a child composed religious pieces which were played in the Antwerp churches and a ballet for the Royal Theatre. In 1877–79 he studied in Leipsic under the guidance of Grieg and Carl Reinecke, and for the two years following traveled in central Europe, where he made the acquaintance of many leading musicians. In 1881–82 he was a musical director of the Stadt Theatre of Breslau, producing there a setting of his own of Shakespeare's "Tempest." A year later he was enabled through influence of Liszt to give an entire concert of his own works at the Grand Ducal Theatre at Weimar, in the presence of Grieg, Lassen, Liszt, and Muller-Hartung, as well as of the ducal court. After this performance he gave a series of concerts in several European cities, and then sailed for America. Settling in New York city, he at once received an appointment as director of the Arion Vocal Society, which he conducted for twelve years, and in 1892 toured with it in Germany and Austria, giving remarkably successful concerts in all the larger cities of those countries. Previous to this he had become celebrated in America as a musical director, and in 1889 had given a series of American concerts at the Trocadero, during the Paris exposition, in consideration of which he was created an officier d'academie. Mr. Van der Stucken was the founder and for years the director of the novelty concerts at Steinway Hall, and of the symphonic concerts at Chickering Hall, both in New York city. He was leader of chorus and orchestra at the National Conservatory of Music, New York; of the Arion Society of Newark; musical director of the Temple Emanu-El, New York; of the Indianapolis festival of 1887, and of the saengerfests which the Northeast German Saenger Bund held in Newark in 1891 and in New York in 1894. In 1895 he removed to Cincinnati, O., to fill the positions of dean of the college of music and director of the symphony orchestra of that city. His compositions are numerous, comprising a ballet, church music, choruses, songs, orchestral pieces and some pianoforte music. More important among the mare, besides those mentioned above: "Festzug," written in Wagnerian style; "Pagina d'Amore"; a lyric drama, "Vlasda"; a symphonic prologue to Heine's tragedy, "William Ratcliffe"; a "Festival March"; a "Festival Hymn," etc. Mr. Van der Stucken was married, in 1880, to Mary, daughter of H. E. Vollmer.

FUNSTON, Edward Hogue, soldier and congressman, was born in Clark county, O., Sept. 16, 1836, son of Frederick and Julia (Stafford) Funston. His father, a native of Donegal, Ireland, came to this country at an early age and settled near Paris, Ky., subsequently removing to Ohio. He attended the New Carlisle (Ohio) Academy, where he was graduated, and later studied at Marietta (Ohio) College. After his school life closed he continued as a farmer until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861 as senior second lieutenant of the 16th Ohio battery, and participated in all the important engagements along the Mississippi river, being honorably mustered out as senior first lieutenant in 1865. In 1867 he located on a prairie farm near Iola, Kan., which is still (1901) his home. He was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, 1873, 1874 and 1875, during the latter year serving as speaker. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate, of which he was president *pro tempore*. On March 1, 1884, he was elected a repre-

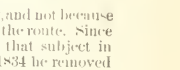
sentative from Kansas to the 48th congress, to fill a vacancy; was re-elected five times, and served continuously until 1894, when his seat was lost by a contest. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture in 1890. Mr. Funston was married at New Carlisle, Sept. 4, 1861, to Ann E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Snigart) Mitchell. She was born in Miami county, O., but her father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of Virginia. They have had five sons and one daughter.

FUNSTON, Frederick, soldier, was born at New Carlisle, Clark co., O., Nov. 9, 1865, son of Edward Hogue and Ann E. (Mitchell) Funston. He grew up on his father's farm, and by devouring books and newspapers when work was over, acquired an apparently inexhaustible stock of information and statistics which was of great assistance to his father when the latter had speeches to prepare. After attending a district school and the High School at Iola, he entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence, where he remained two years. He served as reporter on the staff of a newspaper at Fort Smith, Ark., and later on the Kansas City "Journal" (1888). One of his assignments was to report an Indian outbreak in the Southwest, and in order to do it he travelled with the troops and even took an active part in the campaign. When the war ended his father secured him a position in the U. S. agricultural department, as assistant botanist to accompany the Death Valley Expedition in Southern California. Nine months were spent in that awful region (1891), his duties including the making of maps and the recording of temperatures, the highest being 165° Fahrenheit. His next appointment was to make a collection representing the flora of Alaska, and in this arduous work two years were spent (1893–94), his travels taking him from the southeastern part of the territory to the Arctic ocean, and from the head-waters of the Yukon to its mouth, his voyage down that river being accomplished in a canoe, which once upset and nearly terminated his career. This collection, now in the National herbarium, was made the basis of a joint report by Mr. Funston and Frederick V. Colville (1896). In addition to these duties he made a study of the seal fisheries and the questions connected with them, and of the boundary line between the American and British possessions. On his return to Kansas he gave lectures on his experiences and with the proceeds bought lands in southern Mexico, selected by himself, intending to become a coffee planter. Considerable capital being needed, he attempted to raise it in Kansas and at the East, and while thus engaged he was elected deputy comptroller of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, with headquarters in New York (1896). During the summer of 1896 he attended a mass meeting in favor of the struggling Cubans; his sympathies were so deeply aroused that he offered his services to the Cuban Junta, and after drilling recruits under its direction, joined a filibustering expedition and aided in delivering to Gen. Gomez the first Hotchkiss guns owned by the insurgent army in Cuba. Two weeks later Funston was placed in charge of these guns as captain of artillery and used them with good effect, serving them himself when his gunners fell. After the fight at La Machuca, when he fought up to the muzzles of the Spaniards' guns, he received a special testimonial from Gen. Gomez for his bravery. With one arm crippled by a shell and bandaged to his side, he managed his guns at Lugonas and the second battle at Cascorras, and then was placed in command of the artillery east of Havana, with the rank of major. He now had five pieces under his control, including the Sims-Dudley pneumatic dynamite gun, the first ever used in battle, and the execution was so terrible that a price was set upon his head. At the battle of Las Tunas he led a charge with such gallantry that Garcia promoted him lieutenant-colonel. During his eighteen months in Cuba he took part in twenty-two engagements. At the battle of Samai, his lungs were pierced by a Manser bullet, and had barely recovered when his hip was injured by the falling of his horse during a cavalry charge. An attack of fever followed, and while recovering from this he attempted to reach the coast in order to escape to the United States. Being arrested by the Spaniards, he represented himself as a deserter from the Cuban army, contrived to swallow the passport which would have betrayed his rank, and though condemned to death, was finally liberated (December, 1890), and sent to his native country. Col. Funston was lecturing when war was declared against Spain, and he organized the 20th Kansas volunteers, similar to the rough riders, of which he was made colonel. While his regiment was waiting for orders in San Francisco preparatory to going to the Philippine islands he met and married his wife. In November, 1898, he joined Gen. Merritt at Manila, which he aided in reducing. Leading the advance in pursuit of Aguinaldo, in April, 1899, he came to the Muriiao river, on the other side of which a considerable force of the enemy was waiting. The bridge had been destroyed, but Funston determined to cross, and, selecting twenty out of those who volunteered to accompany him, he swam the river, drove the enemy back and took eighty prisoners. This example of bravery silenced whatever complaint there may have been against the rigid discipline of the colonel, and thereafter his men were eager to follow where he led, while the Filipinos were appalled at the reckless daring of the slender, undersized officer. A few days later, with only forty-five men, he crossed the Rio Grande at Calumpit on a raft, and after a desperate fight drove 2,500 of the enemy from an intrenched position. For this latter feat he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, his commission dating from May 2d. At Santo Tomas, May 4, he was shot through the hand; but upon having it dressed, led a daring charge on the enemy's entrenchments. But his most important services in the Philippine campaign was his capture of Emilio Aguinaldo, in the spring of 1901. From his hiding place in the province of Isabela, in January, Aguinaldo had written letters denouncing the sub-chiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and he had ordered certain insurgent forces in Southern Luzon to join him at the rendezvous in Isabela province. The messenger entrusted with this correspondence surrendered to Lieut. Taylor in February, and Gen. Funston, securing the information so long desired, determined upon a daring plan of capturing the insurgent leader. Taking with him Capts. H. W. Newton and Russel T. Hazzard, Lieuts. Oliver P. M. Hazzard and Burton J. Mitchell, and a company of eighty Macabebes who spoke the Tagalo language, he was landed on a remote beach, twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, Province of Principe, on March 13th. It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emmissary and the Macabebe scouts should pass themselves off as a detachment of insurgent Tagalos, who had captured the five Americans, and were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. Gen. Funston and his officers were thus exposed to the possibility of treachery, and, though every precaution was taken, there was still great danger. After a fatiguing and dangerous march of seven days and

nights, on March 22d the party had reached a point eight miles from Palanan, Aguinaldo's retreat, when a message was sent forward to the rebel commander. A prompt response being received, the journey was resumed, and on March 23, 1901, the day after Aguinaldo's twenty-ninth birthday, he was seized in his house before the duplicity was suspected. For this important capture, which opened the way to peace negotiations on a substantial basis, Gen. Funston was commissioned by Pres. McKinley a brigadier-general in the regular army, March 30, 1901, the promotion being considered an unusually long step upward. He is described as "a little man with a slight limp; a little man who weighs less than a hundred pounds, with a Vandyke beard and a sense of humor that bubbles in him like the effervescence of wine." Gen. Funston was married at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 25, 1898, to Ida, daughter of Otto and Theresa Blankart. She accompanied her husband to Manila, and while there spent much of her time in ministering to the wounded soldiers.

CONDIT, John, physician and U. S. senator, was born at West Orange, Essex co., N. J., July 8, 1755, eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Condit. His earliest American ancestor was John Conditt, who emigrated from England or Wales in 1678, bringing with him his son, Peter. The latter was married to Mary Harrison, and their son, Samuel, was married to Mary Dodd, who became the mother of the second Samuel, our subject's father. John Condit was educated as a physician. Though there is no record of his preliminary training, he began to practice medicine at an early age, for when only twenty-one he was commissioned surgeon in the army, joining Col. Van Cortland's battalion, Heard's brigade, on June 29, 1776. It is known that he was present at the battle of Long Island, but soon afterward he resigned his commission and returned to the practice of his profession. As a physician he aebieved great success, and as a citizen was highly regarded throughout his community, devoting both time and influence to the promotion of the general welfare. In 1785 he was one of the founders of the Orange Academy, of which he became a trustee, and to his exertions this institution owed much of its success in attaining its high standing in New Jersey. After serving for several years in the state legislature he was elected to the lower house of the national legislature, where he served in the 6th and 7th congresses (1799–1803) and again in the 16th congress (1819–20). In 1803 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in 1809; and at the end of that time he was appointed and regularly elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sen. Aaron Kitchell. The latter term ended in 1811, and he was then re-elected, thus serving continuously in the upper house until 1817. He became assistant collector of customs at the port of New York, conducting the business in Jersey City. He was popularly called "colonel," having been elevated to that rank in the state militia subsequent to 1800. He was a man of generous impulses and of prompt and successful resources in the emergencies of his profession; possessed a sound and vigorous intellect, and combined integrity with unswerving patriotism. Sen. Condit was married to Abigail, daughter of Joseph Halsey, and had by this union four children, Caleb, Silas, Charlotte and a son, who died in infancy. He was married a second time, to Rhoda, a sister of his first wife, and by her had John S., Abigail (Smith) and Jacob A. Condit. His son, Silas (1777–1861), became a member of congress (1831–33) and was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1844. Sen. Condit's death occurred at Orange, N. J., May 4, 1834.

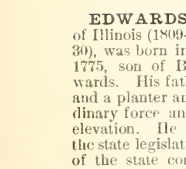
BARKER, Jacob, financier, was born on Swan island, Kennebec, Me., Dec. 17, 1779, son of Robert and Sarah (Folger) Barker, formerly of Nantucket, a descendant of Robert Barker, a Quaker, of the Plymouth colony (1628–91), and a cousin of Benjamin Franklin. He entered the counting house of Isaac Hicks, New York city, at the age of seventeen. While there he was sent by several prominent merchants to Nantucket to purchase ships for them, and successfully filled the commissions. By his economy and energy he became the owner of three ships and a brig, and controlled a large credit in the U. S. Branch Bank before he was twenty-one years old. In 1801 he engaged in business for himself as a commission merchant, to which occupation he subsequently added that of maritime trader. He opened a large oil trade with Russia, established a branch house in Liverpool, and soon became one of the largest shipowners in the country. In 1806 he imported from London the first steam engine ever used in propelling vessels. When congress authorized the loan of $16,000,000, in 1812, Mr. Barker undertook to raise the money by subscription, and obtained $2,400,000, also making such arrangements as to enable him to procure in all about $5,000,000. At the same time he proposed the establishment of a national bank, but it was not acted upon officially until 1815, after peace had been proclaimed. When the British army was advancing on the capital during the battle of Bladensburg Mr. Barker and Robert J. L. De Peyster took the only original full-length portrait of Washington, by Stuart, to a place of safety, at the request of Mrs. Madison. At the close of the war he resumed business, both in New York and Liverpool; established the Exchange Bank in Wall street; was elected to the state senate, and during that service advocated the construction of the Erie canal. As a member of the court of errors he was sustained in his contention against Chancellor Kent that maritime insurance was forfeited only upon the actual deviation of a vessel from its course, as stated in the policy, and not because the sailing master intended to change the route. Since then this decision has been a law on that subject in England, France and America. In 1834 he removed to New Orleans, where he was admitted to the bar, and remained there until 1869, when he removed to Philadelphia. As a warm friend of Gov. De Witt Clinton, he founded the "Union" newspaper for the purpose of supporting him in his candidacy for president, but his efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Barker was one of the original members of the Society of Tammany Hall. On Aug. 27, 1801, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hazard, of New Bedford, Mass. They had eight sons and four daughters. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1871.



EPPES, John Wayles, senator, was born in Virginia in 1773. He received an academic education, studied law, and attained prominence in the practice of his profession in Richmond, Va. In 1803 he was elected as a Democrat to congress, and served continuously until March 3, 1811, and again from May 24, 1813, to March 2, 1815. Two years later he became a member of the U. S. senate, but resigned in 1819 on account of ill-health. He then retired to his estates in Chesterfield county, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He was married to Maria, daughter of Thomas Jefferson. She died at Monticello, in April, 1804, and his death occurred near Richmond, Va., Sept. 20, 1823.

Illinois State Capitol.

EDWARDS, Ninian, first territorial governor of Illinois (1809–18) and third state governor (1826–30), was born in Montgomery county, Md., March, 1775, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Beall) Edwards. His father (1752–1826), a native of Virginia and a planter and merchant, had a mind of extraordinary force and a moral character of uncommon elevation. He represented Montgomery county in the state legislature for several years; was a member of the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution, and was a member of congress from the district in which he lived in 1794–95. In early youth Ninian attended the classical school of Rev. James Hunt, and had as a fellow-pupil William Wirt, who, after the school disbanded, was employed by Benjamin Edwards as a tutor for his son and two nephews. Young Edwards completed his classical education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and then studied law and medicine. About 1795 he went to Nelson, Ky., with his father's family, and before he attained his majority was elected to the legislature, being re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1798 he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky and in 1799 to that of Tennessee. He was successively clerk and judge of the general court; circuit judge (1803); judge of the court of appeals (1806), and chief-justice of Kentucky (1808). In 1806 he was a candidate for congress, his competitor being the celebrated Matthew Lyon, but on promotion to the court of appeals declined before election. In 1809 congress made provision for the organization of the territory of Illinois to take effect by the first of March. The new territory embraced the present state of Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, and the responsibilities and duties connected with its administration appeared to be so great that John Boyle, of the Kentucky court of appeals, declined the office of governor, and Pres. Madison offered it to Edwards, who accepted it. He took the oath of office on June 11th and remained in office until Illinois was admitted, Dec. 3, 1818. Before congress had adopted any measures on the subject of volunteers he took precautionary measures for the defense of the states against Indian depredations, organized and equipped companies, and built a line of stockade forts from the Missouri to the Wabash river. These measures were highly appreciated during the war of 1812 and the frontier wars with the Indians, and he was especially commended by the government. In 1816 he was appointed one of three commissioners to treat with Indian tribes. He was one of the first two U. S. senators from Illinois, having been elected as a Democrat, and served from Dec. 4, 1818, until March 4, 1824, when he resigned to accept the appointment of minister to Mexico. In consequence of charges made against him by William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, and following the advice of friends, he voluntarily resigned this new office that he might collect testimony for a defense. That he lost none of his popularity at home, however, is shown by his election to the governorship in 1826 to succeed Edward Coles. The first institutions for higher education in Illinois were opened during his incumbency: McKendree College, Lebanon, by Methodists in 1828, and Illinois College, Jacksonville, by Congregationalists in 1829. The founders of the latter, graduates of the Theological Seminary at Yale, had formed an "Illinois band" for the express purpose of doing religious and educational work in the state, which became heavily indebted to them. When Gov. Edwards left the chair, Illinois had a population of 157,400, a gain of over 100,000 in two years. He was married, in 1802, to Elvira Lane, of Montgomery county, Md., and had five children, three sons and two



daughters. His sons, Ninian Wirt, Albert Gallatin and Benjamin Stevenson Edwards, were lawyers and educators; the first published in 1870 "History of Illinois" and "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards." His daughters were Julia and Margaret Edwards. Gov. Edwards died at Belleville, St. Clair co., Ill., July 20, 1833.

BOND, Shadrach, first (state) governor of Illinois (1818–22), was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1773, son of Nicholas Bond. Members of his family had been citizens of Maryland for more than a century. He grew up on his father's plantation, and his education was supplemented by home training. He removed to the Northwest territory in 1794, residing with an uncle, Shadrach Bond, Sr., in the locality known as "the American bottom." About 1814 he removed to the old French town of Kaskaskia, three miles from the Mississippi river, which had become the capital of Illinois upon the organization of the territory in 1809. He became a member of the territorial legislature in early life, and was later chosen to represent Illinois in congress, where he served from Dec. 3, 1812, until April 18, 1814. By his exertions in the national house of representatives he secured an act of congress in 1813 granting his constituents the right of pre-emption in order to secure their improvements. In 1814 Pres. Madison appointed him receiver of public moneys for Illinois territory, which, though a delicate trust to perform, he handled with such honesty and good sense as to give general satisfaction. The U. S. congress passed an enabling act April 18, 1818, in accordance with which a convention met in Kaskaskia, and, August 26, passed an ordinance accepting the terms of congress, and framed a state constitution. Its population at that time being about 3,500. The first election for state officers and members of the legislature was held in September, and Shadrach Bond and Pierre Ménard, of Kaskaskia, were chosen governor and lieutenant-governor, respectively, without opposition. Vandalia became the capital in 1819, but it is supposed that the first state convention met at Kaskaskia, as the new state house was not completed until some time later. Gov. Bond strongly urged the construction of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Toward the close of his term as governor he was appointed registrar of the land office at Kaskaskia, a position he held until old age. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830. A county in central Illinois was named in his honor.

Shadrach Bond

COLES, Edward, second governor of Illinois, (1822–26) was born in Albemarle co., Va., Dec. 15, 1786, son of Col. John and Rebecca (Tucker) Coles. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary colleges, but on account of ill-health left the latter before taking his degree. In 1808 he inherited a plantation and a number of negroes, but having a hatred of slavery determined to remove to a free state. From 1809 until 1815 he was private secretary to Pres. Madison, who was a friend of the family. In 1814, in corresponding with Thomas Jefferson, another friend of his father, Coles entreated the latter to use his pen in favor of a general emancipation of the slaves in Virginia. Jefferson's letter, one of the most remarkable ones ever penned by him, contains the following sentence with regard to the slaves: "The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and it is a mortal reproach to us that they should have pleaded it so long in vain and should have produced not a single effort, nay, I fear not much serious willingness, to relieve them and ourselves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation." In 1815 Coles made a journey through Ohio, Illinois and Indiana territories to find a location for a new home. In 1816 he was sent to St. Petersburg, Russia, to adjust a difficulty with the czar, and upon his return, in 1818, he settled in Illinois. He attended the convention at Kaskaskia to form a state constitution, and used his influence to prevent any recognition of slavery by that instrument. He was appointed by Pres. Monroe registrar of the land office at Edwardsville, Madison co., in 1819. He freed his slaves at this time and presented each head of family with 160 acres of land. In 1822 he was elected governor of the state. In his inaugural address at Vandalia, in December, he deplored the fluctuating and deranged state of the circulating medium of the state, and the mania for establishing banks; dwelt on the advantages which would result from the connection by navigable channels of the waters of the Mississippi with those of the great northern lakes, and recommended that provision be made for the abrogation of slavery in Illinois. The pro-slavery members of the legislature, contending that the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwest territory, was not binding on Illinois, which had been a part of Virginia, favored the calling of a convention to alter the constitution of 1818. The senate passed a resolution to the effect that if two-thirds of all the members of both houses should recommend to the people to vote for or against a convention, it would be in accordance with the requirements of the constitution. The bill was lost in the house by one vote, that of Nicholas Hansen, whereupon Hansen was unseated, and John Shaw, pro-convention, taking his place, a constitutional convention was called to meet in August, 1824. Both parties now issued appeals to the people, that of the anti-conventionists being signed by eighteen members of the legislature, ten of whom were from slave-holding states. In his "History of My Own Times" Gov. Reynolds says: "Then followed two years of the most furious and boisterous excitement that was ever witnessed in Illinois." Neighborhoods, and even families, were divided by the controversy. During this session of the legislature the senate passed resolutions requiring Gov. Coles to lay certain papers before it, an unwarranted action, with which he refused to comply. After the adjournment of the legislature his house was mobbed. Gov. Coles conducted a vigorous correspondence with anti-slavery men in and out of the state; secured control of the only newspaper in Vandalia, the Illinois "Intelligencer"; circulated pamphlets on the general character and effects of slavery, and was instrumental in forming anti-slavery societies in fifteen counties of Illinois. Among his most able supporters were Rev. John M. Peck, a Baptist minister, and Morris Birkbeck, an English farmer, who had settled in Illinois; the latter exerted great influence by newspaper articles signed "Jonathan Freeman." In August, 1824, the convention met, and the scheme for a revision of the constitution was defeated by a majority of 1,872, the total vote being 11,772. In November an extra session of the leg-

Edward Coles

lature was convened to legalize and render effective the vote of the state in the election of a president and vice-president, and to elect a congressman in place of Ninian Edwards. In that year Illinois cast her first electoral vote (for Adams) through Hon. Daniel P. Cook, her only representative in congress. Gov. Coles delivered his valedictory address on Dec. 5, 1826, and renewed his appeal to the legislature to eradicate slavery. He suffered much annoyance from the pro-slavery men in the state, and before he left the chair was brought to trial for having failed to give bonds that the negroes he had emancipated should not become county charges. He was committed and heavily fined, but obtained a new trial, in 1826, before the supreme court of the state, which overruled the decision of the lower court. On retiring from public life he cultivated his farm, and was active in promoting agriculture, having formed the first society for that purpose in the state. He also traveled extensively in the eastern states, and in 1833 settled in Philadelphia, where, in November of that year, he was married to Sally Logan, daughter of Hugh Roberts, and descendant of James Logan, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania with William Penn. His oldest son, Edward, and a daughter survived him. A county in Illinois, formed in 1830, perpetuates his name. Gov. Coles died in Philadelphia, July 7, 1868.

REYNOLDS, John, fourth governor of Illinois (1830–34), was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 26, 1788, son of Robert and Margaret (Moore) Reynolds, who had emigrated from Ireland in 1785. When he was six months old the family removed to Tennessee, settling at the base of Copper Ridge mountain, near Knoxville, but fear of the Indians caused them to remove again in 1800, this time to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Ill., and finally to the vicinity of Collinsville, in the same county. The son had a little schooling of a primitive kind, after which he studied surveying. In 1809 he entered the College of Tennessee at Knoxville, and in the following year began the study of law at Knoxville, being admitted to the bar in 1812. He was a scout for a short time in the war of 1812, and earned the nickname of "Old Ranger." Opening a law office at Cahokia in 1813, he soon had a press of business in law cases, especially in litigation over land titles. He also carried on a store at that place, and another at Illinoistown. The first state legislature made him an associate justice of the supreme court (1818), and he served until 1824. He was also a judge of the circuit court. The attempt in 1824 to revise the state constitution in the interest of slavery had his strong support. In 1826–30 he sat in the legislature, and in 1830 took the governor's chair, having defeated William Kinney in a close contest. The most important event during his administration was the Black Hawk war (1831–32), the culmination of troubles with the Sac, Fox and other Indians whose right to hunt and raise corn in the northwest part of the state had been violated by white settlers. In 1831 the Indian chief, Black Hawk, attempted to drive the whites from the Rock river region, but was driven from the state and induced to sign a treaty, by which he pledged himself never to return. In April, 1832, he reinvaded the Rock river region, massacred the inhabitants and burned their farms, and Gov. Reynolds, who was *ex-officio* commander-in-chief of the forces of the state, issued a call for volunteers. The company raised in Sangamon county

elected a young law student, Abraham Lincoln, as its captain. During May and June Gov. Reynolds was in the field himself. The last engagement was at Bad Axe river, Aug. 1st–2d, when Black Hawk was completely overwhelmed and most of his followers killed or captured. The final defeat of the Indians and their removal beyond the Mississippi was followed by a large immigration into the state, especially from New England and the South. In 1834–37 he was a member of congress, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Slade, and in 1839–43 again sat in that body, while in 1846–48 and in 1852–54 he served in the Illinois legislature, failing of election to the state senate. In 1837 he was the chief constructor of the first railroad in the Mississippi valley, a line six miles in length, extending from the coal mines at Bluff to the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. It was operated by horse-power and was never profitable, a turnpike constructed soon after giving better facilities for delivering the coal. For a short time he was associated in practice with Lyman Trumbull, afterward U. S. senator. In the summer of 1839 he went to Europe by appointment of Gov. Carlin to negotiate a loan of $4,000,000, and for that purpose visited London, Paris and other cities, but without much success, the financial credit of Illinois being low. Gov. Reynolds was strongly southern in his sympathies, though he approved Pres. Jackson's course in suppressing nullification in South Carolina in 1832. In 1860 he attended the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C., as an anti-Douglas delegate, but after the October elections, when it became apparent that Lincoln's popularity was increasing, he issued an address advising the support of Douglas. After Lincoln's election he sent a letter to Jefferson Davis advising a resort to arms by the South. He was a man of simple manners and genial disposition. In conversation he usually dropped into the vernacular of the "poor white" of Kentucky and Tennessee origin, a class numerously represented in southern Illinois, and introduced slang of his own coining. During the presidential campaign of 1856 Mr. Reynolds was one of the editors of the "Star of Egypt," a newspaper published at Belleville in the interest of James Buchanan. Besides numerous handbills, appeals and other ephemeral literature of a political character, printed from time to time on a press kept in his office, he published "Pioneer History of Illinois" (1848); "Glances at the Crystal Palace and Sketches of Travel" (1854), and "My Life and Times" (1855). He was married, at Cahokia, in 1817, to a Mrs. Lacroix, of French descent, who died without issue by him in 1834, and in the same year he was married to a resident of Washington, D. C., who survived him a few months. Gov. Reynolds died at Belleville, Ill., May 8, 1865, which had been his home since 1832.

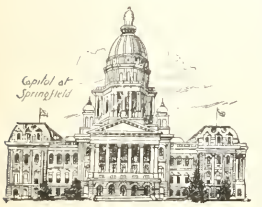
EWING, William Lee Davidson, senator and acting governor of Illinois (1834), was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1795, son of Rev. Finis Ewing, one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Peggy, daughter of Gen. William Davidson, of North Carolina, a revolutionary soldier. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and those on the paternal side settled in Virginia prior to the revolutionary war. He was a learned man and a fine Latin scholar. He took up law as a profession, and about the time Illinois was admitted to the Union (1818) removed from Tennessee to Shawneetown, then the most flourishing town in the new state. In 1825 he was appointed by Pres. Monroe receiver of public moneys at Vandalia, whither the seat of government was transferred from Kaskaskia in December of that year. During his incumbency of this office he suffered serious pecuniary losses in consequence of the robbery of his office and the destruction by fire

of the state house in which it was situated. During the Black Hawk war he served with some distinction in the "Spy battalion" of militia, and thereafter was commonly called "general." In 1832 Mr Ewing was elected by the Jacksonian Democrats as senator in the legislature from the district comprising Fayette, Marion and Clay counties. Two years later he was chosen speaker of the senate, and by virtue of his position he became governor of the state, Gov. Reynolds and Lieut.-Gov Casey having both resigned to take seats in congress. He filled the executive chair for fifteen days, until Gen. Duncan was inaugurated. No similar conjuncture of affairs has ever occurred in the annals of Illinois. On Dec. 29, 1835, he was elected by the legislature to the U. S. senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elias K. Kane. Upon the expiration of his senatorial term, March 4, 1837, he was a candidate for re-election, but was set aside to make room for Judge Young. In 1840 he was elected a representative in the legislature from Fayette county, and was chosen speaker of the house. In 1843, during the administration of Gov. Ford, he was elected by the legislature auditor of public accounts, to succeed Gen. Shields, and continued in office until his death. At the time of his decease his contemporary and friend, William Walters, wrote of him as follows: "In disposition Gen. Ewing was most amiable, benevolent and kind in spirit, brave and manly, in deportment most courteous, gentlemanly and obliging. His mind was quick and ready, mastering the most difficult subject." Gen Ewing was married at Vandalia to a daughter of Elijah E Berry, the first state auditor. He died in Ohio, March 25, 1846.

DUNCAN, Joseph, fifth governor of Illinois (1834–38), was born in Paris, Ky. Feb. 22, 1794, son of Maj. Joseph and Ann (McLaughlin) Duncan, of Scotch descent. His father was a native of Virginia, but in revolutionary times joined the early pioneers in Kentucky, in which state he spent several years, returning with his family in 1790. In 1812 young Duncan enlisted in the 17th regiment U. S. infantry, in which he was ensign. He was with Col. Croghan, who was in command of Fort Stephenson, now Fremont, O., with a force of less than one hundred and fifty men, when news came of the approach of the English army under Gen. Proctor, in August, 1813. Gen William Henry Harrison ordered Col Croghan to abandon his exposed position, which the latter, by advice of his officers, refused to do, Duncan being the first to advocate disobedience. Proctor, with 500 regulars and about as many Indians, demanded the surrender of the fort, and being refused, cannonaded it for forty hours, and attempted an assault, which was repulsed by the Americans, though they had but little ammunition. Duncan, in command of the reserves, was always where the fighting was fiercest. The British retreated in confusion, and being unable to continue their advance toward Cleveland, the whole character of the campaign was changed. For gallantry in the defense of Fort Stephenson gold medals were presented to Duncan and the other officers by congress, in 1835. A monument now stands at Fremont to commemorate the battle. During the winter of 1814–15 Duncan, then a lieutenant, commanded a company of infantry and rangers sent into Canada to watch the movements of the British army and maintained his camp within twenty miles of the British headquarters. After peace was declared he retired from the army, but later became major general of the militia in Illinois, to which state he removed from Kentucky in 1818, and in 1831 he commanded the Illinois troops in what was known as the first Black Hawk war. He settled first at Fountain Bluff, on the Mississippi, and subsequently at Jacksonville, which remained his home until his death. Duncan's political career began in 1823, when he was elected a state senator. In 1826 he was sent to congress as the sole representative from Illinois, and served during three terms, 1827–33. While in Washington he did everything he could to induce the government to build a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, the necessity for which he appreciated with unusual foresight. On Dec. 3, 1834, he was inaugurated governor of Illinois, making no personal canvass but carrying on his campaign from Washington by means of printed addresses. While governor he labored continuously for the interests of the Illinois and Michigan canal. As early as 1824, when a state senator, he had introduced a bill for the establishment of a state public school system. The bill became a law, but was too much in advance of the times and was repealed. As governor he repeated his recommendation for public schools in every message, but to no use, and it was not until 1854 that another public school law was passed. He also urged the state to advance higher education by encouraging colleges. Two important institutions of learning were opened during his incumbency, Knox College, Galesburg (1837), and Monticello Seminary, Upper Alton, called at that time "the Mount Holyoke of the West." In November, 1837, Rev Elijah P. Lovejoy, publisher of an anti-slavery newspaper at Alton, was killed in an attempt to defend his office against a mob, and Illinois was brought into prominence as a state where freedom of the press was unknown. Duncan retired from the governorship in 1838, but ran again in 1842, this time as a Whig. He was defeated, largely by the vote of the Mormons, who voted solidly with the Democrats in return for supposed favors in the legislature. This defeat closed his political life. Though a southerner by birth he looked upon slavery as "a great moral and political evil." He contributed largely to the cause of temperance, to the Presbyterian church of which he was a member, and to the Illinois College, giving to the last named land valued at more than $10,000 and a large amount in cash. He was married, in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1828, to Elizabeth Caldwell, daughter of James R. Smith, of New York city. Her mother was a daughter of James Caldwell, the "fighting parson" of New Jersey. Of his ten children only three grew to maturity: Mary Louisa, wife of Charles E. Putnam, of Davenport, Ia.; Joseph Duncan, of Chicago, and Julia Smith, wife of Edward P. Kirby, of Jacksonville. Gov. Duncan died at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 15, 1844.

CARLIN, Thomas, sixth governor of Illinois (1838–42), was born near Frankfort, Ky., July 18, 1789, son of Thomas Carlin, of Irish descent. It was not until he attained manhood that he was able to apply himself to study, and he was chiefly self-educated. In 1800 the family removed to Missouri, and in 1812, his father having died, young Carlin removed to Illinois. He served as a volunteer under Gen Howard during the war of 1812, and as a ranger was engaged in several expeditions against the Indians. He was married to Rebecca Hewitt in 1814, and after living in Madison county on the Mississippi, for four years, removed to Monroe county, of which he was one of the pioneers. When

Carrollton was selected as the county seat (it was laid out upon his lands) he made liberal donations of land for public buildings. He was the first sheriff of his county; served two terms as state senator, and was afterward a representative in the legislature. During the Black Hawk war (1832) he had command of a battalion, and again did effective work as a ranger. In 1834 Pres. Jackson appointed him receiver of public moneys at Quincy, and he was engaged in that capacity when he was elected governor of Illinois by the Democrats in 1838. He advocated a vigorous prosecution of the system of internal improvements begun by his predecessor, and the legislature seconding his recommendations, authorized additional works involving an outlay of nearly $100,000 and the negotiation of a loan of $4,000,000 in aid of the construction of the canal. During his administration the Sangamon and Morgan railroad was opened to traffic (1839), and the first locomotive seen in the valley of the Mississippi was put on the track at Meredosia. The Mormons, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, emigrated into Illinois in the fall and winter of 1838. They founded the city of Nauvoo, to which the legislature granted a liberal charter, and within the next five years they numbered about twenty thousand in the state. The last year of his term was one of great depression. The State Bank at Shawneetown, with a circulation of $3,000,000, and the Illinois Bank, at the same place, with a circulation of $1,500,000, failed, rendering worthless the only money there was in the state, and bringing ruin to thousands of families. At the close of his administration he retired to his farm at Carrollton, but reappeared in public life in 1849, when he filled out the unexpired term of J. D. Fry in the legislature. He died at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 14, 1852, survived by his widow and seven children.



FORD, Thomas, seventh governor of Illinois (1842–46), was born near Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa., Dec. 5, 1800, son of Robert and Elizabeth Logue (Forquer) Ford. His father, probably a native of Delaware, was of English descent; his mother was the daughter of Hugh and Isabella (Delany) Logue, natives of Ireland. Elizabeth Logue was married to a revolutionary soldier named Forquer (Farquhar), by whom she had several children, one of whom, George, became attorney-general of Illinois. Her second husband, Robert Ford, died about 1802, leaving the family very poor, but she was a woman of extraordinary courage and enterprise, and when the governor of Louisiana territory offered lands free to actual settlers in what is now Missouri she started west, with her eight children and a few friends, in 1804, only to find on arriving at St. Louis that the United States had purchased Louisiana territory and that lands could only be had by paying for them. The Fords thereupon settled at New Design, then in Randolph (now Monroe) co., Ill., and rented a farm. Young Thomas studied at home, attended Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., for one year, studied law, and in 1823 was admitted to the bar. For six months, in 1824, he aided Duff Green in editing a newspaper in St. Louis, which advocated the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. In 1825 he joined his step-brother, George Forquer, in practice, at Edwardsville. In the following year he removed to Galena, but in 1829 settled at Quincy. In the latter year he was appointed state attorney by Gov. Edwards and was reappointed by Gov. Reynolds in 1831, his circuit, the 5th, comprising fifteen counties. A new circuit, the 6th, embracing Peoria and all north thereof, was created in 1835, and he was appointed its judge. When the municipal court of the city of Chicago, having the same jurisdiction as a circuit court, was created in 1837, he was elected judge, and in 1840 he was placed on the bench of the supreme court. Though not an active politician he received the Democratic nomination for governor in 1842 in the place of Adam W. Snyder, deceased, and was elected by a majority exceeding 8,000 over Joseph Duncan, the Whig candidate. His administration was characterized by vigor and independence, and he distinguished himself by his successful stand against the policy of repudiation of the state's indebtedness, which was advocated in the legislature as the only way to free the people from financial distress. So important were his services in this crisis that in a speech delivered years later by Judge Caton, of Chicago, he was spoken of as one of the three men (the others being Abraham Lincoln and Gov. Coles) to whom Illinois was especially indebted. Under his successor and in accordance with the constitution of 1848 an annual tax was levied, applicable especially to the payment of the state debt, which was finally liquidated. During Gov. Ford's administration the Mormon war, so called, took place; the prophet, Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, lost their lives, and their adherents were removed from the state. The Mexican war also began, and largely through Gov. Ford's influence Illinois had a prominent part in that contest. He took an active interest in the measures for internal improvement, especially the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Congressman John Wentworth said of him that he had more than any other man contributed to the allaying of sectional prejudices within the state. He left the governor's chair a bankrupt and resumed the practice of the law at Peoria, but his later years were chiefly spent in writing his "History of Illinois, From Its Commencement as a State in 1818 to 1847." This work, edited by Gen. James Shields, and published (1854) for the benefit of Gov. Ford's family, is still one of the best authorities on the history of that particular period. Gov. Ford was married at Edwardsville, Ill., in 1828, to Frances Hambaugh, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She died at Peoria, Oct. 12, 1850; his own death occurred at that place, Nov. 3d of the same year. A handsome monument to his memory was erected by the state in 1895.

FRENCH, Augustus C., eighth governor of Illinois (1846–53), was born at Hill, Merrimack co., N. H., Aug. 2, 1808. His father died when he was a child, and his mother when he was nineteen years of age, the care of four younger brothers and a sister thereafter devolving upon him. After attending a district school irregularly he entered Dartmouth College, but had not sufficient means wherewith to finish the course, and returning to his home took up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1823, and during the following year emigrated to Albion, Edwards co., Ill. In 1825 he removed to Paris, Edgar co., a more advantageous place, and acquired a lucrative practice; in 1837 entered the legislature, and in 1839 was appointed receiver of public moneys at Palestine, Crawford co., which became his place of residence. He was a Polk and Dallas elector in 1844. Having made him-

self popular by his advocacy of a war with Mexico, he was elected governor of the state by a large majority. Gov. French pushed forward the work begun by his predecessors, recommending the registration and funding of the state's debt. During his first term, in February, 1846, the last of the Mormons left Illinois, the charter which allowed them to settle at Nauvoo having been revoked by the legislature in 1845. In April, 1848, the Illinois and Michigan canal was completed at a cost of $6,409,509, and the second railroad in the state, the Galena and Chicago Union, was begun. A new state constitution was adopted in that year, and the first election under it was held in December, at which time Gov. French was re-elected. He served the state with equal faithfulness during his second term; cut down expenses and liquidated the debt, and when he left the chair it was with the proud consciousness that the credit of Illinois was fully restored. On the expiration of his term he became professor of law at McKendree College, and held the office for many years. Mr. French was elected to the constitutional convention of 1862, and his opinions regarding the remodeling of the fundamental laws of the state had great weight in that assembly. He died at Lebanon, Ill., in 1868.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth governor of Illinois (1853–57), was born at Watertown, Jefferson co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1808, son of Elnathan and Eunice (Aldrich) Matteson. His father, a native of Canterbury, England, was in good circumstances, and on settling at Watertown engaged in farming on an extensive scale, in which he was aided by Joel, who was an only son. The latter acquired a fair education, and before he was of age opened a store in Prescott, Canada. After a year's experience of business life he returned to Watertown, attended the academy there, and taught school at Brownsville, N. Y., for two terms. He was employed for a time as foreman of the first railroad built in the state of South Carolina. He settled near Joliet, Kendall co., Ill., in 1833, and farmed until the speculation mania of 1836 set in, when he sold his lands and removed to Joliet to engage in business. In 1838 he took heavy contracts for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and prosecuted the work with great energy. In 1842 he was elected to the state senate as a Democrat, being chairman of the committee on finance, and he was re-elected for the two following terms. He was elected governor of Illinois in 1852, and while in office was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the U. S. senate. The period of his incumbency was one of great activity in railroad building. The Illinois Central, the Chicago and Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Alton and St. Louis, and the Chicago and Galena Union were all completed. The first system of free schools was introduced and education in general received an impetus. Gov. Matteson was president of the Chicago and Alton railroad for several years, and had a controlling interest in banks in Joliet, Peoria, Quincy and Shawneetown. He was married, in October, 1831, to Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Sterling) Fish. They had three sons and four daughters. Gov. Matteson died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1873.

BISSELL, William Henry, tenth governor of Illinois (1857–60), was born at Hartwick, near Cooperstown, N. Y., April 25, 1811, son of Luther and Hannah Bissell. After attending a district school and studying by himself he taught school and by this means earned enough to enable him to enter Cooperstown Academy. In 1835 he was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After practicing for two years in Steuben county, N. Y., Dr. Bissell removed to Waterloo, Monroe co., Ill., where he taught school. In 1840 he was elected to the state legislature, and after serving for one term was persuaded by his friends that he ought to remain in public life; with this end in view he entered Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., to study law. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1843, he opened an office at Belleville, St. Clair co., and in 1844 was made prosecuting attorney for the 2d judicial district. He enlisted a company in the 2d Illinois volunteers for the Mexican war and was elected its colonel. In 1848 he was elected to congress as an independent Democrat and served from Dec. 2, 1849, until March 3, 1855. While there he opposed the Missouri compromise and made a speech of great eloquence on slavery, which was in effect a crystalization of Northern sentiment on the subject and which put him among the leaders of the anti-slavery party in congress. This speech involved him in a controversy with the Southern Democrats, as did another in reply to one by James A. Seddon, of Virginia, who had contrasted the bravery of the Northern and Southern soldiers to the disadvantage of the former, especially of the Illinois troops. This answer, which was scorching in its sarcasm, contained an allusion to the Mississippi regiment of which Jefferson Davis had been colonel, and the latter, then a member of the senate, challenged Col. Bissell to a duel. Col. Bissell accepted, and chose common army muskets, but Col. Davis' friends brought about an amicable arrangement. A Republican state convention met at Bloomington, May 29, 1856, and unanimously nominated Bissell for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 4,729 votes. The legislature, however, was politically opposed to him and there was no great achievement in legislation during his term. He was married, in October, 1840, to Emily S., daughter of Col. John James, of Waterloo, Monroe co., by whom he had two daughters. She died in 1846, and in 1852 he was married to Elizabeth Kintsing, daughter of Elias Kent Kane, of Kaskaskia, U. S. senator. He died in Springfield, Ill., before the expiration of his term, March 18, 1860.

WOOD, John, acting governor of Illinois (1860–61), was born at Moravia, Cayuga co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798, son of Daniel and Catherine (Cronse) Wood. His father was a surgeon and captain during the revolutionary war, and received a tract of land in Cayuga county, N. Y., as bounty for his services. He left home in November, 1818, intending to settle in Tennessee or northern Alabama, but after spending the winter in Cincinnati turned northward, and in the summer of 1819 arrived at Shawneetown, Ill. He spent two years on a farm in Pike county. In 1822 he bought land and built the first cabin at what is now Quincy, Ill., and for sixty years thereafter he was the foremost figure in all matters relating to the city that he founded and made his home. Strong opposition to slavery restrained him from removing to Missouri, and led him, though equally opposed to the measures of the abolitionists, to defeat the movement in 1824 for a new state constitution recognizing slavery. He canvassed the greater part of the "military tract" or bounty lands from Fulton and Hancock counties southward between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, with such success that out of 103 votes cast in that section 99 were against it. He originated the movement for the organization of Adams county, of which Quincy was made the county seat. To complete the same

John Wood

of John Quincy Adams, then the president, the public square in Quincy was called "John's square," but it was subsequently changed to Washington square. During the Black Hawk war (1832) Wood served as a private. He was a town trustee of Quincy in 1834–40, was many times alderman and seven times mayor. In 1850–54 he represented the Whigs in the state senate, and in 1856 was chosen lieutenant-governor, succeeding to the executive chair upon the death of Gov. Bissell in 1860. His successor, Gov. Yates, appointed him one of the five delegates to the peace convention at Washington, in February, 1861. When war was declared he was appointed quartermaster of the state. Still retaining this position he was commissioned colonel of the 137th Illinois regiment in 1864, and after taking the field was placed in command of a brigade at Memphis, where he was stationed at the front in Gen. Forrest's raid on that city. Gov. Wood was married, in January, 1826, to Ann M., daughter of Joshua Streeter, of Salem, N. Y. They had eight children. Mrs. Wood died in 1863, and in June, 1865, he was married, at Quincy, to Mrs. Mary A. Holmes, widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes. She died Jan. 20, 1887. Gov. Wood's death occurred in Quincy, June 4, 1890. A monument to his memory was dedicated by his townsmen, July 4, 1883.

YATES, Richard, eleventh governor of Illinois (1861–65), was born at Warsaw, Gallatin co., Ky., Jan. 18, 1818, son of Henry and Millicent (Yates) Yates, his parents being cousins. The first of the family in this country, Dr. Michael Yates, emigrated from England to Virginia before the revolution, and was married to Martha Marshall, sister of Chief-Justice Marshall. Their son, Abner, removed to Kentucky, in 1788, and their grandson, Henry, with his family, from Kentucky to Illinois, in 1831. Richard Yates was educated at Miami University, O., Georgetown College, Ky., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, being one of the two members of the first graduating class at the last named institution, in 1839. On leaving college he studied law in the office of John J. Hardin at Jacksonville, but finished his course at Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Ky., and on admission to the bar, in 1837, began practice in Jacksonville. He quickly gained distinction as a lawyer, but by natural inclination was drawn into politics. He canvassed Illinois in 1840 for Harrison, his ready speech and personal magnetism giving him peculiar advantage, and in 1842 he was elected to the legislature by the Whigs. By re-election he served until 1850, and then entered the national legislature, of which he was the youngest member. In 1852 he was re-elected, and during this term opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and took an advanced position among the opponents of slavery. Nominated for a third term in 1854, he was defeated, a Democratic legislature having redistricted the state, and from that time until 1860 he was chiefly engaged in law practice, and in promoting the interests of the Tonica and Petersburg (later the Chicago and Alton) Railroad Co. of which he was president. In the presidential canvas of 1856 he made some speeches in behalf of John C. Frémont; in 1858 he took the stump for Abraham Lincoln against Douglas, and two years later gave powerful aid in removing Illinois from the list of Democratic states. He was elected governor of Illinois in 1860, entering upon his duties Jan. 14, 1861. In his inaugural address, war being imminent, he declared that the "whole material of the government, moral, political and physical, if need be, must be employed to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." Immediately after Fort Sumter was fired upon he convened the legislature in extra session to adopt such measures as might be necessary and also garrisoned Cairo with troops. In a letter concerning the destruction of a flag that had been raised at a recruiting station Gov. Yates wrote: "If any one tries to prevent you from raising the flag of your country upon the soil of Illinois, shoot down your assailant, and if a jury can be found in the state that will commit any one of you for so doing, I will pardon him." Pres. Lincoln's first call for troops was gladly reiterated by him, and the quota was more than filled, while in response to the call of May 30th, 81,952 men, nearly double the quota, enlisted for three years. The aggregate for the entire war was 259,147. Ulysses S. Grant was appointed mustering officer for the state, and in June, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 21st regiment. Gov. Yates was one of the first to favor emancipation, in letters and telegrams to Pres. Lincoln, and in June, 1862, recommended the enlistment of "loyal blacks." The legislature, which convened in January, 1863, was controlled by "Southern sympathizers," who tried to thwart his plans, and nearly passed a joint resolution favoring peace and compromise with the seceded states. To further embarrass him they took a recess in February, and did not reassemble until June, when he prorogued the body and conducted the war operations of the state until the following year, when a Republican legislature came into power. By this body he was elected to the U. S. senate for the full term, and then took part in the reconstruction measures of the government, the question of state rights and national sovereignty, the homestead law and the bill for the construction of the Pacific railway. At the close of his term he returned to the practice of his profession. As one of the "war governors" on whom Lincoln leaned in his darkest hours, as well as a statesman of the highest type, Gov. Yates is one of the conspicuous figures in the history of Illinois. He was a dignified, graceful and forcible speaker, and when he had won the attention of his audience he kept it to the end. He was married, Sept. 1, 1838, to Catharine, daughter of William and Mary Geers. She survived him with a daughter, Catharine, and two sons, Henry and Richard, the former being assistant postmaster of Jacksonville, and U. S. internal revenue collector, the latter, governor of Illinois, in 1901–5. Gov. Yates died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, where he had been examining a railroad as U. S. commissioner. He was buried at Jacksonville.

OGLESBY, Richard, twelfth, fourteenth and eighteenth governor of Illinois (1865–69; 1873; 1885–89), was born in Oldham county, Ky., July 25, 1824, son of Jacob and Isabel (Walton) Oglesby, natives of Amherst county, Va. Left an orphan at the age of eight, he was taken care of by an uncle, and with him lived in several states, finally settling at Decatur, Ill., in 1835, where he attended school for a short time. In 1843 he began the study of law in the office of Judge Silas W. Robbins in Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Upon the outbreak of war with Mexico he joined the 4th Illinois regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant of company C, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which twelve of his men were killed and forty wounded. He resumed practice in Decatur, Ill., in 1847, but spent a year in a law school in Louisville, and in 1849 he went to California, returning in 1851 with several

thousand dollars' worth of ore, which he had coined in New Orleans. Again resuming practice at Decatur, he met with success. In 1856–57 he visited Europe, Egypt, Syria and Palestine, and on his return used the varied knowledge he had acquired in lecture and campaign speeches. He was nominated for congress in 1858 on the Republican ticket and was defeated by James C. Robinson. In 1859 he was elected to the senate, which, for the first time, became Republican. Resigning in 1861 on the call to arms, he became colonel of the 8th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry. In February, 1862, he

Richard J. Oglesby

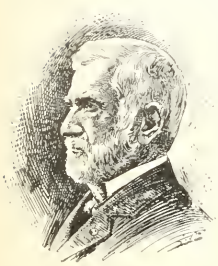
was given command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, army of west Tennessee. His men were the first to enter Fort Henry, and for gallant conduct at the investment and capture of Fort Donelson he was made brigadier-general. At the second battle of Corinth, Gen. Oglesby was so severely wounded that when carried from the field he was supposed to be dying, and for eight months he lay at his home in Decatur in an almost hopeless condition. As soon as he was strong enough to bear excitement he was invited to speak before the state senate, which, as well as the house, was largely Democratic, and had done all in its power to nullify the war measures of Gov. Yates. On that occasion Gen. Oglesby delivered one of the most thrilling speeches ever heard in the legislature, denouncing the proceedings of its members as treason, their professions of love for the Union as hypocrisy, and warning them of the wrath of the people and the indignation of the soldiers. That speech made him the candidate for governor in 1864. Meanwhile he had been made major-general of volunteers and had been assigned to the command of the 16th army corps, but his wounds prevented further action in the field, and he was placed on court-martial duty in Washington, where he assisted in the trial of Fitzjohn Porter and Surgeon-Gen. Hammond. In 1864 he was nominated for governor, his opponent being the same James C. Robinson who had defeated him for congress in 1858, and he was elected by a majority of 32,000, the largest ever given a candidate at that time. Among the laws enacted during his term of office were those creating the state board of equalization and founding the Industrial University at Champaign. In November, 1872, he was again elected governor of the commonwealth, but was soon after transferred to the U. S. senate, taking his seat March 4, 1873. Upon the expiration of his term in 1879 he declined a re-election. In November, 1884, he was again elected to the office of governor, and at the close of his term, Jan. 1, 1889, he withdrew from public life and lived most of the time on his farm near Elkhart, Ill. "Uncle Dick," as he was fondly called by men of all parties was one of the best known men in the state and his name is associated with those of Lincoln, Grant, Logan, Yates and Trumbull, whose services gave Illinois renown during the period of the civil war. "In all his undertakings," said a contemporary, "he was an enthusiast, but his enthusiasm was supreme in his thinking and acting." He was married, in 1874, to Emma, daughter of John D. Gillett, of Elkhart park, and had seven children. He died at Oglehurst, near Elkhart, Ill., April 24, 1899.

PALMER, John McAuley, thirteenth governor of Illinois (1869–73), was born at Eagle Creek, Scott co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817, son of Louis D. and Ann Hansford (Tutt) Palmer. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Palmer, emigrated from England to Virginia in 1621. His grandfather, Isaac Palmer, served in the revolutionary war, and his father served in the war of 1812. In 1831, on account of strong anti slavery principles, Louis Palmer with his family removed from Kentucky to Illinois, settling at Paddock's Prairie, near Upper Alton. The son entered Shurtleff College in 1831, but was obliged to discontinue his studies for lack of means. In 1838 he took charge of a district school and began the study of law. In 1839 he settled at Carlinville, and in December of that year was admitted to the bar. He was elected probate judge of Macoupin county in 1843; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1847, and was a state senator in 1852–54, resigning his seat because he had displeased his constituents by opposing the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He presided over the first Republican convention of the state in 1856; was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1859; was an elector on the Republican ticket in 1860, and was a delegate to the national peace convention in 1861. In the civil war he accompanied Fremont in his Springfield campaign as colonel of the 14th Illinois volunteer infantry. In November he was brevetted brigadier-general, and accompanied Pope on his New Madrid expedition. In August, 1862, Gen. Palmer, being on sick leave, organized the 122d Illinois regiment, and in September was given command of the 1st brigade of the 1st division, army of the Mississippi, being ordered to join Gen. Buel. For gallantry and skill at Stone river, where he led a division, he was made a major-general of volunteers, and he commanded the 14th army corps at Chickamauga, but at his own request was relieved of his command before Atlanta. In February, 1865, Gen. Palmer was placed in command of the military department of Kentucky, and for a time had charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. Resigning in September, 1866, he returned to Carlinville and engaged in law practice, but in the following year removed to Springfield. In 1868 he was elected governor of Illinois, his plurality over John R. Eden, Democrat, being 50,099. During his administration the great fire in Chicago occurred (Oct. 7–9, 1871), and he called a special session of the legislature to adopt measures for relief. Gen. Palmer was one of the leaders of the liberal Republican movement in 1872, supporting Horace Greeley for the presidency, and by the union of the Democrats and liberal Republicans was carried into the ranks of the party he had so strenuously opposed. From January, 1873, when his term as governor expired, he practiced his profession in Springfield. In 1891 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served on committees on military affairs and pensions. In 1896 the national Democratic party (gold Democrats) nominated him for the presidency of the United States, and in company with Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the nominee for the vice-presidency, he traveled from Chicago to New Orleans and from Omaha to New York city, opposing the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He polled 133,424 votes. At the expiration of his term in the senate he returned to Springfield and devoted himself to the preparation of his memoirs, which were published in 1901 as "Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer—The Story of an Earnest Life." He was a Freemason and a member of the G. A. R. Gen. Palmer was married, at Carlinville, Ill., Dec.

John M. Palmer

1842, to Malinda Ann, daughter of James Neely, of Kentucky, and second, April 4, 1888, to Mrs. Hannah L. Kimball, widow of Legh R. Kimball. He died in Springfield, Sept. 25, 1900.

BEVERIDGE, John Lourie, fifteenth governor of Illinois (1873–77), was born in Greenwich, Washington co., N. Y., July 6, 1824, son of George and Ann (Hoy) Beveridge, and grandson of Andrew Beveridge, of Perth, Scotland, who came to America about 1770, and settled in Hebron, N. Y. His father was a farmer, and removed to Illinois in 1842 with his family, settling in Somonauk, DeKalb co. In 1845 the son removed to Tennessee and while teaching in Wilson and Overton counties studied law. He was admitted to the bar in the same state, but in 1851 returned to Illinois and located in Sycamore, DeKalb co., where he practiced until 1854, when he settled in Evanston. In the spring of 1855 he opened an office in Chicago, and was engaged until the civil war began, having as a partner Hon. John F. Farnsworth, member of congress for many years. In August, 1861, Sec. Cameron authorized Gen Farnsworth to organize and equip a cavalry regiment, the 8th Illinois, and in this Mr. Beveridge enlisted, recruiting company F. In the organization he was elected major and served with his regiment in the army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern hill, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. He resigned Nov. 10, 1863, and during that winter recruited and organized the 17th Illinois cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel. He commanded a brigade during the Price raid and later had command of sub-districts, with headquarters at Kansas City, St. Genevieve, Warrenton and Rolla, Mo. For his services he was brevetted brigadier-general. Returning to civil life in 1866, he was elected sheriff of Cook county; in 1870, state senator, and in 1871, congressman-at-large to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the U. S. senate, and served until Jan. 1, 1873. In November, 1872, he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, and presided over the state senate for six days, when Gov. Oglesby having been elected to the U. S. senate, he succeeded to the gubernatorial chair and filled out the term to January, 1877. Gov. Beveridge's administration was vigorous, just and impartial. The most important bills signed by him were those relating to state charities, the state guards and payment of the state indebtedness. In 1881 Pres. Arthur appointed him sub-treasurer at Chicago, which position he resigned in 1885. In 1895 he removed to Hollywood, Los Angeles co., Cal. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1848, to Helen Mar, daughter of Rev. Philo Judson, and has two children, Alla May, wife of Samuel B. Raymond, and Philo J. Beveridge.



John L. Beveridge

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, sixteenth governor of Illinois (1877–83), was born at Monticello, Wayne co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1829, son of Richard Northcraft and Elizabeth (Coffey) Cullom. His father, a farmer by occupation, removed to Tazewell county, Ill., and frequently represented his district in the general assembly. The son began the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards, Springfield, Ill., in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Soon after he was elected city attorney of Springfield, and in 1856 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. Identifying himself with the Republican party, he was re-elected, in 1860, though the majority of his constituents were Democrats. The Republicans now for the first time gained ascendancy in the legislature and he was elected speaker, being the youngest member upon whom this honor had ever been conferred in the state. Meantime, in 1855, he had supported his friend, Abraham Lincoln, as a candidate for the U. S. senate. In 1864 he was elected to congress from the Springfield district, defeating his old friend, Hon. John T. Stuart; he continued in that body through re-election in 1866 and 1868, until March 3, 1871. As chairman of the committee on territories he was the first to recognize the necessity of dealing severely with the practice of polygamy in Utah, and he introduced "An act in aid of the execution of the laws," providing stringent measures for its suppression, which was passed by the house. He also received an appropriation of $320,000 for the construction of a Federal building at Springfield. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1868, and as chairman of the Illinois delegation placed Gen. Grant in nomination at Philadelphia, in 1872, and Gen. Logan, in 1884. A factious opposition to him in 1870 resulted in the nomination of another congressional candidate and in the loss of his district to the Republicans. On his return to Springfield from congress he engaged in banking. In 1872 and 1874 he was elected to the state legislature, and was speaker during the first term. He was elected governor of Illinois in 1876, and at the end of his term he was renominated, defeating ex-Sen. Lyman Trumbull. He was the first governor in the history of the state to serve for six consecutive years. In March, 1883, the term of David Davis, U. S. senator from Illinois, expired, and Gov. Cullom was elected to succeed him. As chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce he investigated the regulation of railroad corporations by national legislation. His report on this subject, submitted to the senate on Jan. 18, 1886, resulted in the passage of a bill bearing his name and establishing an interstate commerce commission. In spite of strong opposition, it was passed by the house also, and became a law Feb. 4, 1887. The commission consists of five members, and its object is regulation of railway traffic and transportation. Sen. Cullom was re-elected in 1889–95 and 1901. He is chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, and is a member of the committees on foreign relations, appropriations and government of Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed one of the commissioners to recommend a form of government in the Hawaiian islands. The other commissioners were Pres. Dole, Judge Frear, of Hawaii; Sen. Morgan and Congressman Hitt. His mental characteristics are solid and practical rather than brilliant, and as a speaker he is convincing rather than rhetorical.

Shelby M. Cullom

HAMILTON, John Marshall, seventeenth governor of Illinois (1883–85), was born at Ridgewood, Union co., O., May 28, 1847, son of Samuel and Nancy (McMorris) Hamilton, who were Virginians. He went to Illinois with his parents in 1854, and was brought up on a farm near Wenona, Marshall co. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the 141st Illinois infantry, company I, and served with that regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee, chiefly in guerilla warfare, until his regiment was mustered

out. He then taught school for six months, and in 1866 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated with honors in 1868. From 1868 to 1869 he was tutor in an academy at Henry, Marshall co., Ill. In 1869 he settled at Bloomington, Ill., and commenced the study of law. While there he varied the tedium of his studies by filling the chair as professor of languages in the Wesleyan College at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and soon after formed a partnership with Capt. J. H. Powell. They built up an extensive practice in the twelve years of their partnership (1870–82). In 1876 Mr. Hamilton was elected to the senate. He was an indomitable worker in that cauvass and was elected by 2,000 majority. He introduced the bill which established the appellate court in Illinois and was the champion and author of the bill proposed by the State Medical Society establishing the state board of health. In fact, during his senatorial term scarcely a great measure was passed through the senate without bearing the impress of his directing and shaping hand. In the fight over the reorgauization of the militia his genius as a tactician and parliamentarian was eminently displayed. From 1880 to 1882 he was lieutenant-governor of Illinois, and in 1883, upon the resignation of Gov. Cullom, he became governor. He was strictly impartial in all his rulings, and as a public speaker and efficient legislative manager few were more successful.

FIFER, Joseph Wilson, nineteenth governor of Illinois (1889–93), was born at Staunton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840, son of John and Mary (Wilson) Fifer. In 1875, when but a lad, he migrated with his father to McLean county, Ill., where the latter cleared a small farm in the forest, and built a rude log cabin. Joseph worked on the farm during the summer, and attended school at intervals in the winter, thus making the best of his meagre educational facilities. In 1861 he entered the Federal army, enlisting in the 33d Illinois infantry, a fine body of soldiers composed chiefly of young men from the sturdy middle class. He was severely wounded through the lungs in an engagement at Jackson, Miss., in 1863, but notwithstanding the severe nature of his wound did not ask to be discharged on account of disability, but continued to serve three months after the time had expired. After the war he desired a collegiate education, and in 1864 entered the Illinois Wesleyan University. By earning money as he went along and practicing the most rigid economy he not only completed his collegiate course without interruption, but at the same time paid for the education of a younger brother. He was graduated in 1868. He studied law in the office of Prince & Bloomfield, Bloomington, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1869. The lonely wait for business which every young lawyer so well knows was broken in Mr. Fifer's case in the spring of 1871 by his election as corporation counsel of the city of Bloomington. The city had then more important legislation than it has ever had since. The new constitution had made momentous changes in the law of special assessments, and inexperienced as he was he grappled manfully and successfully with those new questions. In 1872 he was, by almost unanimous consent of the McLean Republicans, chosen their candidate for state attorney, to which office he was elected, retaining the position for eight years, and until he took his seat in the state senate in 1880. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Fifer received by acclamation every nomination he ever asked of the Republicans of McLean county. As state attorney Mr. Fifer made himself a terror to the criminal classes. Besides meeting the best lawyers of the McLean bar, he was pitted on several occasions against such men as W. W. O'Brien and Leonard Swett, of Chicago, and proved himself their peer in legal learning and intellectual resources. As an advocate he has had few equals and no superiors in Illinois. He always speaks without other preparation than that of being full of his subject and bent on the enforcement of his views. He speaks entirely off-hand. Even the meagerest head-notes made in advance hamper and confuse him, yet the adversary who thinks Fifer will forget any fact or inference of advantage in presenting his case is doomed to disappointment. As a senator it may be said that the part he took in the legislation of two sessions was most honorable to himself and beneficial to his constituents and the people of the state generally. Retiring voluntarily in 1884 from an office he might have filled by common consent for an indefinite period, he devoted himself to the practice of the law, in which he met with great success. Mr. Fifer was nominated for governor of Illinois in 1888, defeating John M. Palmer, his Democratic opponent, by 12,547 majority. As chief executive Mr. Fifer was a decided success, and became a leader and party councillor in the state and nation. At the expiration of his term he resumed the Practice of his profession at Bloomington. He was married at Bloomington, Ill., June 15, 1870, to Gertrude Lewis.

Joseph W. Fifer

ALTGELD, John Peter, twentieth governor of Illinois (1893–97), was born at Nisder Selters, Nassau, Germany, Dec. 30, 1847. In 1848 his parents emigrated to a farm in Richland county, O., where he lived until 1864, when he enlisted in the Federal army. After the war he taught school, though he had acquired but a limited education himself. In 1869 he started for the West, traveling on foot to northwestern Missouri, where, after teaching for a while, he studied law and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. He was city attorney of Savannah and was elected state attorney in 1874. Removing to Chicago in the following year, he soon acquired a large practice, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the superior court as a Democrat. For a time he was chief justice of this court. He resigned his position in 1891, and in 1892 he was nominated for the office of governor. For the first time in forty years Illinois cast her electoral vote for a Democratic candidate and gave the Democratic nominee for governor and other state officials a majority. He was the first governor of foreign birth and the first citizen of Chicago to hold that position. One of his earliest official acts was to pardon the anarchists Fielden, Neebe and Schwab imprisoned for alleged complicity with the leaders of the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886. His chief reasons, as set forth in a widely circulated pamphlet, being that the judge was biased, the jury packed, the jurors therefore incompetent, making the trial illegal, and that the defendants were not proven guilty. During the first year of his administration the World's Columbian exposition was held in Chicago. In 1894 a railroad strike occurred in Chicago, and Pres. Cleveland sent Federal troops to help restore order. In his general message to the legislature Jan. 9, 1895, Gov. Altgeld reported that new business methods had been introduced into every public institution in the state; an industrial home for the blind and a reformatory for girls had been established; important legislation regarding factory employees had been enacted; the leasing of the labor of convicts to outside parties had been stopped, and women for the first time had been appointed on important boards and to other positions. He urged

liberal policy towards the University of Illinois, and reported that for the first time in nearly twenty years the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal had offered to turn money into the state treasury. In June, 1895, he convened the legislature in extraordinary session to take action on important measures neglected during the previous session, such as the taxation of corporations, the abolition of the state board of equalization, the securing of boards of conciliation or arbitration, and of fair and unbiased grand juries. In April, 1896, the "sound money" Democrats of Illinois endorsed Gov. Altgeld's administration and advocated his re-election; but he declared that he was not a candidate for any position, and would not accept the support of advocates of the single gold standard. In spite of his protestations he was nominated, but was defeated by John R. Tanner. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896 and delivered many speeches during the presidential campaign of that year. Mr. Altgeld resumed the practice of law in Chicago, but from time to time appeared as a platform speaker, and has also contributed articles to newspapers and periodicals. "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims" (1884), was republished in "Live Questions" (1899), a volume comprising his speeches, papers and interviews. He was married, at Washington, O., in November, 1877, to Emma, daughter of John Ford.

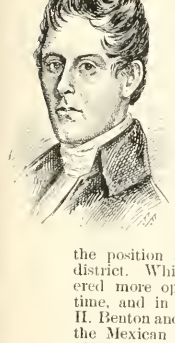
John P. Altgeld

TANNER, John Riley, twenty-first governor of Illinois (1897–1901), was born near Booneville, Warwick co., Ind., April 4, 1844, son of John and Eliza (Downs) Tanner. His life, up to the time of his enlistment in the army in 1861, was that of the average farmer boy of that period, his father occupying a log house on a small farm three miles from Booneville, Ind. At the outbreak of the civil war all the male members of the Tanner family, five in number, enlisted in the Federal army. The father was captured and died in a Confederate prison-pen at Columbus, Miss.; a brother in the 26th Kentucky infantry was wounded in battle and died at Nashville, Tenn.; his youngest brother died in a hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1864, and his third brother, J. M. Tanner, served in the 13th Illinois cavalry, while John R. Tanner served with the 98th Illinois infantry until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the 61st Illinois infantry, being finally mustered out in September, 1865. Returning to Illinois after the war he purchased a farm of sixty acres in Clay county. In 1880 he was nominated state senator for the 44th district and for the first time won it for the Democracy. In 1884 he was U. S. marshal of the southern district by appointment of Pres. Arthur, and in 1886 he was elected state treasurer of Illinois. He served for a few months of Gov. Fifer's term as railroad and warehouse commissioner, but resigning this office in 1891 was made assistant U. S. treasurer at Chicago, which position he held until Cleveland's administration, when he was removed for offensive and pernicious partisanship. In 1894 he became chairman of the Republican state central committee, and effected the most complete organization known in Illinois politics, the phenomenal majority of 1894 being no doubt due to his excellent management of that campaign. In 1896 he was elected governor by a majority of more than 113,000 over John P. Altgeld. As governor he had an unusual number of public duties to contend with. The coal strikes at Virden, Pana and Carterville offered serious problems for solution, but peace and harmony were re-established with slight loss of life and with general satisfaction to the conflicting interests. Perhaps no more serious problem confronted the governor than the financial embarrassment of the state when he entered office. There were deficiencies in nearly all the institutions and no money in the treasury with which to pay outstanding bills or current expenses. He made arrangements with business firms to furnish needed supplies at their wholesale rates, with the understanding that they were to wait until there were funds with which to pay the bills. He also secured a loan of $250,000 at 2.6 per cent. interest rate, and by careful and judicious management brought the state out of this difficulty and restored its credit. In the war with Spain Gov. Tanner was the first to tender the material and moral support of the state to the nation, and he organized 10,000 troops within forty-eight hours from the call for volunteers. Through his efforts a regiment of Illinois soldiers was the first mustered into the volunteer service. His knowledge of men, his broad views of public questions, his close acquaintance with the public affairs of Illinois, with his vigilance and devotion to public duties made his administration a decided success. He was married first, in 1866, to Lauretta, daughter of Barton B. Ingraham, of Clay county, Ill., by whom he had two children; she died in 1887, and in 1896 he was married to Cora Edith, daughter of Turney English, of Springfield, Ill. He died at Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1901.

YATES, Richard, twenty-fourth governor of Illinois (1901–), was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1860, son of Richard and Catharine (Geers) Yates. He was graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1880. In 1879 he represented his college in the oratorical contest between the picked men of ten institutions of learning, which occurred at Champaign, and won first honors, which entitled him to represent Illinois in the interstate oratorical contest, held at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1880. On this occasion he won the second honor. He was graduated at the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1884; was admitted to the bar in the same year, was admitted to practice in the U. S. circuit court in 1892 and in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1897. In 1887–91 he was city attorney of Jacksonville, and in 1894 became county judge of Morgan county, Ill. He has been active in the politics of Illinois since 1881, having made speeches in all of the campaigns, and doing effective work for the Republican party. In 1892 he was nominated for congressman at-large by the Republican state convention, but was defeated by the Democratic landslide of that year, though he ran ahead of the presidential ticket in the state. In 1897 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley U. S. collector of internal revenue for the central district of Illinois, which comprises forty counties. On May 9, 1900, the fortieth anniversary of the nomination of his father for the same office, he was nominated by the Republican state convention for governor of Illinois. He was elected by 61,233 plurality over his Democratic opponent, Samuel Alschuler, and was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1901. In 1888 he was married to Helen, the daughter of A. C. Wadsworth, of Jacksonville, Ill., and they have two daughters, Catharine and Dorothy

THOMAS, Joseph, lexicographer, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1811, son of David Thomas, and brother of John J. Thomas. His general education was received at Yale College and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He subsequently studied medicine in Philadelphia, where he settled as a practicing physician. For some time he was professor of Latin and Greek in Haverford College, and also gave private lessons. In 1857 he visited India, where he spent fourteen months in the study of Sanscrit, Persian and other Oriental languages, principally with a view to tracing their philological relations with the languages of Europe. In the following year he spent four months in Egypt, where he became acquainted with the rudiments of Arabic. With Thomas Baldwin he edited the "Pronouncing Gazetteer" (1845), subsequently revised and published as "Lippincott's Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the World" (1855). Dr. Thomas originated this system of pronouncing geographical names. His other works include: "Travels in Egypt and Palestine" (1853); "New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States" (1854), with Thomas Baldwin; "Comprehensive Medical Dictionary" (1864), of which a revised and enlarged edition was published in 1886, under the title "Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary; Embracing the Terminology of Medicine and the Kindred Sciences, with their Signification, Etymology and Pronunciation," and "Lippincott's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" (2 vols., 1870–71; rev. ed., 1886); he also published an edition of Oswald's "Etymological Dictionary," contributed geographical and biographical pronouncing vocabularies to Webster's dictionaries, and treatises on muscular action, the mechanism of locomotion, etc., to the "Special, General and Microscopic Anatomy," edited by Dr. S. G. Morton, in 1848–49. Joseph Thomas died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1891.

ELLIS, Powhatan, senator and diplomat, was born in Virginia, about 1794. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, in 1813, and adopted the profession of law. He settled in Mississippi prior to 1817, attaining high rank at the bar, and in 1818 was elevated to the supreme bench of the state, thus becoming one of the first judges of that court. After serving on the judicial bench until 1825, he was appointed by the governor to represent the state temporarily in the U. S. senate, taking the place of David Holmes, who had resigned. At the following meeting of the state legislature, however, Thomas B. Reed was regularly elected for the place, and Sen. Ellis, after serving from Dec. 12, 1825, to March 11, 1826, retired to private life, but the next election placed him again in the senate, this time for the full term of six years. Resuming his seat, Dec. 3, 1827, he remained a member of the upper house of the national legislature for five years, resigning in 1832 in order to accept the position as Federal judge of the Mississippi district. While serving on the bench he delivered more opinions than any other judge of his time, and in the senate he united with Thomas H. Benton and William Smith in refusing to ratify the Mexican treaty. This was the agreement of 1828, which placed the boundary line across the Red and Arkansas rivers, and left open for the extension of slavery only Florida and Arkansas. He was appointed chargé d'affaires in Mexico by Pres. Jackson, Jan. 5, 1836, and on Dec. 8th of that year he closed the American legation. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico by Pres. Van Buren, Feb. 15, 1839, and held the post until April 21, 1842, when he was superseded by Waddy Thompson. Returning to the United States, he made his home in Richmond, Va., where his death occurred about 1844.



SELLERS, Coleman, engineer and inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1827, son of Coleman and Sophanisba (Peale) Sellers. His education was received in private schools in Philadelphia, and at Bohmar's Academy, West Chester, Pa. In 1846 he was employed as a draughtsman in the Globe Rolling Mills, Cincinnati, O., and was soon advanced to the position of superintendent. Three years later he entered the service of Niles & Co., locomotive builders, and remained with them for five years as foreman of the works. In 1856, at the request of his kinsman, the senior partner of Wm. Sellers & Co., manufacturers of machinist tools, etc., he returned to Philadelphia and entered that establishment as chief engineer, being later admitted to partnership. In 1888 he retired from active interest in the business, and has since devoted himself to private practice as consulting engineer. Mr. Sellers has received more than thirty patents for mechanical inventions, all of value. One of the first and most notable was the coupling device for connecting shafting, which is widely used, and is important in establishing the modern system of interchangeable parts in shafting. His arrangement of feed disks for lathes and other machine tools solved the problem of infinite gradation of feeds, and his other inventions, chiefly new forms of tools, and improvements of existing machines, have done much to advance the efficiency of mechanical appliances. Outside of his immediate field of labor he has made various interesting and valuable discoveries. The use of absorbent cotton, which has become indispensable, was first thought of and recommended for surgical purposes by him in 1861. In connection with his experiments in photography he proposed the employment of glycerine to keep photographic plates wet. He obtained a patent in 1861 for an apparatus which he termed a "kinematoscope," by which stereoscopic photographs of moving objects could be exhibited, and which both in name and purpose was the forerunner of the similar devices produced during recent years. In 1889 he was called upon by several capitalists to consider the possibility of developing the water power of Niagara Falls, and upon his advice the enterprise was undertaken. He represented America in the international Niagara commission of five members, with Lord Kelvin as chairman, which was established in London in 1890, and since that time he has been the acting engineering head of the work both as consulting engineer of the Cataract Construction Co. and chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Co. To this work he brought the advantage of his wide engineering experience in meeting the many problems presented by the novel character and magnitude of the undertaking. The important mechanical features of the great dynamos are of his design and invention, and it is chiefly due to his ripe judgment and foresight that the plant has been so remarkably successful from an engineering standpoint. In 1877 the King of Sweden conferred upon him the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf. In 1888 he received from Stevens Institute the honorary degree of Doc. Eng., and in 1899 the University

of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of D.Sc. Mr. Sellers is one of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, and was its president in 1870–75. He has been president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the Photographic Society, and of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He is vice-president of the American Philosophical Society; a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Naval Architects, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain. He was a member of the Seybert commission of the University of Pennsylvania to investigate the claims of spiritualism. He was married, Oct. 8, 1851, to Cornelia, daughter of Horace Wells, of Cincinnati, O. They have two sons and one daughter.

COOPER, Samuel, soldier, was born at Hackensack, N. J., June 12, 1798, son of Samuel and Mary (Horton) Cooper. His father served as a major in the revolutionary war and fought in the battles of Lexington, Bunker hill, Monmouth and Germantown. The son was admitted as a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, May 25, 1813, where he was graduated, Dec. 11, 1815. Being appointed brevet second lieutenant of light artillery, he served at New England posts in 1815–18, in the adjutant-general's office until 1825, and for one year in garrison in Florida. In 1826 he was ordered to the artillery school at Fort Monroe for two years, and then became aid-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb. In 1836 he was assigned to staff duty at the army headquarters as assistant adjutant-general (having previously become captain of the 4th artillery on June 11, 1836), and served for five years. During the Florida war he was chief of the staff of Col. William J. Worth, being engaged against the Seminole Indians in 1841–42. For the next ten years he was on special duty in the war department in Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general from March 3, 1847. For meritorious conduct during the war with Mexico he was brevetted colonel, May 30, 1848, and became adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, July 15, 1852. On March 7, 1861, he resigned his commission and offered his services to the seceding states, being appointed adjutant-general of the Confederate army. Gen. Cooper published a book, entitled "A Concise System of Instruction and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States" (1836). He was married, in 1827, to a granddaughter of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Clermont, Va., and after the civil war resided at Cameron, near Alexandria, Va., where he died, Dec. 14, 1876.

ASHBURNER, Charles Albert, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1854. He received his early training in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, at the head of his class. He had been engaged during the summer of 1872 on a survey of the Delaware river, and after his graduation took a position on the lighthouse survey, but resigned it later in the year to become assistant upon the geological survey of Pennsylvania, after its reorganization under Prof. J. P. Lesley as state geologist. Toward the close of 1874 he was engaged in the surveys of Mifflin and Juniata counties. In 1875 he was made assistant geologist, and placed in charge of the surveys of McKean, Elk, Forest and Cameron counties, distinguishing himself in the study of the occurrence of petroleum and natural gas, and becoming well known as an authority on both subjects. In 1880 he was placed in charge of the survey of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. He originated a method for surveying and illustrating the geology and topography of this vast coal field, which has met the merited approval of mining engineers and geologists both in the United States and Europe. The skill and mastery of the details of this great work displayed in its execution led to his appointment, in 1885, as geologist in charge of all the office and field work of the survey, which position he filled with great credit until his sudden and premature death. Mr. Ashburner received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and other learned societies, to whose proceedings he was a frequent and valued contributor. He also prepared more than twenty of the reports of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, including those on coal, petroleum and natural gas, all of which are of great technical and scientific value. He contributed to many technical and scientific journals. Mr. Ashburner died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 24, 1889.

POWEL, Samuel, statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1739, son of Samuel and Mary Powel. He was graduated in 1759 at the College of Philadelphia. In 1761 he went to London, remaining there until 1764, and becoming a member of the Established Church, though brought up in the Society of Friends. After his return he served for a number of years in the city council, and was subsequently elected a justice of the common pleas and quarter sessions courts. In 1775 he was chosen mayor of Philadelphia, and served until October, 1776, being the last mayor under the charter of 1701. He occupied this position until martial law was proclaimed and the municipal affairs were no longer in the hands of the civil authorities. When by the act of 1789 a new charter was established, he was in that year again chosen mayor. In 1780 he subscribed £5,000 for provisioning the Continental army. He was elected speaker of the Pennsylvania senate in 1792. On March 7, 1760, he became a member of the American Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, which was united in 1769 with the American Philosophical Society, and which still survives under its original name. Mr. Powel was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1763 until his death; one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture and in 1785 its first president, and a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He left a large estate, including Powelton, on the Schuylkill, in West Philadelphia. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing. Her father was mayor of Philadelphia in 1748 and 1754, and her grandfather, Edward Shippen, was mayor in 1744. His son, Samuel, was a noted and public spirited man in Rhode Island. Mr. Powel died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1793.

RICHARDS, Edgar, chemist and author, was born in New York city, Feb. 23, 1858, son of Edgar Henry and Mary (King) Richards. His earliest American ancestor was Johann Friedrich Reichert, who was born in 1679 at Augsburg, Wurtemburg, and came to this country about 1748, purchasing 150 acres of land at New Hanover, Pa., in 1750. Mr. Richards' grandfather, Marcus Bird Richards, was a merchant, owning large iron works near Philadelphia. His maternal great-grandfather, Rufus King, was first senator to congress from New York, a member of the constitutional congress, and the first U. S. minister to the court of St. James. His maternal grandfather, James Gore King, was a

prominent New York merchant. Mr. Richards was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1870–75, and at the Columbia School of Mines, 1876–81. He was assistant chemist to the U. S. department of agriculture from July, 1882, to June, 1887, and chemist of the internal revenue bureau, U. S. treasury department, Washington, from June, 1887, to January, 1892. He is the author of "Principles and Methods of Soil Analysis"; "Some Food Substitutes and Adulterants," and various scientific papers and government reports. Experiments in photography, horticulture, ornithology, astronomy and physics occupy Mr. Richards' leisure time. He became president of the Washington Chemical Society in 1889, and he is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; American, London and Paris chemical societies; Society of Chemical Industry; Society of Public Analysists, and other scientific associations.

BLAKE, Mary Elizabeth McGrath, poet, was born at Dungarven, county Waterford, Ireland, Sept. 1, 1840, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Murphy) McGrath. A few years after her birth her parents removed to the United States and settled at Quincy, Mass., and in the high school there, with three years in a private school in Boston and the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, her education was received. In June, 1865, she was married to John G. Blake, a prominent physician, and she became the mother of five sons. For many years she has contributed extensively in prose and verse to newspapers and periodicals, including the Boston "Journal"; "The Pilot"; the "Catholic World"; the "Independent"; the "Atlantic Monthly"; "Lippincott's Magazine"; "Scribner's" and "North American Review." In journalism she is favorably known as the author of an extremely suggestive series of papers on general topics, entitled "Rambling Talks," which have appeared at fortnightly intervals in the Boston "Journal" since 1877. While her work has always been of a pleasing character, the literary quality of its later developments is more marked than formerly, her prose acquiring an added grace of style and her verse a greater degree of finish. Her poetry, which has made her more widely known than her prose, is essentially that of a singer, the lyric quality being its strongest characteristic. Its range is not a restricted one and lighter fancies alternate with the deeper and graver chords. Among Roman Catholic writers in America she has a prominent place, and in the wider circle of American writers in general her rank is an honorable and an assured one. Much of her work for periodicals has been published over the signature of "M. E. B." Her published works are: "Poems" (1882); "On the Wing" (1883); "The Merry Months All" (1886); "Youth in Twelve Centuries" (1887); "Mexico," written in collaboration with Mrs. Margaret Sullivan (1888); "Verses Along the Way" (1890); "A Summer Holiday in Europe" (1890); "A Memoir" (1896), and "In the Harbor of Hope," verses (1901). She read an original poem on the occasion of the Wendell Phillips memorial service and also at the memorial service in honor of Adm. Porter.

GULDIN, John C., clergyman, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in August, 1799. He was descended from Rev. Samuel Guldin, the earliest ordained German minister of the Reformed church in Pennsylvania, who had been one of the pastors of the cathedral church at Berne, Switzerland, and was dismissed from his office on a charge of Pietism. He preached frequently, but refused to assume a pastoral charge. He settled at Oley, Berks co., where the family became numerous. John C. Guldin studied for the ministry under Rev. Dr. T. L. Herman, whose daughter he later married. In 1820 he was ordained to the ministry, and had pastoral charge of three congregations in Chester and Montgomery counties, Pa. In 1841 he was called to Franklin county, Pa., but remained there only until 1842, when he assumed charge of the German Evangelical Mission Church in New York, succeeding Dr Reedy its first pastor, while in June, 1842, he became missionary to the entire German population, under the auspices of the newly developed City Tract Society. Succeeding to this work when it was in a necessarily feeble condition, he devoted his best energies to building up, enlarging and sustaining the work. He was called the "apostle to the Germans." He was a member of the American Tract Society and of the Domestic Board of Missions. He prepared several catechisms for the young; put into German the constitution of the German Reformed church, assisted in compiling a German hymn-book and in preparing the "Kinder Harfe," a German hymn book for Sunday-schools. He issued for some years a German missionary periodical, entitled "The Sower," and published a volume of sermons. He was a member of the Classis of New York, where he died, Feb. 20, 1863.

LEE, Samuel Phillips, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Feb. 13, 1812. He was appointed midshipman Nov. 22, 1825, and ordered to the sloop-of-war Hornet, of the West India station, Feb. 7, 1827. After six months he was sent to the Mediterranean, and at the expiration of three years of service was ordered to the Norfolk school, Oct. 16, 1830. He was promoted to passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; served in various capacities; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1837, and ordered on an exploring expedition; then served in the West Indies and on the Atlantic coast. On his own application he received orders to take part in the Mexican war, and was present at the capture of Tobasco. In 1854 he commanded the brig Dolphin in making deep sea soundings, and was promoted commander Sept. 14, 1855. He was ordered to the East Indies, in command of the Vandalia, in 1860, and learning of the civil war at the Cape of Good Hope he assumed the risk of acting against orders, brought his ship back to the support of the Union, and was assigned to the blockade off Charleston, S. C. When Adm. Farragut organized his expedition against New Orleans Lee was given the command of the U. S. sloop-of-war Oneida, and assigned to Bailey's division, which led the fleet before forts Jackson and St. Philip. In the action of passing the forts the Oneida was one of the three vessels to first encounter the enemy's fleet, and during the engagement relieved the Varuna by driving off two gunboats which had badly rammed her and stove her in, but Lee succeeded in capturing the rebel commander who had made the attack. Lee passed up the river with Bailey, and participated in the capture of the Chalmette batteries below New Orleans. After the capitulation of New Orleans Farragut sent Lee forward to demand the surrender of Vicksburg, and he took part in passing the batteries. Having been promoted captain, July 16, 1862, Lee was transferred to the command of the north Atlantic blockading squadron and made acting rear-admiral, taking the place of Goldsborough. For two years he fulfilled the arduous duties of blockading the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina and co-operating with the armies defending Norfolk, Newbern and Washington. The rivers and sounds

S. P. Lee

were penetrated, watched and guarded, and securely held; guerillas dispersed, and out of a total of sixty-five blockade-running steamers captured or destroyed by the squadron, fifty-four of them were captured or destroyed by the fleet under Lee's command. Besides blockading, which was the main duty of the squadron, it was, independently or in co-operation with the army, engaged in ninety-one actions and expeditions during the period of his command. The efficiency of his services attracted the approving comment of foreign military observers, especially when the dangers of the coast and the fewness of wrecks in the fleet were considered. When Gen. Butler began his movement on Bermuda Hundred Lee co-operated with him, and afterwards with Gen. Grant. Lee was anxious to have the Confederate fleet come down the river and attack him, and although he tried every device to bring an attack about, no such opportunity was given him to distinguish himself. On Oct. 21, 1864, he was detached and ordered to the command of the Mississippi squadron. He moved up the Cumberland to support Gen. Thomas, but the flagship was stopped at Clarksville by low water. Nevertheless army communications were kept open, and the lower Mississippi vigilantly guarded against the intervention of the trans-Mississippi Confederate forces. Lee was promoted to commodore, July 25, 1866, and constituted president of the examining board, with the exercise of various duties aboard and ashore until April 22, 1870, when he was promoted rear-admiral, and ordered to special duty at the navy department.

At the close of the civil war Adm. Lee had the satisfaction of receiving the surrender of the last of the Confederate fleet on the western waters. He was retired from active service on Feb. 13, 1873, and he died at his home, Silver Spring, Sligo, Md., near Washington, June 7, 1897.

HAYES, Augustus Allen, chemist, was born at Windsor, Vt., Feb. 28, 1806. He was graduated in 1823 at Capt. Partridge's Military Academy, Norwich, Vt. He then studied chemistry under James F. Dana, and later became assistant professor of chemistry in the New Hampshire Medical College. In 1828 he settled in Boston, where he devoted himself to chemical investigations, and acted as director of an extensive color manufactory in Roxbury, and also as consulting chemist to many of the largest dyeing, bleaching, gas, iron and copper smelting establishments in New England. In 1825 he began a series of researches upon the proximate principles of various American medicinal plants, and discovered the vegetable alkaloid, sanguinarine, which is found in the bloodroot. Later he devoted himself to the economic generation of steam, and carried on an elaborate research upon the relative value of fuels, which led to important improvements in steam boilers in 1838. He was the first to suggest the application of the oxides of iron in the refining of pig-iron, and copper refining was by him rendered much quicker and more certain by the use of scales of oxide of copper. Other original investigations related to the chemical decomposition of ethyl alcohol by chlorine and the production of chloroform; to the action of alcohol on the human system; to the formation, composition and specific differences of the several varieties of guano, and to the chemical constitution and action of sea-water at and below the surface, on soundings and at the entrance of rivers, this being part of an investigation executed under a commission from the navy department to examine and report on the subject of copper and copper sheathing in use in the construction of national vessels. In 1859–60, while investigating the water supply of Charlestown, Mass., he discovered that the deep water of Mystic pond was far less pure than the surface water, and proved that a strip or wire of copper passing vertically through two strata of water of slightly different degrees of purity would exhibit electrical action. This method of determining the limits of the impure water was applied under his direction, and many observations of different bodies of water have demonstrated the value of the test. After the beginning of the civil war he called public attention to the uncertainty of the foreign supply of saltpetre and the necessity of a domestic supply. His efforts resulted in the manufacture of a very pure product by the novel process of causing a solution of sodium nitrate to react with a solution of potassium hydroxide. Later he spent some time in Europe, and on his return published a paper "On the Cause of the Color of the Water of Lake Leman," and another on "The Red Oxide of Zinc of New Jersey." In 1846 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from Dartmouth College. He was state assayer for Massachusetts for many years. He was a member of a number of scientific and learned societies, and contributed numerous papers of great technical value to their proceedings, as well as more strictly scientific contributions to the "American Journal of Science." He died at Brookline, Mass., June 21, 1882.

DONALDSON, Henry Herbert, biologist, was born at Yonkers, N. Y., May 12, 1857, eldest son of John Joseph Donaldson, a merchant and banker, and Louisa Goddard (McGowan) Donaldson. A taste for natural history was early formed and the collections made in his school-boy days were the result of intelligent search and study, not of a haphazard gathering of odds and ends to be preserved as "curiosities." He was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1875, and then entered Yale, where, besides gaining reputation as a scholar, he received the honor of an election to a senior secret society, that of Scroll and Key. One of his summer vacations was devoted to a trip to Labrador in company with two classmates, their object being the collection of birds and insects. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. (receiving in course the degree of A.M.) in 1879; then spent a year in study at the Sheffield Scientific School and another at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and in 1881 became a fellow of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Two years later he was appointed instructor in biology in the university and was thus engaged until the summer of 1884. In 1885 he received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. Prof. Donaldson returned to Johns Hopkins as associate professor of psychology, but held the position for a year only. In 1889 he was called to the newly established Clark University, Worcester, Mass., as associate professor of neurology, and remained until 1892, when he resigned and accepted the professorship of neurology in the University of Chicago, which he still holds. From 1892 until 1898 he also served as dean of the Ogden (Graduate) School of Science. While Prof. Donaldson was at Clark University, the noted blind deaf-mute, Laura Bridgman, died, and her brain was submitted to him for examination, but was found to be in no respect abnormal, contrary to the

expectation of medical specialists. Prof. Donaldson has published "The Growth of the Brain" (1895) in the "Contemporary Science" series. He was married in New York city, June 11, 1884, to Julia Desbrough, elder daughter of Calvert and Mary S. (McEntee) Vaux. They have two sons.

THOMSON, William McClure, clergyman and author, was born at Springdale, Hamilton co., O., Dec. 31, 1806, son of Rev. John Thomson, a clergyman, of Scotch-Irish descent. He received his education at Miami University, at which he was graduated in 1826. After a year of study at the Princeton Theological Seminary he entered the ministry, being ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Cincinnati on Oct. 12, 1831. Two years later the American board sent him as a missionary to Syria, where he arrived on Feb. 24, 1833. He first went to Beirut, and was later stationed in Jerusalem. During the Syrian revolt against Ibrahim Pasha, the son of the famous Mohammed Ali, Mr. Thomson was arrested as a spy and detained for forty days, being released only after the taking of Jerusalem. He was then appointed with another missionary to form a mission station in Lebanon. He settled in Abeih, and during the wars between the Druses and Maronites (1843–45) was instrumental in bringing about a truce, enabling Sir Hugh Rose, the British consul-general, to prevent a general massacre of Maronite Christians by conveying them to Beirut. From 1850–57 he stayed in Sidon, with intervals for missionary travels to Hermon, Ijon, and to regions east of Tyre. Having returned to Beirut in 1860, he took part in the negotiations of the allied forces to adjust matters after the massacres of Damascus, Hasbeiyeh and Deir el Quamar. About 1876 he returned to the United States, and first settled in New York city, but three years later went to Denver, Col., for the improvement of his health, and spent there the rest of his life. During his missionary career Dr. Thomson pursued archæological investigations relating to Scripture, and became a recognized authority in this department of research. His studies are mainly embodied in two works. "The Land and the Book; or, Biblical Illustrations Drawn From the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land," which had a greater sale in Great Britain than any other American publication except "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (2 vols., 1859; rev. ed., 3 vols., 1880–86), and "The Land of Promise: Travels in Modern Palestine, Illustrative of Biblical History, Manners and Customs" (1865). His other works include a number of fugitive papers on the East, journals of his travels published in the "Missionary Herald," and numerous contributions to the "American Biblical Repository" and to "Bibliotheca Sacra," among them a series of articles on "The Physical Basis of Our Spiritual Language." All these productions display profound scholarship and critical ability, and are distinguished not only for their thorough accuracy, but also for a fine literary style and artistic arrangement. He died in Denver, Col., April 8, 1894.

STETSON, John Batterson, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Orange, N. J., May 5, 1830. His father was a hatter, and it was in his establishment that he received his first instruction in the business. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, where, with no capital but an abundant fund of energy and self-reliance, he opened his first store in a small room at the corner of Seventh and Callowhill streets. Here he did most of the work with his own hands, making a beginning in repairing, but soon having acquired a reputation for taste in trimming, he engaged in the manufacture of hats for the local trade. With this fair start he removed in the following year to Fourth and Chestnut streets, where the business prospered so well that in a short time his hats were for sale in nearly all the retail stores in the city. Various improvements were made to accommodate his increasing trade, and in 1869 he started a "planking" shop for the manufacture of hat bodies. Later he employed traveling salesmen throughout the country and gradually built up a large trade in nearly every state. In 1872 he removed to the northern part of the city and there increased his facilities by erecting a series of five and six story brick buildings, covering a wide area. They are fire-proof and contain the best modern appliances for the manufacture of fur and felt hats on the most extensive scale in the United States. The present John B. Stetson Co., of which he is president, was organized in 1885 with a capital of $3,000,000, and its factories are among the largest in the world. The capacity is 150 dozen hats daily, and the fur used is obtained from South America, Scotland, Germany and England. He is a man of benevolent instincts and has associated a number of institutions with the workshops for the welfare of the operators. Large rooms in one of the factories are used by various religious and social organizations; there is a library of 3,000 volumes and a public hall seating 2,000 persons. An organization called the John B. Stetson Union was formed in 1885 on the same basis as the Young Men's Christian Association, and there is a club of boys, called the Guard of Honor, held together by the following pledge: "Desiring to make the greatest success of human life, I pledge myself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and will strive to shun all vices." In 1887 he founded a free dispensary and an armory. His kindness and generosity have exerted a wide influence for good, and have resulted in forming the closest ties of friendship with all those in his employ. He was a trustee of DeLand Academy, DeLand, Fla., and contributed liberally to its support; in 1889 it was reorganized as John B. Stetson University, and he has contributed over $300,000 to its support. He has rendered it invaluable service through his business tact and ability and his wise policy in its administration.

John B. Stetson

KEMPER, Jackson, first P. E. bishop of Wisconsin, and thirty-first in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1789, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Marius) Kemper. His grandfather, Jacob Kemper, emigrated from Mannheim, Germany, in 1739, and his father was one of the early members of the Society of the Cincinnati; he enlisted in the Continental army directly after the battle of Lexington, fought in several engagements, and finally became deputy clothier-general, with the rank of colonel, serving to the end of the war. He was rendered almost destitute by the sacrifices he had made in behalf of the colonial government, and was tendered an appointment in the New York custom-house, which he accepted. His mother was the daughter of Sylvester and Famitje (Bergen) Marius. Her paternal grandfather emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1655. Jackson Kemper was graduated at Columbia University in 1809. He then studied theology, and on March 11, 1811, was ordered deacon by Bishop White, becoming one of the assistants of the united parishes of Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. James' in Philadelphia, Pa., of the former of which he was

ordained priest in 1814, remaining its pastor until 1831. During this period he was called to St. Paul's Church, of Baltimore, and to Trinity Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; he accepted the call of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn., in 1831, and labored there with an energy that brought many offers. In 1835 the general council appointed him the first missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, with jurisdiction over Missouri and Indiana, as well as the territory now known as Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. In 1838 he was elected to the bishopric of Maryland, but he refused to give up his missionary work. Up to this time he had made his home in St. Louis, but the centre of his work was constantly shifting toward the northwest, and in 1845 he removed to Wisconsin. Two years later that state was organized into a diocese, and Bishop Kemper was elected its diocesan, but he declined it until unanimously re-elected in 1854, when he accepted under the condition that he continue as missionary bishop. His pressing duties, however, compelled him to relinquish the latter office in 1859, and from that time his labors were confined to Wisconsin. He was active in the founding of the theological seminary at Nashotah, Wis., and when it was finally established, took up his residence on a small farm which he purchased near that place, though his official duties, which he continued to within six weeks of his death, gave him but little time at home. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia University in 1829 and that of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1868. Dr. Kemper was twice married: first, to Jerusha Lyman, in 1816; second, to Ann Relf, of Philadelphia, 1821. He died at Delafield, Waukesha co., Wis., May 24, 1870.

ARMITAGE, William Edmond, second P. E. bishop of Wisconsin, and eighty-second in the succession of the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Sept. 6, 1830, son of Enoch Armitage. He received a thorough education, and after his graduation at Columbia University in 1849, he pursued his studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York, where he was graduated in 1852, being ordered deacon in the Church of the Transfiguration in his native city on June 27th of the same year, the Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, D.D., officiating. He first served as assistant minister of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., and later as rector of St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Me., where he was ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. George Burgess, S.T.D., on Sept 27, 1854. Here he continued his work until 1859, when he became rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., remaining at the head of that parish for seven years. During 1866 he made a voyage to Palestine, and while absent was elected assistant bishop of Wisconsin, to which office he was consecrated on Dec. 6th of that year, in his own church, at Detroit, by Bishop Kemper, assisted by Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry and others. He then made his home in Milwaukee, where he began the execution of plans for founding a cathedral chapter. Upon the death of the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, he became the second bishop of Wisconsin (1870), and though he was permitted to perform the duties of that office for only three years, he discharged his work, which was mainly of a missionary character, with great zeal and ability, winning the high esteem of the citizens of Milwaukee, and making many friends among the members of all denominations. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia University in 1866. Bishop Armitage was married and had one child. His death occured in St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, Dec. 7, 1873.

WELLES, Edward Randolph, third P. E. bishop of Wisconsin, and 105th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Waterloo, Ontario co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1830, son of Gardner and Paulina (Fuller) Welles. His first American ancestor, Thomas Welles, emigrated from Dudley, England, to this country in 1712, and settled at Hebron, Conn. Edward Randolph Welles was graduated at Geneva College (now Hobart) in 1850. He then began the study of law, but after a few months decided to enter the ministry, and pursued his theological studies under the bishop of western New York. He was ordered deacon, Dec. 20, 1857, by Rt. Rev. Wm. H. DeLancy, and while serving as a tutor in De Vaux College, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., officiated as an assistant minister in St. Paul's Church, Lewiston; Christ's Church, Lockport, and the Church of the Epiphany at Suspension Bridge. On Sept. 12, 1858, he was ordained priest by the same prelate, beginning the duties of that office on Oct. 3d of that year at Red Wing, Minn., where he organized the parish of Christ Church and was made its first rector. At this post he remained for sixteen years, served several times as deputy to the general convention and was for some years the secretary of the diocesan convention of Minnesota. On Oct. 24, 1874, he was consecrated bishop of Wisconsin, in St. Thomas' Church, New York city, by Rt. Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, assisted by Rt. Rev. John Williams. In the following year the northern part of Wisconsin was set apart as a separate diocese, called Fond du Lac, while the southern portion was still known as the diocese of Wisconsin until 1884, when the name was changed to the diocese of Milwaukee; and at this latter post Bishop Welles preferred to remain. Much of his time during his episcopate was devoted to developing and making practical a cathedral in Milwaukee which should be truly a bishop's church. In this work he was among the pioneers in America, and the cathedrals in Milwaukee and Chicago are the first of many in the church. In churchmanship he belonged to the advanced, or Catholic party; he maintained a daily celebration of the Holy Communion at his cathedral; he secured the sisters of the sisterhood of St. Mary for educational work in his diocese, and invited the members of other religious orders in the church to assist in various ways in his work. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Racine College in 1874. He made several important contributions to the subject of the cathedral system in the American church; published a number of sermons and addresses, among them being: "A Few Occasional Sermons"; "Farewell Sermon," and his sermon preached at the consecration of the bishop of Illinois in 1875. He was married at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1860, to Mary, daughter of Philander Sprague. They had two sons and two daughters. He died at Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1888. A life of Bishop Welles, edited by his eldest son, with sermons and addresses, was published shortly after his death.

KNIGHT, Cyrus Frederick, fourth P. E. bishop of Milwaukee diocese, and 149th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Marblehead, Mass., March 28, 1831, of English and Scotch ancestry. When he was quite young his parents removed to Brighton in the same state. His powers of observation were early developed, and when he was but nine years old he had acquired a large fund of general knowledge. His education was continued in private schools at Marblehead and at Brighton, where he received thorough

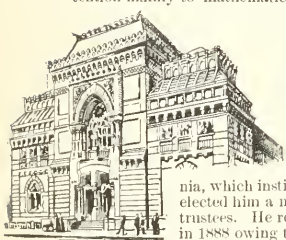
preliminary training. Entering Burlington College, New Jersey, he fell under the influence of Bishop G. W. Doane, from whom he received the ecclesiastical bent which directed his future life. At this institution he excelled in the study of the languages. In 1851 he passed to the General Theological Seminary in New York, at which he was graduated in 1854, being ordained deacon in July of the same year in Trinity Church, New York, by Bishop Wainwright. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1855 by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, at Germantown. Soon afterward he went to England, attended a course of lectures at Oxford, and on his return became rector of St. Mark's Church, Boston, which parish he held for ten years, when he resigned and for a time was special preacher for the Church of the Advent in the same city, where he acquired remarkable success in extemporaneous preaching. In 1870 he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Incarnation, Hartford, Conn., where he drew to himself the warm friendship not only of the members of his parish, but of all persons with whom he became acquainted. In 1877 Dr. Knight was chosen rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa. He remained in that parish until he was elected bishop of Milwaukee in 1889, and during that period possessed the love and confidence of his congregation and of the entire community. Bishops' College at Lenoxville, Canada East, conferred the honorary degree of M. A. upon him in 1870, and that of D. C. L. in 1885. The degree of S. T. D. was given him by Racine College in 1890. He had always obtained the highest respect and esteem of his episcopal superiors, and when he was chosen to the bishopric he was remarkably well equipped for the great office. During his ministry he was frequently chosen a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church, and was a prominent speaker and debater in that body. Bishop Knight was a man of strong and impressive personality, full of dignity and power. The most grave subject he was always able to approach on the cheerful side. In private life and in conversation, there was a great fascination in the magnetism of his tones and in the quality of his utterances. He shunned all the falsities of modern life and upheld the noble and the good, but there was never in him a tinge of bigotry or narrowness of spirit. He disapproved of the polemical spirit, believing that in general men will see where they can see, and where they cannot, no amount of argument or vehemence will ever change the situation. After two years of most successful effort in the high office of bishop, he died in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1891.

NICHOLSON, Isaac Lea, fifth P. E. bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, and the 159th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1844, the son of a prominent banker of that city. He obtained his early education at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., a large church boarding-school at that time. When his preparation for college was completed he found the condition of his health would not permit him to enter. This led him to turn his attention to business and he went into his father's bank, where he remained for seven years, during which time he became a member of the firm. While in this pursuit he fully recovered his health and then entered Dartmouth College, at which he was graduated in 1869. At college he came under the influence of Rev. James Haughton, afterwards rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr, Pa., to whom he attributes his entrance into the ministry. He was in college at that time with the now missionary bishops, Leonard, of Utah, and Talbot, of Wyoming. His theological training was received in the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was ordered deacon by Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham in 1871, at Grace Church, Baltimore, being presented by Rev. Dr. George Leeds. He was advanced to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinckney in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, in 1872. His diaconate was spent under Bishop Niles in doing missionary work under the special guidance of his friend, Rev. Mr. Haughton, at Hanover, N. H., after which he became assistant priest at St. Paul's Church, in Baltimore, under Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, remaining four years. He next spent four years at his first parish, the Church of the Ascension, at Westminster, Md. From that place he was called in 1879 to St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, where he remained for twelve years, until his elevation to the episcopate. He has been a diligent student and hard worker; these together with his marked intellectual endowments have contributed to his strength and power and have given him large influence. His early business training has been of great benefit to him. In 1883 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Indiana, which office he declined. For many years he has taken a great interest in the welfare of Nashotah Theological Seminary, in the state of Wisconsin, being elected dean to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Cole. That institution conferred on him the honorary degree of D. S. T. in 1889. He was elected bishop of Milwaukee in June, 1891, and consecrated to his office in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Oct. 28, 1891; consecrator-in-chief, Rev. Dr. McLaren, bishop of Chicago; assistant consecrators, the bishops of Pennsylvania and Maryland; presenting bishops, the bishops of Wyoming and Utah; preacher, the bishop of Fond du lac.

FARLEY, Harriet, editor and author, was born at Claremont, Sullivan co., N. H., in 1815, daughter of Rev. Stephen and Lucy (Saunders) Farley, and granddaughter of Stephen and Mary (Shattuck) Farley, of old New Hampshire stock. Her father was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804; studied divinity, and was ordained pastor of the Claremont Congregational Church, where he remained for twelve years. He was subsequently for seven years principal of the Atkinson Academy, which was the first institution in the United States to establish co-education. For a time he served also as pastor at that place, but on becoming a Unitarian, left the ministry, though he preached occasionally in Unitarian or Universalist churches. He was a voluminous contributor to periodicals. Her mother was descended from the New England Moodys, one of whom was Father Moody, and another was Joseph, known as "Handkerchief Moody," who, after his wife's death, was a victim of melancholy, and for many years wore a handkerchief over his face, even when preaching. At fourteen years of age, Harriet began to earn her own living, and worked at straw-plaiting, binding shoes, tailoring and teaching school. After her father's removal to Atkinson she had opportunity for study, and was taught something of French, drawing and other accomplishments in order that she might teach. The thought of this occupation, however, was so repugnant to her that she went to Lowell, Mass., and found employment in the mills. She succeeded not only in supporting herself but in assisting her brothers and sisters, one of whom she helped to educate. Her leisure time was spent in reading and in writing, and after the publication of the "New England Offering" was

begun in January, 1841, she became a contributor to its columns. Its writers were all women operatives in the mills, one of them being Lucy Larcom. Later Miss Farley became the editor and eventually the proprietor of this paper. How much it owed to her may be gathered from the following extract from an autobiographic sketch, published in Mrs. Hale's "Woman's Record": "I do all the publishing, editing, canvassing, and, as it is bound in my office, I can, in a hurry, help fold, cut covers, stitch, etc. I have a little girl to assist me in the folding, stitching, etc.; the rest, after it comes from the printer's hands, is all my own work. My edition is 4,000." She published a volume of extracts from the "Offering," among which were many of her own contributions, entitled "Shells from the Strand of the Sea of Genius" (1848). In 1849, "Mind Among the Spindles," a second volume of collections with an introduction by Charles Knight, was issued in London. "Fancy's Frolics; or, Christmas Stories Told in a Happy Home in New England," written in her girlhood, was published in 1880.

ROGERS, Fairman, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1833, son of Evans Rogers, a merchant in that city and a member of the Society of Friends. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he gave his attention mainly to mathematics and mechanics, and on being graduated in 1853 was appointed lecturer on mechanics in Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He held this position for twelve years. From 1855 until 1871 he also filled the chair of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, which institution, on his retiring, elected him a member of its board of trustees. He resigned his trusteeship in 1888 owing to continued residence abroad. After he had presented a valuable library of works on engineering to the university he was asked to become its provost in 1880, but declined. He served in the civil war as a member of the 1st troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, being for a time its commander, and later became a volunteer officer of U. S. engineers on the staffs of Gen. John F. Reynolds and Gen William F. Smith. In 1862 he completed the survey of the Potomac river northward from Blakiston island for the U. S. coast survey. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Philosophical Society. For a long time he acted as manager of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was among those charged with the erection of the exhibition building at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. A lover of outdoor sports he was one of the first to introduce polo into this country. Among his scientific works are: "Combinations of Mechanism Representing Mental Processes" (1874); "Notes on Grant's Difference Engine" (1874); "Terrestrial Magnetism and the Magnetism of Iron Ships" (1877), "Manual of Coaching" (1900). He died in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 23, 1900.


Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

GHOLSON, William Yates, jurist and author, was born in Brunswick county, Va., Dec. 25, 1807, son of Thomas and Ann (Yates) Gholson, and a cousin of Judge Samuel J. Gholson. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1825, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, O., in 1845, and at once took a leading place at the bar. With Bellamy Storer, Sr., and Oliver M. Spencer he was appointed judge of the superior court, and the three probably were never surpassed. He was afterward supreme judge of the state for four years. He was married to Elvira Wright, of Missouri. He wrote a "Digest of the Laws of Ohio" and also published addresses on "Payment of Bonds of the United States"; "Reconstruction of the Southern States," and "Payment of the Principal of the Public Debt." He died in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 20, 1870.

DUDLEY, Benjamin Winslow, physician and surgeon, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., April 12, 1785, son of Rev. Ambrose Dudley. His father removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1786, and there the son obtained his early education. He studied medicine with Dr. Frederick Ridgeley, of Lexington, and afterward attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1806. He then opened an office in Lexington, but had little practice. Desiring to better qualify himself for his work, but lacking the means, he made a venture in trade by purchasing a flat-boat, which he loaded with produce, and floated to New Orleans, where he invested the proceeds in flour. This was taken to Gibraltar and Lisbon, where he disposed of it at a large advance. From Spain he went to Paris, and there studied under Paul A. Dubois. After spending nearly three years in Paris he went to London and studied surgery under Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper. He returned home in 1814 and found Lexington in the midst of an epidemic of typhoid pneumonia, which was followed by a bilious fever. Abscesses formed among the muscles and in many cases amputation was necessary. Dr. Dudley applied bandages and his success in these cases led him to urge the general use of the bandage until this treatment was widely adopted. In 1817 a medical school was added to the Transylvania University, and he was elected to fill the chairs of anatomy and surgery. Dr. Dudley condemned blood-letting, taking advanced ground in the matter. His skill with the knife soon gained him a national reputation and his success in lithotomy was so great that in England he was declared to be "the lithotomist of the nineteenth century." He operated for stone in the bladder 225 times and lost only six patients. Believing that Asiatic cholera was a water-borne disease, during the first great epidemic in this country (1832), he and his family drank cistern instead of well-water, and were the only ones in Lexington to escape the disease. Though he wrote little, he contributed several valuable essays to the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine." He was married, in 1821, to a daughter of Maj. Peyton Short. He died in Lexington, Ky., June 20, 1870.

WITTHAUS, Rudolph August, chemist, toxicologist and educator, was born in New York city, Aug. 30, 1846, son of Rudolph August and Marie Antoinette (Dunbar) Witthaus. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Dunbar, a well-known New York architect, whose ancestors had settled in Pennsylvania. In 1833, his father, then a lad of eighteen, emigrated to this country from Osnabrück, Hanover, Germany, and settled in New York city, where he became a successful merchant. The son, after completing the courses at the Redfield and Charlier private schools in his native city, entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1867, and in 1870 received the degree of A.M. in course. The following year he spent at the Columbia Law School, but preferring a scientific career, he took a one year's course in 1872–73 at the Bellevue Medical College. To equip himself for his work he went to Paris, in 1873, and attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the College

de France. On his voyage back, in 1873, he embarked in the Ville de Havre, and was one of the twenty-one passengers saved from the wreck of that ill-fated steamer. After returning to New York city he entered the University of New York, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1875, with the offer of a lectureship in physiological chemistry. This he accepted, and from that time he has devoted himself exclusively to chemistry. From 1878 until 1890 he was professor of chemistry and toxicology at the University of Vermont, and in 1881–84 he occupied a like position at the University at Buffalo. He was also city chemist of Buffalo during his residence there, the office being created especially for him. In 1884 he accepted the chair of chemistry, physics and hygiene in the University of the City of New York, and remained in that institution until 1898. Since the latter year he has been professor of chemistry, physics and toxicology in the medical department of Cornell University. Dr. Witthaus is regarded as probably the best authority in America on toxicology, and has been called as an expert in the trials of many celebrated poisoning cases, notably the Carlyle Harris, Molineux, Buchanan and Fleming cases. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Museum of Natural History, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the chemical societies of Paris and Berlin, and of many other learned bodies in this country and in Europe. He is also a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and the Democratic, University and Manhattan clubs. Beside numerous papers on chemical and toxicological subjects, he is the author of "Essentials of Chemistry" (1879); "Manual of Chemistry" (1879); "General Medical Chemistry" (1881); "Laboratory Guide in Urinalysis and Toxicology" (1886), and of the articles on poisoning by hydrocyanic acid, oxalic acid, opium and strychnine, and on ptomaines in Wood's "Handbook of Medical Sciences." Dr. Witthaus was also the editor of "Witthaus and Becker's Medical Jurisprudence" (4 vols, 1894), to which he contributed the introduction and Vol. IV., which treats of toxicology.

BLAKE, Lillie (Devereux), reformer and author, was born at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 12, 1835, daughter of George Pollok and Sarah Elizabeth (Johnson) Devereux. Her grandfather was John Devereux, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and a descendant of Sir Humphrey Bohun Devereux, who settled in Ireland when the senior representative of the family, the Earl of Essex, was lord lieutenant of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. Having been shipwrecked off the coast of North Carolina, during a cruise, Lieut. Devereux made his home there, and was married to Frances Pollok, a descendant of Sir Thomas Pollok, one of the early lord proprietors of North Carolina. After the premature death of her father she was taken by her mother to New Haven, Conn., and there she pursued the undergraduate course of Yale University under private tutors. On entering social life she was acknowledged a famous beauty and reigning belle. In 1855 she was married to Frank G. Q. Umsted, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, who died in 1859, leaving her with two children. She began to support herself by writing, publishing in that same year a novel entitled "Southwold," which proved the opening of a literary career that has brought her an honorable independence. In 1866 she was married to Grenfill Blake, of New York, and made that city her home. Mr. Blake died in 1896 after a prolonged illness. About 1869 she became deeply interested in the movement for the enfranchisement of women, and to this she has since largely devoted her life. For eleven years she was president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and for fourteen years president of the New York City Woman Suffrage League. She was the founder and is the honorary president of the Society for Political Study. She is now president of the New York City Woman Suffrage League; president of the National Legislative League and of the New York city branch; president of the Point of Woods Improvement Society and vice-president of the New York City Mothers' Club. In the interest of woman enfranchisement Mrs. Blake has lectured frequently in almost every state. She has addressed committees of both branches of congress, and of many state legislatures. In New York she has year after year conducted legislative campaigns for the benefit of women, and to her leadership has been owing the passage of many laws which have advanced their condition. She was also instrumental in procuring the appointment of women as census enumerators and making them eligible to civil service positions, and first started the agitation that gave pensions to war nurses. In 1880 the act empowering women to vote at school meetings was secured and this was soon followed by an act placing women physicians in care of insane women in public asylums, by the modification of property laws, the police matron act, the act giving seats to saleswomen; that making mother and father joint guardians of the children, instead of leaving all power in the hands of the father, and many other modifications of existing laws. When the act was pending calling for the constitutional convention of 1894, Mrs. Blake secured legislation by which women became eligible to seats in that body. She took an active part in the campaign that followed and addressed the convention on behalf of a proposed amendment to strike the word "male" from the qualifications for voters. In 1897 she conducted a campaign to secure better opportunities and salaries for women under the new city charter. Mrs. Blake's fugitive writings comprise articles and stories published in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "North American Review" and other leading periodicals, and addresses and public documents. Since her first novel she has published "Rockford" (1863); "Fettered for Life" (1874) and "A Daring Experiment" (1894). In 1883 she delivered a series of lectures in reply to the Lenten discourses on "Women," delivered by Rev. Morgan Dix, which were printed under the title, "Woman's Place To Day."

Lillie Devereux Blake

ROBERTS, George Washington, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 2, 1833. He was graduated at Yale College in 1857, and took up the study of law, beginning to practice in his native place. About 1860 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he continued his professional work. When the civil war broke out he entered the army, being commissioned major of the 42d Illinois volunteers on July 22, 1861. He took part in Gen. John C. Frémont's march to Springfield, was promoted lieutenant colonel and colonel, and in the campaign of 1862 commanded a brigade of the army of the Mississippi, distinguishing himself. During April and May of 1862, he participated in the siege of Corinth, and in October served at Farmington, Tenn. At the battle of Stone river, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, having the advance of the 20th army corps, he drove the army to their breastworks, and was killed while charging with the 42d Illinois regiment.

LEWIS, Charlton Thomas, lawyer and author, was born at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1834, son of Joseph Jackson and Mary Sinton (Miner) Lewis and grandson of Enoch Lewis. His father (1801–83) was a lawyer, served as commissioner of internal revenue under Prests. Lincoln and Johnson (1863–66) and lectured on law in Swarthmore College. He received his preparatory education in the schools of his native county and was graduated at Yale College in 1853. He took a high stand throughout his course, particularly in languages and mathematics and was chosen class poet on graduation. During 1854–56 he studied for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, but in 1857 accepted the professorship of languages in the State Normal University, Bloomington, Ill. In 1860 he became professor of mathematics in Troy University, Troy, N. Y., and was transferred to the chair of Greek in 1862. During 1863–64 he was, under his father, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, and in 1865 removed to New York city, where he began the practice of law. His success was immediate and during the next two years his clientele steadily increased. In 1867, however, he was obliged to discontinue work for awhile, and spent a year in Europe for the benefit of his health. On his return he became editorial writer and in 1869 managing editor of the New York "Evening Post," in association with William Cullen Bryant, but in 1871 resumed his legal practice. Since then he has been more especially occupied as counsel for a number of large corporations. He published a translation of Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament" (1861); History of Germany" (1870); "Harper's Latin Dictionary" (1879); "Lewis' Latin Dictionary for Schools" (1886), and "Elementary Latin Dictionary" (1890). In 1896 he was elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention in Indianapolis, and was appointed a member of the committee on platform. During 1898–99 he was lecturer on insurance in Columbia, Cornell and Harvard universities. He has been for many years president of the Prison Association of New York, and of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, and has written much on the reform of penal administration. He is a member of the Century Association, as well as of the Yale, Authors' and Lawyers' clubs, all of New York city, and of the American Mathematical Society and the American Society of Actuaries. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1878. Mr. Lewis has been twice married; first, in 1861, to Nancy D. McKeen, of Brunswick, Me., granddaughter of Joseph McKeen, first president of Bowdoin College; and second, in 1885, to Margaret P. Sherrard, of Michigan. He has had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Joseph McKeen Lewis, class poet at Yale in 1883, distinguished himself in antiquarian researches in connection with the American School at Athens; he died in 1887. His second son, Charlton M. Lewis, class poet at Yale in 1886, was admitted to the bar in 1889; was instructor of English at Yale, and since 1899 has held the Emily Sanford chair of English literature.

McVICKAR, William Neilson, P. E. bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1843, son of John Angustus and Charlotte (Neilson) McVickar. His father (1813–92), a nephew of John McVickar, professor in Columbia College, was a prominent homœopathic physician of New York city. A remarkable feature of his career was his conversion to homœopathy from the allopathic school, under which he had practiced for two or three years. He was a member of the Homœopathic and County Medical societies, at one time president of the Hahnemann Hospital, and was officially connected with various hospitals and asylums. The son received his collegiate education at Columbia College, where he was graduated with third honor in 1865. He was tendered a tutorship, but declined it to enter the Philadelphia Divinity School. After two years in Philadelphia he returned to New York and completed his course at the General Theological Seminary. He became a deacon in 1867, and was graduated in 1868, becoming assistant to Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng at St. George's Church, New York. In 1868 he was priested and appointed to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem. His ministry began with services in a hall with eight communicants; he left it with a large church and Sunday-school building at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. In 1873 he was elected to St. Paul's Church, Boston, but declined. In 1875 he was elected rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, and for twenty-two years he filled this charge. Besides his parish work he took a large and active part in the affairs of the diocese and the church at large. He has been a deputy to the general convention since 1883. He was a member of the commission on church work among the deaf; a trustee of the diocese; a member of the board of overseers of the Philadelphia Divinity School; a member of the board of managers of the Episcopal Hospital, and a member of the board of managers of the general board of missions. The degee of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College in 1885, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and he received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1898. At the convention of the diocese of Rhode Island on Oct. 19, 1897, he was elected bishop-coadjutor, and on Jan. 27, 1898, he was consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia. He is unmarried.

RAUCH, Friedrich August, educator and author, was born at Kirchbracht, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 27, 1806. He was graduated at the University of Marburg, Germany, in 1827, and subsequently studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Giessen. In 1830 he was appointed professor extraordinary at the latter institution, but in 1831 an expression of radical opinions drew upon him the displeasure of the government and induced his resignation. Emigrating to the United States, he settled first in Easton, Pa., where he learned English and supported himself by giving lessons on the pianoforte. After serving for a short time as professor of German in Lafayette College he was made principal in June, 1832, of the classical high school of York, Pa., established by the authority of the German Reformed church. A few months later he was ordained to the ministry and appointed to the chair of Biblical literature in the theological seminary at York. He held both positions until 1835, when the high school was removed to Mercersburg, whither he accompanied it. Chiefly through his exertions it grew into Marshall College, which was established in 1836, Dr. Rauch becoming its first president and also occupying the chair of Biblical literature in the theological seminary. Dr. Rauch was a man of varied and profound acquisitions. Before leaving Germany he wrote "De Sophoclis Electra" and "De Resurrectione Mortuorum," which were published at the request of three of the universities of his native land; and two small works involving considerable knowledge of the Oriental languages, beside a commentary on "Faust," which received the praise of Goethe himself. His treatise

on "Psychology," issued in 1840, was meant to be the first of a series, but the companion volumes on ethics and æsthetics were left unfinished at his death, which occurred at Mercersburg, March 2, 1841. Some time after his decease a selection from his manuscripts was made by Pres. Gerhart and published under the title "The Inner Life" (1856). A eulogy on Dr. Rauch, by Dr. J. W. Nevin, was printed in the Mercersburg "Review," vol. XI., 1859.

MANROSS, Newton Spalding, mining engineer, was born at Bristol, Conn., June 20, 1825. After being graduated at Yale College, in 1849, he went abroad, and in 1852 took the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Göttingen. He then devoted several months to an examination of mines and metallurgical establishments in Europe, returning to the United States in the same year. He also published "Ueber die Künstlicher Darstellung von Krystallisirtem Wolframsaurern Kalk," and his inaugural dissertation on the "Artificial Formation of Minerals," in 1852. Dr. Manross was chiefly known as an explorer and engineer of mines. In the autumn of 1853 he was sent with an exploring expedition to South America, and spent several months in examining the gold region of the Yuruari river, between the Oronoco and the Amazon. He was the first to bring to notice the auriferous deposits of the Oronoco. On his way home, in 1854, he examined the Pitch Lake of Trinidad, and in 1855 published an interesting "Notice of the Pitch Lake of Trinidad," that has been widely quoted. In 1856 he was sent to the isthmus of Panama to search for coal, iron ore and other minerals. During the same year he visited Mexico, and examined the country between the city of Mexico and the Pacific ocean for mineral deposits. While in Mexico he visited the noted silver districts and descended into the craters of Jorullo and Popocatepetl. Returning to Bristol, in 1857, he remained for several years engaged in perfecting various mechanical and chemical inventions. In 1861 he became acting professor of chemistry in Amherst College. In 1862 he raised a company of volunteers, and went to the front as a captain in the 16th Connecticut volunteers, infantry. He fell at the battle of Antietam, while gallantly leading a charge at the head of his company, Sept. 17, 1862.

ROCKEFELLER, William, capitalist, was born in Richford, Tioga co., N. Y., May 31, 1841, second son of William Avery and Eliza (Davison) Rockefeller and grandson of Godfrey and Lucy (Avery) Rockefeller. His grandmother was a descendant of Capt. James Avery, of New London, Conn., 1656, and many ancestors on both sides were revolutionary as well as colonial soldiers. Wm. A. Rockefeller was a physician and business man of great executive ability, who removed to Tioga county when it was sparsely settled. His son, William, received his education in the academy of Owego, N. Y., and public schools of Cleveland, O., where the family removed in 1853, and he began his mercantile career as bookkeeper for A. Quinn, a miller, for whom he worked for two years. He then served in the same capacity for the firm of Hughes & Lester. In 1862 he became a member of the firm, the name of which was thereupon changed to Hughes & Rockefeller. Three years thereafter he withdrew and joined his brother, John D. Rockefeller, in the oil business, becoming senior member of the firm of William Rockefeller & Co. In 1865 a branch business was established in New York city under the name of Rockefeller & Co., and William Rockefeller removed to New York to take charge of it. In the same year the firm built the famous Standard Oil Works of Cleveland, O. In 1867 Henry M. Flagler became a partner, and the companies were united under the style of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, with offices in Cleveland and New York city. Out of this, in 1870, grew the Standard Oil Co., of Ohio, capitalized at $1,000,000, with John D. Rockefeller as president and William Rockefeller as vice-president. In 1872 there was another consolidation by which the Standard Oil Co. became the owner of nearly all the refining business of Cleveland and of interests in the oil regions of New York and Pennsylvania, and the capital stock was increased to $2,500,000. About 200 miles of oil pipes came under its control and several hundred thousand barrels of oil tankage. A cooperage factory producing 9,000 barrels daily, distilleries with a capacity of 29,000 barrels of crude oil per day; warehouses for the storage of petroleum, and works for the manufacture of paints and glues, were some of the outgrowths of the new combination. In 1881 the Standard Oil Trust was formed with a capital of $70,000,000, which was subsequently increased to $95,000,000. In 18 the Standard Oil Co., of New York, was incorporated, with Mr. Rockefeller as its president, which position he still occupies. In 1892 the supreme court of Ohio declared the trust illegal, and it was dissolved, and the business is now conducted by separate companies. The products of these allied companies are shipped to every country on the globe. From 40,000 to 50,000 men are employed, and the yearly valuation of the exports alone is about $50,000,000. Besides these interests, Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the board of managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. He is also a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Consolidated Gas Co. and United States Trust Co. He is a director of the Second National Bank, National City Bank, Hanover National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, and also director of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., the National Transit Co., the New York Transit Co., New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. Mr. Rockefeller is also a member of the Union League, Metropolitan and Riding clubs, and New England Society. On May 25, 1864, he was married to Almira Geraldine, daughter of David Judson and Ellen Goodsell, of Fairfield, Conn. He has two sons and two daughters, William G., Percy A., Ethel G. and Emma, wife of Dr. David H. McAlpin, Jr.

ROCKEFELLER, John Davison, capitalist, was born at Richford, Tioga co., N. Y., July 9, 1839, eldest son of William Avery and Eliza (Davison) Rockefeller. In 1853 the family settled at Cleveland, O., and he entered the High School. About that time he joined the Erie Street (now the Euclid Avenue) Baptist Church, and he became so active in its affairs that before he was of age he was placed on its board of trustees and served for many years. In 1855 he took a summer course in the Commercial College at Cleveland and then found a position as assistant bookkeeper in the commission house of Hewitt & Tuttle, at a weekly salary of $3, and in less than two years' time became cashier and bookkeeper. In 1858, with $1,000 he had saved and $1,000 borrowed from his father, he formed a partnership with Morris B. Clark in the produce commission business. In 1859 the first oil well was opened at Titusville, Pa., and in 1860 the firm of Andrews Clark & Rockefeller was formed for the purpose of refining petroleum, Mr. Rockefeller contributing

$4,000. Within a year the advances to the refinery amounted to $120,000, and by 1865 the business had increased to so great an extent that he sold out his other interests, and, establishing the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews, gave his attention to oil refining. About the same time his brother, William, formed a partnership with Mr. Andrews, the style being William Rockefeller & Co., and constructed the famous Standard Oil Works, of Cleveland. Eventually the two firms were consolidated, and still another house was established, that of Rockefeller & Co., with a salesroom in New York city. In 1867 Henry M. Flagler became a partner, and the three concerns were united under the style of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, with establishments in Cleveland and New York city. Out of this grew, in 1870, the Standard Oil Co., of Ohio, capitalized at $1,000,000, with Mr. Rockefeller as president, and in the same year the National Refiners' Association was organized and he was made its president. In 1872 there was another consolidation, by which the Standard Oil Co. became the owner of nearly all the refining business of Cleveland and of interests in the oil regions of New York and Pennsylvania, and the capital stock was increased to $2,500,000. About 200 miles of oil pipes came under its control and several hundred thousand barrels of oil tankage. A cooperage factory, producing 9,000 barrels daily, distilleries with a capacity of 29,000 barrels of crude oil per day, warehouses for the storage of petroleum and works for the manufacture of paints and glue, were some of the outgrowths of the new combination. In 1881 a Standard Oil Trust was formed with a capital of $70,000,000, subsequently increased to $95,000,000; about the same time the Standard Oil Co., of New York, was incorporated, and in a few years this gigantic corporation absorbed nearly all the oil refining companies of the United States. The officers, besides Mr. Rockefeller, were: William Rockefeller, vice-president; Henry M. Flagler, secretary; Col. O. H. Payne, treasurer, and S. Andrews, superintendent. In 1892 the supreme court of Ohio declared the trust illegal, and it was dissolved, and the business is now conducted by separate companies, in each of which John D. Rockefeller is a shareholder. The products of these allied companies are shipped to every country on the globe and the markets of the world are virtually in their control. From 40,000 to 50,000 men are employed and the yearly value of exports alone is about $50,000,000. In addition to his oil property Mr. Rockefeller owns extensive tracts of land in several states; iron mines; a number of vessels plying on the Great lakes, and is a director in steamship and railroad companies. At the first anniversary of the American Baptist Education Society at Chicago in May, 1889, he announced his intention to found a "well-equipped college" in that city and subscribed $600,000 toward an endowment fund, provided $400,000 more was pledged by others within ninety days. The University of Chicago was incorporated in 1890 and in September of that year Mr. Rockefeller promised to give the additional sum of $1,000,000, on condition that the Baptist Theological Seminary be removed from Morgan Park to become the Divinity School of the university, and dormitories be erected for its use; $800,000 of this sum was designated as an endowment for non-professional graduate instruction. In February, 1892, he gave 1,000 five per cent. bonds of the par value of $1,000,000 for the further endowment of the institution; in December repeated the gift; in June, 1893, $150,000; in December, 1894, $675,000; on Jan. 1, 1896, $1,000,000 more, promising to give dollar for dollar up to $2,000,000 for every contribution secured for the university prior to Jan. 1, 1900. The securing of this sum brought the total up to $9,000,000. In 1896 the New York "Sun" paid the following tribute to Mr. Rockefeller: "The millions he has bestowed on the University of Chicago make him one of the very greatest of private contributors to the foundation of a school of learning in the whole history of the world. He has given the money, moreover, in his lifetime, and thus differs from nearly all others of the most notable founders and endowers of colleges. By so giving he has distinguished himself from the great mass of those who have made large benefactions for public uses. He has taken the millions from his rapidly accumulating fortune, and he has made the gifts quietly, modestly, and without the least seeking for popular applause or to win the conspicuous manifestations of honor their munificence could easily have obtained for him. The reason for this remarkable peculiarity of Mr. Rockefeller as a public benefactor is, that being a deeply religious man he has made his gifts as an obligation of religious duty, as it seems to him." Among other educational institutions benefited by his generosity are Vassar College, Columbia University, Rochester University and Theological Seminary, each of which received $100,000; Barnard College, New York city; Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill.; Denison University, Granville, O.; Des Moines College, Des Moines, Ia.; Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., and Brown University. In 1896 he presented the city of Cleveland, O., with 276 acres to complete her park system, the price paid being $600,000. Churches, hospitals and religious and philanthropic societies in every part of the United States are indebted to him for generous aid, and not a few young men and women have been helped in their efforts to obtain an education. Mr. Rockefeller has a winter residence in New York city and a summer home near Tarrytown, N. Y., in addition to one at Cleveland. He is a member of the Union League Club and New England Society of New York city, and of the New York branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in Cleveland, Sept. 8, 1864, to Laura C., daughter of Harvey B. Spelman, a merchant, a representative in the legislature, and a leader in anti-slavery, temperance and church work in Cleveland, Brooklyn and New York city. Four daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and a son, John D., Jr., were born to them. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Charles A. Strong, professor of psychology in the University of Chicago; their daughter, Edith, is the wife of Harold F. McCormick, son of Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago.

John D. Rockefeller

EVERTS, William Wallace, theologian and author, was born at Granville, N. Y., March 13, 1814. He was graduated at Madison University in 1837, and at its theological school in 1839. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry and held pastorates in that denomination in New York, New Jersey, and finally for twenty years in Chicago, where he actively participated in the establishment of the Chicago University and the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary. He was a voluminous writer, the following being among his published works: "The Bible Prayer Book" (New York, 1855); "The Pastor's Hand-book" (1856); "Bethel; or, The Claims of Public Worship" (1856); "Childhood: Its Promise and Training" (1857); "The Bible Manual, with

Scripture Text-book" (1860, 2 parts); "Book of Worship for Private Family and Public Use" (1865); "Compend of Christian Doctrines Held by Baptists" (1868); "Life and Thoughts of John Foster" (1868; 2d ed., 1883); "Manhood: Its Duties and Responsibilities (1868); "Temptations of City Life" (1868); "The Theatre" (1868); "The House of God: Engravings of Thirteen Churches, with Plans and Descriptions" (1872); "The Sanctuary"; "Scripture Text-book and Treasury"; "William Colgate, a Christian Layman" (1881); "Through The Narrows" (1884); "The Sabbath: Its Permanence, Promise and Defense" (1885); "The Baptist Layman's Book; a Compend of Baptist History, Principles, Practice and Institutions" (1887); "The Voyage of Life"; "Words in Earnest," and "The Scriptural School Reader and Tracts for the Churches." He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1890.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, educator, and first president of the University of Chicago (old) (1858–73), was born at Stamford, Delaware co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818, descendant of Rev. Joseph Burroughs, who was one of the founders of Dartmouth College. After a preparatory course at Brockport Collegiate Institute and Middlebury (N. Y.) Academy, he entered Yale College in 1839 and was graduated in 1842. For eighteen months following he was principal of Hamilton Academy, and then studied for the ministry at Madison Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1846. After spending a year as pastor of the Waterford, N. Y., Baptist Church, he accepted a call to West Troy, N. Y., and remained there until 1852, when he went to Chicago, and became pastor of the First Baptist Church. He also assisted in establishing the "Christian Times," later the "Standard." In 1855 he was offered the presidency of Shurtleff College. This he declined, but the opportunity of founding a university in Chicago offering itself, Mr. Burroughs threw himself into the enterprise with great enthusiasm, resigning his pastorate in 1856. Stephen A. Douglas, who was president of the first board of trustees, gave a ten-acre field for the college campus, and other public-spirited men became interested in the new educational movement. Subscriptions were obtained for $200,000, and on July 4, 1857, the corner stone was laid, but the work of building dragged, many being unable to redeem their pledges on account of the financial crisis of that year. In 1858 an imposing Gothic edifice was erected, though not finished, and Dr. Burroughs, as its first president, with two professors, Albert H. Miner and Le Roy Satterlee, began the work of instruction. In 1859 the number of students had increased to 178. He devoted himself to the interests of the university from the first, and in 1873 resigned the presidency to accept the position of chancellor, with a view of making an effort to raise funds to save the property, which had been encumbered with debt since the start. His efforts were futile and in 1878 he resigned the chancellorship. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, and be-

.on of his term was elected assistant of public schools, in which position until his death. The degree of D D. .d upon him in 1858 by the University er, and that of LL.D. in 1869 by Madison y. He died in Chicago, April 21, 1892.

MOSS, Lemuel, educator and second president of the University of Chicago (1874–75), was born in Owen county, Ky., Dec. 27, 1829, son of Dennis Moss. In 1833 his parents removed to Dearborn county, Ind., where the son was brought up. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the Lawrenceburg "Register," where he became a printer, spending nine years at the trade, part of the time as foreman of a stereotyping establishment. In 1853, deciding to enter the ministry, he began a course of study in the Rochester University, at which he was graduated in 1858, and at the Rochester Theological Seminary two years later. He began preaching during his sophomore year, exhibiting rare power as a public speaker, and upon his graduation at the seminary became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass. In 1864 he was chosen home secretary of the U. S. Christian commission and in 1865 accepted the chair of systematic theology in Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., where he served for three years, resigning to become editor of the "National Baptist" (Philadelphia), the organ of the American Baptist Publication Society. In 1872 he resigned the latter position to become professor of New Testament interpretation in Crozer Theological Seminary and in 1874 was elected president of the University of Chicago, being the second to occupy that position. In the following year Alonzo Abernethy (b. in Sandusky, O., April 14, 1836), who had been superintendent of schools in Iowa, became president *pro tem.*, and Dr. Moss was placed at the head of the Indiana State University serving as president until November, 1884. In 1889–93 he was editor of the "Ensign," at Minneapolis, Minn.; in 1897 he was called to take the same post on the "Commonwealth," at Philadelphia, Pa., which he still (1901) holds. In 1879 he was made president of the Indiana State College Association, and since 1900 he has been vice-president of the American Baptist Historical Society. Dr. Moss is the author of "Annals of the United States Christian Commission" (1866), "What Baptists Stand For" (1893); "A Day With Paul" (1893); two articles contributed to the "Baptist Quarterly" on "Our Schools and Foreign Missions," and "The Final Condition of the Unregenerate," and he is the editor of "Baptists and the National Centenary" (1876). He is a clear thinker, a genial friend, an inspiring teacher and a public speaker of rare power. Rochester University conferred the degree of D D. upon him in 1868 and that of LL. D. in 1883.

ANDERSON, Galusha, third president of the University of Chicago (1878–85) and eighth president of Denison University (see Vol. I., p. 303). In 1885 a crisis was reached in the affairs of the university and Dr. George C. Lorimer, then pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, acting as president *pro tem.* took upon himself the thankless task of keeping the institution above water, but to no avail. In 1886 the end came with the foreclosure of a mortgage.

Galusha Anderson.

HARPER, William Rainey, Hebraist and first president of University of Chicago (1891–), was born at New Concord, Muskingum co., O., July 26, 1856, son of Samuel and Ellen Elizabeth (Rainey) Harper and great great grandson of Robert Harper, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1795. When he was eight years of age he entered the preparatory department of Muskingum College,

New Concord, and continuing his studies through the regular department was graduated in 1870, with the degree of A.B. As the college was primarily for young men who intended to enter the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, the study of the Bible in the Hebrew language was an important feature of its curriculum, and young Harper's graduating oration was by choice delivered in the same ancient language. After studying privately for three years, in the fall of 1873 he entered the graduate department of Yale University, to take courses in philology and in the Indo-Iranian and Semitic languages under Whitney, Packard, Lounsbury and others. The degree of Ph.D. conferred upon him in 1875 was no perfunctory honor. A few months later, being then only nineteen, he became principal of Masonic College in Macon, Tenn., but at the close of the academic year was appointed to a tutorship in the preparatory department of Denison University, Granville, O. The president of the latter institution was Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, subsequently president of Brown University, and still later, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, and in association with him Dr. Andrews worked most harmoniously. An enthusiastic instructor, a remarkable disciplinarian, he more than satisfied the expectations of the trustees, and in 1879 the preparatory department was erected into Granville Academy, and he became its principal. In 1880 Dr. Harper was called to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill., and in the following year opened there a summer school for the study of Hebrew, which was attended by twenty-two persons. He began to teach Hebrew by correspondence in 1881, the outcome of which was the American Institute of Sacred Literature to promote home study, and in 1884 he organized the American Institute of Hebrew, a society composed of the leading Hebrew scholars of the United States. In 1885 he became principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and retained this position for six years, meantime, having resigned his professorship in the Theological Seminary (1886), he accepted the professorship of Semitic languages in the

sophical faculty of Yale University. Three years later he was also appointed Woolsey professor of Biblical literature in the academic faculty at Yale, and instructor in the Semitic languages in the Divinity School, and the duties of these three offices were carried on simultaneously until the close of the academic year 1890–91. Dr. Harper's next position was that of principal of the Chautauqua system, and in this he remained until the summer of 1891, when he went to Europe to spend a year in travel and study, having previously accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago, with whose rise and progress he had been closely identified. Upon the organization of the American Baptist Education Society by the Baptist denomination in Washington in 1888, the question of establishing a university in Chicago on a broad and firm basis was discussed. In the following year John D. Rockefeller made a contribution of $600,000 as an endowment fund, provided $400,000 more was pledged within ninety days. This sum was soon raised, and a site of twenty-five acres, valued at $400,000, was purchased. In June, 1891, Dr. Harper assumed the duties of his office, having as his aims the creation of the most comprehensive and liberal university the world has ever seen and the reformation of the present system of collegiate education. The boldness of his schemes, not the least of which was the securing of an endowment fund of several million dollars, gave those to whom he appealed confidence in him. Mr. Rockefeller added $1,000,000 to his original contribution, of which $800,000 was designated as an endowment for non-professional graduate instruction. A few months later $500,000 was received from the executors of the Ogden estate, for a scientific school in connection with the University, and before July 10, 1891, an additional fund of $1,000,000 was raised, a part of this being used for the erection of buildings, including the Kent Chemical Laboratory; the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, and the Walker Museum. The work of practical instruction was begun in October, 1892, and by December there were 589 registered students in all departments, nearly one-half of them being graduates of other institutions of learning. He is head of the department of Semitic languages. Originality is said to be Dr. Harper's chief characteristic, and this is manifest in his

plans of work, his policies of government and his methods of teaching. As head of the university he makes his influence felt in every department. One familiar with his work in its various branches has written of him: "In nothing is Dr. Harper greater than as a teacher. In certain lines he is probably the greatest pedagogue of his generation. His skill in leading the thought of a class inductively is consummate. He never presents his own views upon a disputed point in a dogmatic way. His method is to present the facts impartially, and let one think out his own conclusion. Sometimes he will present an opponent's case so strongly the majority of the class will be won over to that position rather than to his own. Another striking element in his teaching is his power of getting work out of his students. He is a relentless worker himself. His assignments are sufficient to occupy almost all of a student's time if he did nothing else, and he inspires his pupils with an enthusiasm that impels them to strive to get through all the work laid out." Dr. Harper is constantly engaged in literary work. He was one of the committee of five to select and arrange for editing Appleton's series of "The World's Great Books"; he was associated with Prof. T. C. Burgess, C. F. Castle, F. J. Miller and R. F. Weidner in the publication of a series of Greek and Latin text-books based on inductive principles; he published "Elements of Hebrew" (1881), now used in nearly all the theological seminaries and colleges in the United States; "Hebrew Method and Manual"; "Elements of Hebrew Syntax by an Inductive Method" (1888), and he prepared the Hebrew text of the book of Zachariah which was published as one of "The Sacred Books of the Old Testament," in the series known as the Polychrome Bible. A series of papers from his pen appeared in "Hebraica" on "The Pentateuchal Question," and in the "Biblical World" on "Constructive Studies in the Priestly Element in the Old Testament." He founded and still edits the "Biblical World," formerly the "Old and New Testament Student," a journal which has

been the chief agent in popularizing Bible study in America and England, and "The American Journal of Semitics," formerly "Hebraica," the only scientific journal devoted to the interests of Semitic studies. He is also general editor of several series of translations and transliterations of ancient records published by the university, beginning with "Ancient Records of Babylonia and Assyria" (1901). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1891, and that of LL.D. by the University of Nebraska in 1893, and Tulane and Yale universities in 1901. Dr. Harper is a member of the Union League; the Chicago, the University and the Quadrangle clubs; the Hamilton Club; the Civic Federation; the Midlothian Club; the Twentieth Century Club; the Art Institute; the National Education Association; the Society for Biblical Research; the Oriental Society; the Chicago Society for Egyptian Research, and the University Club of New York city, and for several years he was a member of the Chicago board of education. He was married at New Concord, O., in 1875, to Ellen, daughter of Dr. David Paul, then president of Muskingum College. They have three sons and a daughter.

JUDSON, Harry Pratt, educator, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1849, son of Lyman Parsons and Abigail Cook (Pratt) Judson. After taking a preparatory course at Lansingburgh (N. Y.) Academy he entered Williams College, at which he was graduated in 1870. In the same year he accepted a position as teacher in the high school at Troy, N. Y., subsequently becoming principal, and remaining until 1885, when he was called to the chair of history in the University of Minnesota, also lecturing there on pedagogy in 1886–92. In 1892 he became head professor of political science and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and sciences at the University of Chicago, which position he still occupies. In 1870 he received the degree of A.M. and in 1893 that of D.D. from Williams College. Prof. Judson is co-editor of the "American Historical Review" and author of the following works: "Cæsar's Army" (1885); "Cæsar's Commentaries" (joint editor, 1885); "Europe in the Nineteenth Century" (1894); "Growth of the American Nation" (1895); "Higher Education as a Training for Business" (1896); "Latin-English" (1896); "The Young American" (1897); "Literature Readers" (editor, 1899), and "The Government of Illinois" (1900). He was married, Jan. 4, 1879, to Rebecca Anna, daughter of A. B. Gilbert. They have had two daughters, of whom one, Alice Cleveland Judson, survives.

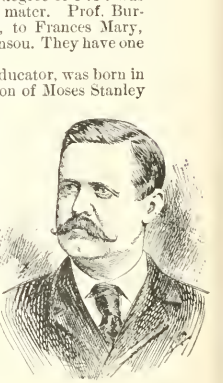
HULBERT, Eri Baker, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1841, son of Eri Baker and Mary Louisa (Walker) Hulbert and a descendant of William Hulbert, who was made a freeman in the Massachusetts bay colony in 1631. His great-grandfather, Ambrose Hulbert, was a soldier in the American revolution. In 1837 his parents removed from Burlington Flats, N. Y., to Chicago, where his father engaged in business and shipped the first cargo of wheat from that place to an eastern market. The son received his preparatory education at Hamilton Academy, New York; was graduated at Union College in 1863 and at the Theological Seminary of Madison (now Colgate University) in 1865, with the degree of A.M. Later he became a student in the university at Göttingen, Germany. In 1865 he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church and subsequently held pastorates in Manchester, Vt.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal., and Chicago, Ill. From 1881 until 1892 he was professor of church history in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, and in 1884–85 its acting president. This institution was originally established and is still controlled by the Baptist Theological Union, located at Chicago. The seminary was fully organized in 1867 and for twenty-five years enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity. The number of students attracted from all parts of the country increased annually, able scholars were enrolled on the faculty of instruction, while men of eminent business ability and large liberality managed the finances, and provided the buildings, libraries and endowments. When Mr. Rockefeller made his first subscription of $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago he made it a condition of the gift that the seminary should become its divinity school. To meet this condition he further stipulated that $100,000 of his subscription should be used for the erection of a building for the seminary on the university campus, and that $100,000 of it should be set apart for the further endowment of the seminary. In keeping with these requirements articles of agreement were entered into between the boards of the two institutions by which the Baptist Union Theological Seminary became the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Hulbert was made its dean and head professor of church history. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1880 by the Baptist Union Theological Seminary and in 1898 that of LL.D. by Bucknell University. Dr. Hulbert was married in 1869 to Etta Ethlyn, daughter of Charles R. Spencer, of Troy, Pa. They have one son and two daughters.

JAMES, Edmund Janes, educator and economist, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., May 21, 1855, son of Rev. Colin D. and Amanda (Casad) James. His paternal ancestors were Welsh, and through his mother he is of Dutch Huguenot extraction. His father was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in Indiana and Illinois, and prominent in educational activity. The son began his education in the public schools and entered the Illinois State Normal School, where he first became interested in the theoretical and practical educational measures which have engaged his attention in subsequent life. He also studied at the Northwestern University at Evanston and at Harvard College. In 1874 he published at Cambridge a translation of the "Panegyrics" of Isocrates. On leaving Harvard he went to Germany, pursued economic and social studies at the universities of Leipsic, Berlin and Halle, and obtained the degree of Ph.D. at the last of these in 1877. Shortly afterwards a lectureship in political economy at Halle was offered to him, but this distinguished honor he declined. Returning to America, he was for two years principal of the high school at Evanston, Ill., and then in September, 1879, became principal of the model high school in the Illinois State Normal University. During the early period of his career he wrote voluminously on economic and educational subjects for periodical publication. From 1881 to 1883 he edited the "Illinois School Journal," and in other important publications treated among various subjects the "Aims and Methods of Latin Teaching in our Public Schools," "Banks of Issue," "Custom Duties," "Compulsory Education," "Excise," and "Science of Finance." In 1883 a chair of public finance and administration, the first one of the kind in America, was created especially for him in the University of Pennsylvania, and he resigned his former position to take charge of this. At the same time he was put in general charge of the Wharton School of Finance and Econ-

omy in the same university. Professor James returned three times to Europe to prosecute further his economic studies there. He was prominently instrumental in introducing kindergarten classes into the public schools, and his address on the "Relation of the Kindergarten to the Public Schools," first delivered in Philadelphia, has become widely known. He was one of the first college men to take an active interest in the manual training movement, advocated strenuously the elective system in colleges and universities, and was almost the first to advise college education for business men and the professional training of teachers at universities. His position in regard to the last educational reform met with ridicule at first, but the subject was afterwards introduced as a special study at Harvard, Pennsylvania, and other leading American universities. In 1892 he was sent by the Bankers' Association to Europe to make a report upon the education of business men in Europe. His address on this subject before the convention at San Francisco in September, 1892, marked an era in the subject of commercial education in the country. He has also contributed largely to the development of special schools for economic and social studies in the United States, and rendered such effective assistance to the cause of the extension of university teaching that he was made president of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Professorships in political economy and political science were offered him at Harvard, at the University of Chicago and at Leland Stanford, Jr. University, and in 1896 he accepted the chair of public administration at the University of Chicago. He has published over one hundred monographs and papers on various economic, educational and administrative subjects. Of his essay on "The Relation of the Modern Municipality to the Gas Supply," the "Academy" said: "It is a study on the proper limit of state interference. . . At every point *a priori* reasoning and historical verification are aptly put together so as to sustain each other and the conclusion." The above paper has had an important effect in the direction of municipal ownership and management of electric light and gas plants in American cities. The publications of the University of Pennsylvania in political economy and public law, in which have appeared some of the most valuable of the recent monographs on the subject, were for years under his editorship. He is the founder and president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and first president of the Municipal League in Philadelphia. Prof. James was married, Aug. 23, 1879, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Roderick William Lange, of Halle, Germany.

BURTON, Ernest DeWitt, educator, was born at Granville, Licking co., O., Feb. 4, 1856, son of Nathan Smith and Sarah John (Fairfield) Burton. His earliest American ancestor, John Burton, settled at Salem, Mass., about 1637. From him the line runs through Isaac, Jacob, Isaac, Judah, Nathan and Smith, who was Prof. Burton's grandfather. Judah Burton was a major and commissary grand in the revolutionary army. Ernest, after attending Griswold College, Davenport, Ia., entered Denison University, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1876. In 1876–77 he was an instructor in the Academy of Kalamazoo College. He was graduated at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1882, and held the position of instructor in New Testament Greek there, in the school year of 1882–83. In 1883 he was appointed associate professor, and in 1886 became professor of New Testament interpretation at Newton Theological Institution, occupying this chair until 1892, when he became professor and head of the department of New Testament literature and interpretation at the University of Chicago. In 1887 he studied at the University of Leipzig, and in 1894 at the University of Berlin. He is the author of "Harmony of the Gospels" (with W. A. Stevens, 1894); "Moods and Tenses of New Testament Greek" (1893); "Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age" (1895), and "Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ," with Shailer Matthews (1900). He has been associate editor of the "Biblical World" since 1892, and of the "American Journal of Theology" since 1897. In 1898 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Prof. Burton was married, Dec. 28, 1883, to Frances Mary, daughter of Joseph Jackson Townsou. They have one daughter, Margaret Burton.

COULTER, John Merle, educator, was born in Ningpo, China, Nov. 20, 1851, son of Moses Stanley and Caroline (Crowe) Coulter. In 1853 his father, who was a Presbyterian missionary, died, and his mother returned to her home in Indiana, where her father, John Finley Crowe, was a professor in Hanover College. After studying at Wabash John entered Hanover College, and was graduated in 1870. For two years following he was a teacher in the Logansport (Ind.) Academy, and in 1872–74 was the botanist of the U. S. geological survey in the Rocky mountains. In 1874 he was appointed professor of natural sciences at Hanover, remaining there until 1879, when he accepted the chair of biology at Wabash College, and occupied it for two years.



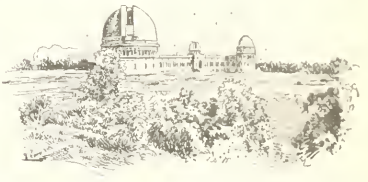
John Merle Coulter

In 1891 he was elected president of the University of Indiana, which position he resigned in 1893 to become president of Lake Forest University, serving in this capacity for three years, and during the same period being president of the Bay View Summer University. In 1896 he became head professor of botany in the University of Chicago. In this department special attention is given to plant physiology, morphology and ecology. Beginning with the fundamentals of biology from a botanical point of view, the courses differentiate into special lines adapted to the needs of the individual investigator. The department occupies the Hull Botanical Laboratory. In 1875 Dr. Coulter founded and has since edited, the "Botanical Gazette," one of the leading scientific journals of the country. He is the author of the following works: "Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado" (1873); "Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany" (1885); "Handbook of Plant Dissection" (1886); "Revision of North American Umbelliferæ" (1888); "Gray's Manual of Botany" (6th ed., 1890); "Manual of the Flora of Western Texas" (1891); a series of text-books, "Plant Relations," "Plant Structures" and "Plants" (1899); "Plant Studies" (1900); a "Monograph of North American Umbelliferæ" (1900), and "Morphology of Spermatophytes" (1901). In 1897 he was corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; he is a fellow of the American association, and was its vice-president in 1891. He is a member of the Philadelphia, St. Louis and Washington academies of science; of the American Botanical Society, of which he was president in 1897, and is an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Hanover College conferred the degree of A.M. upon him in 1873, and that of Ph.D. in 1882, in which year he received the same degree from the University of Indiana. Dr. Coulter was married, Jan. 1, 1874, to Georgie Margaret, daughter of George Gaylord, of Delphi, Ind.

They have had four children: John Gaylord, in structor in botany at the Syracuse University; Grace Allen, Margaret Garritt and Merle Crowe Coulter.

MOODY, William Vaughan, educator and author, was born at Spencer, Ind., July 8, 1869, son of Francis Burdette and Henrietta Emily (Stay) Moody. His father was a native of western New York and engaged in steamboat traffic between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. His mother was a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Indiana. In 1871 the whole family, in which William Vaughan was the fifth of six children, removed to New Albany, Ind. There he spent the next fifteen years, until the death of his parents. He then entered the Riverview Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., first as a student and afterwards as junior military officer and assistant in classics. In 1889 he entered Harvard College and soon became one of the editors of the "Harvard Monthly," to which magazine he contributed a number of articles and poems. During this time he also published several poems in "Scribner's Magazine." He completed the requirement for the degree in three years and spent his senior year in Europe, traveling as a private tutor. He then returned to Cambridge to be graduated with his class and delivered the class poem on that occasion (1893). The next year he spent in post-graduate study at Harvard, taking the degree of A.M. together with the Bowdoin prize for the thesis, "An Inquiry Into Origins of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia" (1894). After another year at Harvard, as assistant in the department of English, and a brief sojourn in France, he accepted the position of instructor in English literature at the University of Chicago, which he still (1901) holds. He has edited since graduation several English texts, the most important of them being the complete poems of Milton (English and Latin), with a translation of the Latin poems into English prose (Cambridge edition), and has contributed various critical and poetical works to the magazines, especially to the "Atlantic Monthly" (1898–1901), in which appeared some of his best poems. In spite of the fact that he is still a young poet he has already succeeded in becoming a leading object of attention in the American literary world. His two recent publications, "The Masque of Judgment," and a collection of "Poems" have brought forth not a few critical notices of a highly appreciative nature. Of the "Masque of Judgment" Mr. William Morton Payne writes: "Like the epics of Dante and Milton, it is concerned with no less a theme than the cosmogony; like 'Faust,' it sets speech upon the lips of archangels; like the 'Prometheus Unbound,' it personifies the creation of mythology." Much in the same spirit are the comments of Prof. Royce and other prominent critics. Of the "Poems," Mr. Payne says: "With the possible exception of what has been done by Prof. Woodberry, no such note of high and serious song has been sounded in our recent American poetry." Those among them that are considered the best are: "Gloucester Moors"; "An Ode in Time of Hesitation"; "On a Soldier Fallen in the Philippines," and "The Daguerreotype." Mr. Moody is unmarried.

HALE, George Ellery, astronomer, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1868, son of William Ellery and Mary Scranton Hale. His father was president of the Hale Elevator Co., of that city. The son studied at the Harvard College Observatory and at the Massachusetts School of Technology, where he was graduated in 1890. In 1888 he established the Kenwood Observatory in Chicago, and carried on solar investigations there in 1890–96. In 1891–92 he lectured at the Northwestern University, and in 1892 he accepted the position of associate professor of astrophysics at the University of Chicago, becoming professor there in 1897. During the winter semester of 1893–94 he studied at the University of Berlin. Prof. Hale was appointed director of the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., at the time of its inception, in 1892. This was the gift of Charles T. Yerkes, who contributed $350,000 for its erection and for placing in it the largest telescope in the world. The main building was completed in 1897. The observatory is situated about a mile from the town of Williams Bay, near Lake Geneva, and its site includes about fifty acres of wooded land fronting on the lake. The facilities for the prosecution of special researches in astronomy and astrophysics are in some respects of an exceptional nature; accordingly, opportunity is given to men of science connected with other institutions to carry on investigations at this observatory. The researches of the observatory include Prof. Hale's spectroscopic studies of the sun and stars; Prof. Burnham's observations of double stars, Prof. Barnard's observations of planets, satellites, stars, nebulae, etc.; Prof. Frost's spectroscopic observations of stellar motions; Mr. Ritchey's work in photographing the moon, star clusters and nebulae, etc. Since 1895 Prof. Hale has been editor of "The Astrophysical Journal," one of its publications. In 1892–95 he was joint editor of "Astronomy and Astrophysics." His writings include papers on solar spectroscopy, photography of the solar prominences, stellar spectroscopy and similar subjects. The spec-



troheliograph, an instrument for photographing the solar prominences without an eclipse, is his invention, and he was awarded the Janssen medal by the Paris Academy of Sciences for work done with its aid. He is vice president of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America; foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London; foreign member of the Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani, and a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Société Francaise de Physique and other scientific bodies. The Western University of Pennsylvania conferred the honorary degree of Sc.D. upon him in 1897. Prof. Hale was married June 5, 1890, to Evelina S., daughter of William Conklin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children, Margaret and William Ellery Hale.

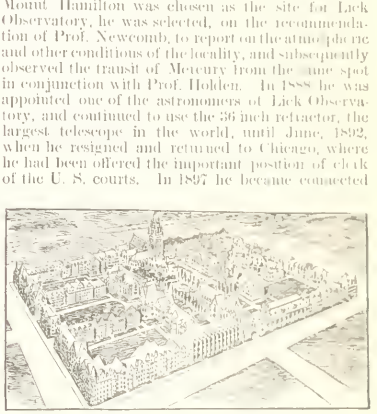
HOLST, Hermann Edouard von, historian and educator, was born at Fellin, Livonia, Russia, June 19, 1841, son of Valentine and Marie (Letz) von Holst, of German descent. His father was a Lutheran minister. The son received his early education at a gymnasium in his native town, and in the spring of 1860 entered the University of Dorpat leaving it in 1863 to continue his studies at Heidelberg, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1865. In the summer of 1866 he went to St. Petersburg as a teacher, having previously begun by travel in France, Italy and Algiers to develop the cosmopolitan spirit which gives his universal construction a peculiar value. During a second visit to southern France in 1867, his publication [illegible] cal pamphlet on the significance of the [illegible] made in 1866 by a Russian revolutionist upon the

of the czar, prevented his return to St. Petersburg. In July of 1867 von Holst came to the United States, where he had to make his way in the face of extreme poverty. For a time he taught modern languages at a small private school for children, and later became assistant editor of Schem's "Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon," acting at the same time as correspondent of the Cologne "Zeitung." With the encouragement of his friend, the eminent historian von Sybel, he began the study of our government and history, which resulted in his great work upon the constitutional development of the United States. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1868 as a Republican speaker, and in the people's uprising against the Tweed ring. In 1872 he accepted a call to the University of Strassburg, as assistant (extraordinary) professor of American history and constitutional law. In 1874 he was called to the University of Freiburg in Baden, as professor of modern history, a position he occupied until 1878, when he was delegated by the Prussian Academy of Sciences to make further historical investigations in the United States, having placed at his disposal a considerable sum of money for this purpose. On this occasion he was able to visit the southern states and the districts beyond the Mississippi for the first time. During the year he gave a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University and at Cornell. Soon after his return to Germany in 1879 he received a call to the former institution, which was repeated in 1880, but both were declined on account of impaired health. In 1883 he was one of the European guests at the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad, and during this visit to the United States lectured at Harvard University and in St. Paul and other cities. Prof. von Holst is not wanting in political experience. In Freiburg he was repeatedly entrusted by his colleagues with administrative and executive offices. He was pro-rector magnificus at the time of Emperor Wilhelm's death in 1888, and was delegated to represent the university at the funeral in Berlin. In 1881 he was appointed by the grand duke of Baden a member in the upper chamber of the Baden landtag, serving for two years, being then elected by the university as its representative for three consecutive terms of four years each. During the last two sessions he was appointed vice-president by the grand duke. In 1892 he resigned, on account of having accepted the call to the University of Chicago as head professor of history, which position he still holds (1901). In 1894 Prof. von Holst gave a course of twelve lectures on the French revolution at the Lowell Institute in Boston, which were later published with additional notes, under the title "The French Revolution Tested by Mirabeau's Career." In 1896–97 the university gave him one year's leave of absence in Europe on account of illness. He lectured in Freiburg upon the history of the French revolution, of Germany since the Reformation, of the Napoleonic period and of Europe since 1815, beside directing seminary work on various historical topics. His principal literary work for many years was his extended history, "Verfassung und Democratie der Vereinigten Staaten von America," the first volume of which appeared in 1873, and which is now complete, comprising in the English translation seven volumes and covering the period from the adoption of the constitution to the outbreak of the civil war. Its English title is "Constitutional and Political History of the United States." In addition to this he has published "Staatsrecht der Vereinigten Staaten von America" (translated) in Marquardsen's "Handbuch der Oeffentlichen Rechte" (1885); the volume on "Calhoun" in the American statesmen series, and many addresses, essays and critical papers. He is corresponding member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences and honorary member of a number of American learned societies. Prof. von Holst was married in New York city, April 23, 1872, to Annie Isabelle, daughter of Rev. Josiah and Mary (Thomas) Hatt. They have one son and one daughter.

HALE, William Gardner, educator, was born at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1849, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His boyhood was passed in Peterborough, N. H., until the age of fourteen, when he entered the Phillips Exeter Academy to prepare for college. He matriculated at Harvard College in 1866, and was graduated from that institution in 1870. During the year following he held a fellowship from his alma mater in philosophy. In 1874 he was made tutor in Latin, and in 1876 was appointed to a Harvard traveling fellowship in classics. He spent his time in study at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen, and in travel in Italy. Prevented by temporary ill-health from continuing his studies in Europe he returned to America, and was reappointed tutor in Latin at Harvard. In 1880 he was called to the professorship of the Latin language and literature in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., resigning it in 1892 to accept the head professorship of Latin in the University of Chicago, which position he still holds (1901). When the American School of Classical Studies in Rome was projected he was made chairman of the managing committee. He was elected to the directorship of the school in its first year (1895–96), and was given leave of absence by the University of Chicago for this purpose. While in Rome he discovered a manuscript of Catullus hidden under a false number in the Vatican library. Upon his return he was re-elected chairman of the managing committee of the school. He was president of the American Philological Association for the year 1892–93, chairman of the Latin conference 1892–93, and member of the committee of twelve appointed by the American Philological Association in 1895. His important published papers include: "The Sequence of Tenses in Latin" (American Journal of Philology, Vols. VII., 4; VIII., 1; and IX., 1); "The Cum-constructions: Their History and Functions" (Parts I. and II. of Vol. I. of the Cornell "Studies in Classical Philology" (1888–89); "Die Cum-Konstruktionen: Ihre Geschichte und ihre Funktionen" (a translation of the last mentioned work by A. Neitzert, with an introduction by B. Delbrück, Leipzig (1891); "The Art of Reading Latin: How to Teach It" (1887); "L'Art de Lire le Latin: Comment il faut l'enseigner" (a translation of the last mentioned work by Keelhoff, 1890); "Aims and Methods of Classical Study" (1888); "Democracy and Education" (1893); "The Place of the University in American Life" (1893); "Should Greek be Required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts?" (1893); "Extended and Remote Deliberatives in Greek" (1893); "The Anticipatory Subjunctive in Greek and Latin" (1894); "Did Verse-Ictus Destroy Word-Accent in Latin Poetry" (1895); "Syllabification in Roman Speech" (1896); "A New Manuscript of Catullus" (1896); "The Codex Romanus of Catullus" (1898), and "The Roman Pronunciation of Latin" (1898). Mr. Hale's general attitude towards the place and significance of classical studies in modern life is set forth in his pamphlet on the

"Aims and Methods of Classical Studies." Apart from his recent work upon the text of Catullus, his field for special research has been the syntax of the Latin and Greek languages, and his contributions to this department of classical study have received most favorable consideration from scholars in Europe as well as in America, while the results which they embody have been widely accepted. They have for the most part a direct bearing on pedagogic practice, and their incorporation in recent German, French and English school grammars and editions gives to them a practical significance not always vouchsafed to purely scientific work. But while the studies thus considered make up the most important part of Mr. Hale's scholarly publications, it is probable that he has affected classical scholarship in the United States most widely through his paper on "The Art of Reading Latin," which has exercised the most potent influence in promoting a more rational attitude of mind toward the possibility of acquiring and teaching a reading knowledge of the classical languages. All of Mr. Hale's writings are characterized by a lucidity of presentation which has contributed in no small degree to the favorable attention which they have so generally received. In 1895 he received the degree of LL.D. from Union College, and in 1896 from Princeton University. Since 18 he has been associate editor of the "Classical Review." He was married, in 1883, to Harriet Knowles Swinburne, of Newport, R. I.

BURNHAM, Sherburne Wesley, astronomer, was born at Thetford, Vt., in 1838. He received a good education in the English branches at the Thetford Academy, and then studied stenography, which he adopted as a profession. He was engaged as shorthand reporter in the city of New York in 1859, and for two years during the war was the official reporter of the military court at New Orleans. He reported officially the state reconstruction convention of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and continued to follow his profession as a law reporter for more than twenty years. When in London, in 1860, he purchased a small telescope for £5 and brought it home with him. This inferior instrument leading him to desire something better, he purchased a 3¾-inch refractor, and used it for a time in connection with Webb's "Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes." This led to his procuring the best works on physical and mathematical astronomy, which he studied until he had mastered the general principles of the science. In 1869 he procured from Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass., at the cost of $800, a telescope with a six inch object glass to further his investigations in a course of independent study which he had now marked out for himself. The telescope was set up in a cylinderical building in the rear of his residence on Vincennes avenue, and thus equipped he pursued his work with unremitting application, all the while continuing his daily duties as stenographer during the sessions of the court. Little had been done in the line of discovery of new doubles, and before he began he had no intention of adding to the catalogues already in existence, but his remarkable acuteness of vision making up for the deficiencies of his instrument enabled him to make some important discoveries of double stars. As he lacked instruments for measuring them, he sent a list to Baron Dembourski, of Italy, the eminent astronomer, with the request that he should do the work, and the latter complied, at the same time encouraging Mr. Burnham to continue his investigations. In 1873 he sent two lists, aggregating 101 new double stars, to England, and these, together with a criticism of the catalogue of Sir John Herschel, by him, were published in the "Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society." During the following twenty months he forwarded to the same publication additional lists of 296 new double stars, a larger number than had been discovered by all living astronomers during the preceding forty years. Subsequently he discovered almost 700 more, a total of more than 1,000, and this he did with scarcely any of the usual astronomical appliances, with no sidereal clock, no transit instrument, nothing in brief but a six inch telescope, mounted equatorially on a stout piece of timber imbedded in the ground. In 1876 Mr Burnham was given the use of the 18½ inch telescope of the Dearborn Observatory, making many important discoveries and measures. He also prepared a catalogue of all the double stars yet discovered, the only work of the kind ever attempted. In 1879, when Mount Hamilton was chosen as the site for Lick Observatory, he was selected, on the recommendation of Prof. Newcomb, to report on the atmospheric and other conditions of the locality, and subsequently observed the transit of Mercury from the same spot in conjunction with Prof. Holden. In 1888 he was appointed one of the astronomers of Lick Observatory, and continued to use the 36 inch refractor, the largest telescope in the world, until June, 1892, when he resigned and returned to Chicago, where he had been offered the important position of clerk of the U. S. courts. In 1897 he became connected



with the Yerkes Observatory, having the use of the great 40-inch telescope. Out of the 1,274 new double stars discovered by Mr. Burnham 197 are naked eye stars, not previously known to be double. Of the total number no fewer than 120 have been proved to be physically connected by later measurements; moreover, he has found new components to 113 old pairs, and of all known pairs whose distance is under 1 Mr. Burnham has added more than one half. Also, he computed the orbit of the companion of Sirius and found its period to be fifty three years. In 1894 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Burnham is a contributor to many scientific periodicals, including the "Astronomische Nachrichten," "Knowledge," "The American Journal of Science," "The Sidereal Messenger," and "Monthly Notices and Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Association." A general catalogue of all his double star discoveries will be published by the University of Chicago at an early day.

DEWEY, John, educator, was born in Burlington, Vt., Oct. 20, 1859, son of Archibald Sprague and Lucina Artemisia (Rich) Dewey. His father (1812–91), was a veteran of the civil war, a merchant, and was distinguished for his wit and eccentricity. The son received his early education at the Burlington public high school, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1879 with the degree of A.B., and subsequently pursued a course at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1884. In the latter year he became instructor of philosophy in the University of Michigan, and was

years later was advanced to the post of assistant professor there. In 1888, however, he resigned to become full professor in the University of Minnesota, but remained only one year, when the University of Michigan called him back to take the chair of philosophy there, and with that institution he remained until 1894. He was then offered a position at the head of the department of philosophy and education in the University of Chicago, and this office, combined with the professorship of philosophy, he still holds, lecturing especially upon ethics and logic. In connection with his educational work he founded and conducted an experimental school for children, widely known for its investigations upon the relation of the psychology of childhood to methods and subject matter of teaching. He is an associate editor of the "Psychological Review" and a regular contributor to that and other philosophical journals. Among his published works are: "Psychology" (1886); "Outlines of Ethics" (1890); "Study of Ethics" (1894); "School and Society" (1899), and "Psychology of Numbers" (1895). He is a member of the Quadraugle Club of Chicago and of the Psychological Association. Dr. Dewey was married at Fenton, Mich., July 27, 1886, to Alice, daughter of Gordon and Lucy (Riggs) Chipman, of that place, and has two sons and three daughters.

WILKINSON, William Cleaver, educator and author, was born at Westford, Vt., Oct. 19, 1833, son of Dr. Thomas and Sarah (Cleaver) Wilkinson. He was graduated at the University of Rochester, New York, in 1857, and at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859. In the same year he was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor of the Second Baptist Church in New Haven, Conn. After a little less than two years, his health failing, he went abroad, spending a winter in Paris and attending lectures in the university. Then, having made the tour of Europe, he returned and became professor *ad interim* of modern languages in the University of Rochester. While occupying this position he was married, in 1863, to Harriet Sergeant, daughter of Prof. John F. Richardson, head of the Latin department in that institution. His health continuing delicate, he, with his wife, made the journey across the plains to Denver and the Rocky mountains. This experience so far restored him that he accepted the pastorate of the Mount Auburn Baptist Church, Cincinnati, O., but his health breaking again he relinquished the hope of being a pastor, and undertook a private school at Tarrytown, N. Y. From this employment, in which he had been prosperous, he was called to the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology in Rochester Theological Seminary. This chair he filled from 1872 to 1881, declining an urgent invitation to take charge of the department of English in the University of Michigan, which came to him in 1873. He had some two years previously declined an invitation from the same institution to become professor of the German language and literature. In 1873 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester. In 1881 he retired from Rochester to Tarrytown, where he had previously established his residence, and there devoted himself to literary work. In 1892 he accepted a professorship and removed to the new University of Chicago, where he is still holding the chair of poetry and criticism. Prof. Wilkinson has repeatedly traveled abroad. He has also made extensive tours on the American continent, visiting the chief cities of the United States, of Canada, and of the republic of Mexico. Besides contributing largely in both prose and verse to many of the leading periodicals, he has published the following books: "The Dance of Modern Society" (1868); "A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters" (1874). "The Baptist Principle" (1881, new and enlarged edition, 1897); "Webster: An Ode with Notes" (1882), a poem originally delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Vermont, and afterwards in part at the Webster centennial at Marshfield, Mass.; "Poems" (1883); "Preparatory Greek Course in English" (1883); Preparatory Latin Course in English" (1884); "College Greek Course in English" (1885); "Edwin Arnold as Poetizer and as Paganizer" (1885); "College Latin Course in English" (1886); "Classic French Course in English" (1887); "Classic German Course in English" (1888); "The Epic of Saul" (1891), and "The Epic of Paul" (1897). The series of books devoted to foreign literature in English were used for some ten years by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, of which association Prof. Wilkinson was from the first, as he still is, a counsellor. The sales of these books have aggregated nearly half a million copies. "The Dance of Modern Society" has had a large sale and is still in active demand. The two epics have each lately passed to a second edition. The author visited Palestine and the East in the course of their composition. Prof. Wilkinson was for some years an active member of the famous Greek Club, of New York city; the "Pundit" Club in Rochester; the Fortnightly Club, Tarrytown, N. Y., and the Quadrangle Club of Chicago.

LOEB, Jacques, physiologist, was born in Berlin, Germany, April 7, 1859, son of Benedict Loeb. He attended the Aseanisches Gymnasium of his native city, and afterwards the universities of Berlin, Munich and Strassburg. Upon graduation at the Strassburg University he received the degree of M.D. (1884), and was later engaged as assistant in physiology at the University of Wuerzburg (1886–88), and at that of Strassburg (1888–90). Having spent a short time in Naples, Italy, as a student at the local biological station (until 1891), he emigrated to the United States, and first became associate professor in biology at the Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1891–92), and then assistant professor of experimental biology and physiology at the University of Chicago (1892–95). Consecutively he was made associate professor (1895–1900), and professor of physiology, which latter post he now holds. Dr. Loeb has won wide renown by his scientific experiments and publications. His recent work, "Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology" (New York, 1900), has attracted especial attention, even outside of scientific circles. It is an exhaustive study of physiological psychology, made in accordance with the inductive method of scientific investigation. He shows in it by means of a mass of experiments that instinctive and involuntary actions, which were formerly supposed to be directed by half-conscious brain centres or ganglions, are due either to chemical or "tropic" reactions, or both. This is especially true of the "involuntary functions" of the higher animals. It is found, for instance, that a certain chemical solution, of which common salt is an element, causes muscular tissue to contract rhythmically. Testing this on portions of the heart tissue and on detached hearts of certain animals Loeb showed that it would inevitably cause such contractions, or heart beats, and on injecting it into the human blood vessels, he found it had the same effect.

Thus a mass of activities throughout the animal world which have been formerly ascribed to intelligence or to ganglionic supervision are shown to be simple chemical, physical or galvanic reactions, such as are common to all protoplasmic matter. Besides this work and several articles contributed to scientific journals Dr. Loeb has published "Animal Heliotropism" (1890), and "Physiological Morphology" (1891). He was married at Easthampton, Mass., in 1890, to Anne L., daughter of G. H. Leonard, and has two sons, Leonard Benedict and Robert.

WHITMAN, Charles Otis, biologist and educator, was born at Woodstock, Me., Dec. 14, 1842, son of Joseph W. and Marcia (Leonard) Whitman. His earliest American ancestor, John Whitman, came to this country from England before 1638 and settled at Weymouth, Mass. Mr. Whitman was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1868 and in the following year accepted a position as principal of the Westford Academy, where he remained until 1872, when he became master in English at the High School, Boston. Going abroad in 1874, he entered the University of Leipzig, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. In 1879 he was made a fellow of the Johns Hopkins University. In 1880–81 he was professor of zoölogy at the Imperial University of Japan and in 1882 at the Naples zoölogical station. He was an assistant in zoölogy at Harvard University in 1883–85; director of the Allis Lake Laboratory in 1886–89, and professor of zoölogy at Clark University in 1889–92. In 1892 he was appointed professor and head of the department of zoölogy at the University of Chicago and still occupies this chair (1901). Since 1888 he has been director of the marine biological laboratory, Wood's Hall, Mass. The aim of this laboratory, which was incorporated in 1888, at first was to provide a station for summer work in marine zoölogy, but the scope of its work has enlarged until it now includes the chief branches of both animal and plant morphology and physiology. While offering unrivaled facilities for instruction, its dominant purpose is original investigation. Its organization is national and co-operative in character, consisting of a corporation of about four hundred members, representing the leading colleges, universities and schools of the country, a board of trustees and a scientific staff. He is editor of the "Journal of Morphology," which he established in 1887; also of the "Biological Bulletin," and the "Biological Lectures," and is author of "Methods of Research in Microscopical Anatomy and Embryology" (18). The University of Nebraska conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1894. Prof. Whitman is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and foreign member of the Linnaean Society.

LAUGHLIN, James Laurence, educator, was born at Deerfield, O., April 2, 1850, son of Harvey and Mary Minerva (Mills) Laughlin, of Scotch Presbyterian descent. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1873, taking the highest honors in history. From 1873 to 1878 he spent as first assistant in Hopkinson's private classical school in Boston, preparing pupils for Harvard, and while here he published a work on Anglo-Saxon legal procedure. In 1878 he was called to Harvard as instructor in political economy, and in 1883 was made assistant professor. The Finance Club, projected by him, was the first organization of its kind in Harvard. He had a hand in the establishment of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics" and contributed to its pages. He also projected in 1883 the Political Economy Club, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In 1884 Prof. Laughlin brought out an edition of "Mills' Principles of Political Economy," reducing the two volumes of the original to one and adding an equal amount of new matter in the form of bibliographical and biographical notes, a sketch of the history of political economy, and in particular a collection of materials for the economic history of the United States, to illustrate to American students the principles of the science. This book was used as a text-book at Harvard, Yale and other universities, and passed through many editions. In 1885 he published "The Study of Political Economy." The aim of this book was to analyze the qualities of mind brought into play by the study of political economy, and to suggest to students and teachers the best method of work. In 1885 he produced a "History of Bimetallism in the United States." A writer in the "Contemporary Review" said of it: "It is much more than a chronicle of American monetary history, it penetrates to the causes of every successive phenomenon, and thus runs off into general investigations and discussions of almost every question of interest connected with the currency." He became president of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. During 1890–92 he was professor of political economy at Cornell University, where his work was stimulating and effective. Since 1892 he has held the chair of political economy at the University of Chicago. Of late years Prof. Laughlin has occupied himself especially with the study of money and the currency. In 1894–95 he prepared for the government of San Domingo a scheme of monetary reform, which was afterward adopted, and in 1898 he was a member of the monetary commission created by the Indianapolis Monetary Conference. Other published works are: "Gold and Prices Since 1873" (1887); "Elements of Political Economy" (1888); "Indian Silver Currency" (translated from the German of Ellisaetter, 1895); "Facts About Money" (1895), and "Report of the Monetary Commission" (1898). He is the editor of the "Journal of Political Economy," and has been a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "International Review," the "North American Review," the "Popular Science Monthly," "Science," the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," and other journals. In 1873 Harvard University conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. He is a member of the Institute International de Statistique and a corresponding member of the Société d'Etudes Sociales et Politiques.

J. Laurence Laughlin

SALISBURY, Rollin D., geologist and educator, was born at Spring Prairie, Walworth co., Wis., Aug. 17, 1859, son of Daniel and Lucinda (Bryant) Salisbury. After attending the district school until he was sixteen years of age he spent two years at the state normal school, Whitewater, Wis., and in 1877–78 taught in the public schools at Port Washington. Entering Beloit College, he was graduated there Ph.B. in 1881; was an instructor in the academy of that institution until 1883, and from 1884 until 1891 occupied the chair of geology in the college, although he spent 1887–88 in Europe, chiefly in the University of Heidelberg. In 1891 he was professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, and in 1892 he accepted the chair of geography and geology in the University of Chicago, which position he still (1901) holds, becoming dean of the Graduate School of Science there in 1898. In 1883 he was also an assistant to Prof. T. C. Chamberlin in the

of the U. S. geological survey; has retained his connection with this survey until the present time, and in 1890 assumed charge of the surface geology of New Jersey for the geological survey of that state. In 1895 Prof. Salisbury accompanied the Peary auxiliary expedition to North Greenland. In 1884 he received the degree of A.M. from Beloit College. He prepared the annual reports of the New Jersey geological survey for the years 1892 to 1899, and has published a "Physical Geography of New Jersey" (1896); "Geography of Chicago and Its Environs," with W. A. Alden (1899); "The Geography of the Region About Devil's Lake and the Dalles of Wisconsin," with W. W. Atwood (1900), and "The Driftless Area of Southwestern Wisconsin," with T. C. Chamberlin (sixteenth annual report of the U. S. geological survey), beside numerous articles in the "Journal of Geology" in 1892–1900, and occasional contributions to the "American Geologist," "American Journal of Science," and the bulletin of the Geological Society of America.

BUTTS, Anniee E. Bradford, educator, was born at Rome, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1844, daughter of David Knight and Emily (Wilcox) Butts. Her first American ancestor was William Bradford, governor of Connecticut. Josiah Butts, her great great-grandfather, had six sons and seven grandsons in various ranks of the Continental army during the revolutionary war. Her father was a land owner. She attended the Rome and Vernou academies, and was subsequently graduated at Stanwix Seminary in 1867. She became principal of Joliet West Division High School, remaining in that position until 1871. From 1871 to 1877 she was a teacher in Dearborn Seminary, Chicago; from 1881 to 1886 principal of the Fifty-fourth Street School, Chicago, in the latter year becoming principal and owner of Kenwood Institute, which position she now holds. The Kenwood Institute, in 1893, became an affiliated academy of the University of Chicago and in 1901 opened a branch school in Paris. In 1898 she was given the degree of M.A. at Washington College. Miss Butts is a member of the Woman's Club, Chicago; Travel Class, Chicago, of which she was director for nine years, and of the Arche Club. She is still engaged in teaching her favorite branch of study, the history of art, in which she has made a life research, enriched by foreign travel.

Annie Bradford Butts

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Coles co., Ill., Sept. 25, 1843, son of Rev. John and Cecelia Chamberlin. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1866. He then passed two years as principal of the Delavan (Wis.) High School, and while there developed an interest in physical science, which determined his future profession. In 1868–69 he took a post-graduate course in science at the University of Michigan and at its close accepted the chair of natural sciences in the state normal school at Whitewater, Wis., where his ability as an instructor soon brought him into notice. In 1873 he was called to the chair of geology, zoölogy and botany in Beloit College, and was as the same time made assistant geologist of the Wisconsin geological survey. In 1876 he became chief geologist of Wisconsin. After this appointment he suspended his active work at Beloit for three years and devoted his whole time to work upon the geological survey. The publication of the report of this survey, which was begun in 1877, was not completed until 1881, and then included four large volumes, illustrated with many plates. In 1878 he visited Switzerland and made a special study of glaciers in the Alps. In 1881 he was made chief of the glacial division of the U. S. geological survey and with this appointment his connection with Beloit College closed. Under his direction the study of glacial geology received a great impetus throughout the country. During this period he was elected to the chair of geology in the Columbian University, but never entered upon active work there. In 1887 he became president of the University of Wisconsin, retaining his position on the survey. During the five years of his administration the prosperity of the university was unexampled. It was reorganized on the modern university basis and doubled in numbers and in its facilities and efficiency. The instructors were increased by over a score; a splendid science hall was completed and equipped; three new buildings were in the process of construction, and the system of university extension lectures was adopted and put into successful operation. He resigned the presidency in 1892 to accept the head professorship of geology in the University of Chicago. His work as U. S. geologist has taken him over a large part of the country and has made him one of the recognized authorities on the geology of our country and especially upon the glacial period. In 1894 he visited north Greenland as geologist to the Peary auxiliary expedition and made a special study of its glacial phenomena, upon which he has published an extended series of articles. He is the author of "Geology of Wisconsin," and has written many papers on geology, some of which were read before the international congress of geologists; others before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he has been vice-president; the Wisconsin Academy of Science and Arts, of which he was a charter member, and the Geological Society of America, of which he has been president, while many of them have appeared in periodicals and bulletins of the day. In 1882 Prof. Chamberlin received the degree of Ph.D. from both the University of Wisconsin and the University of Michigan. In 1887 Beloit College, the Columbian University and the University of Michigan gave him the degree of LL.D. He is director of the Walker Museum, president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and editor of the "Journal of Geology." In 1867 he was married to Alma Isabel, daughter of James Wilson.

MATHEWS, Shailer, educator, was born in Portland, Me., May 26, 1863, son of Jonathan Bennett and Sophia Lucinda (Shailer) Mathews, and a descendant of James Mathews, who removed from Charlestown, Mass., to Yarmouth in 1639 and in 1664 was a member of the general court. From James the line of descent runs through his son, Thomas; his son, John, who was married to Hannah Sturgis; their son, David, and his wife, Sarah Hedge; their son, Elisha (who was a member of the "Boston tea party"), and his wife, Mercy Whelden; their son, Jonathan, and his wife, Abigail Ingraham, and their son, Elijah, and his wife, Anna Bennett, who were Prof. Mathews' grandparents. Among his maternal ancestors were Gov. Bradford and Stephen Hopkins. Jonathan Bennett Mathews is a merchant in Boston, Mass. The son was graduated at Colby University in 1884 and at Newton Theological Insti-

tution in 1887. In the latter year he was appointed assistant professor of rhetoric and elocution in Colby University, where, in 1889, he became professor of history and political economy. In 1890–91 he studied at the University of Berlin. He was appointed associate professor of New Testament history and interpretation in the University of Chicago in 1894 and was promoted to a full professorship in 1897. He still (1901) occupies this chair, while he has been junior dean of the divinity school since 1899. Prof. Mathews is the author of "Select Mediæval Documents" (1892); "The Social Teaching of Jesus" (1897); "History of New Testament Times in Palestine" (1899); "The French Revolution: a Sketch" (1900), and "Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ," with E. D. Burton (1901). He is a member of the American Historical Association and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. In 1887 he received the degree of A.M. and in 1901 that of D.D. from Colby University. He was married, July 16, 1890, to Mary Philbrick, daughter of Jones Raymond Elden, of Waterville, Me. They have two children, Robert Elden and Helen Mathews.

SHOREY, Paul, educator, was born at Davenport, Scott co., Ia., Aug. 3, 1857, son of Daniel Lewis and Maria Antoinette (Merriam) Shorey. He is descended from Francis Whitmore, his earliest American ancestor, and his wife, Isabel Parke, of Cambridge, Mass., through their son, John, and his wife, Rachel Poulter; their son, John, and his wife, Mary Lane; their daughter, Susannah, and her husband, Benjamin Webber; their daughter, Martha, and her husband, John Hosmer; their daughter, Martha, and her husband, Thompson Bacon; their son, Reuben, and his wife, Sarah Clarke, and their daughter, Nancy, and her husband, John A. Merriam, who were Paul Shorey's grandparents. Thompson Bacon was a soldier in the revolutionary army, and Nathan Reed, another ancestor, was one of Capt. Parker's minute men at Lexington. After finishing the course at the Chicago High School in 1874, Paul entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1878. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar in Chicago, Ill., and began the practice of law with his father in that city. In the following year he went abroad and studied at the University of Leipzig in 1881–82; the University of Bonn in 1882, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1882–83. In 1884 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Munich. Returning to America he became professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College in 1885, and held this position until 1892, when he was called to the chair of Greek language and literature at the University of Chicago, where he is still head of that department. During the year 1901–2 he was professor of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. He is the author of "De Platonis Idearum Doctrina" (1884); "The Idea of Good in Plato's Republic" (1895); "The Odes and Epodes of Horace" (1898), and numerous articles in "The Dial," "The Forum," "Atlantic Monthly," "The Nation," and other periodicals. He is a member of the Literary and Quadrangle clubs of Chicago. Dr. Shorey was married in Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1895, to Emma Large Gilbert.

MacCLINTOCK, William Darnall, educator, was born at Elizaville, Ky., July 28, 1858, son of Alexander and Cornelia (Darnall) MacClintock. His early education was received at Millersburg, Ky., and at the Kentucky Wesleyan College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1878. For two years he taught at Millersburg, and in 1880 began a post-graduate course in the English department of Johns Hopkins University, holding a graduate scholarship in that institution for two years. He was appointed instructor in English in Chautauqua College in 1881, continuing in the work until 1898. He was a student in Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1883–86, and pastor of the Disciples' Church, Richmond, Ky., in 1886–88. In 1889 he became professor of English at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. The latter position he resigned in June, 1891, and in the following year was elected assistant professor of English literature in the University of Chicago, with which institution he has since been connected. In 1894 he was advanced to the position of associate professor in his department, and dean of the Junior Colleges. He was advanced to a full professorship in 1899. Prof. MacClintock was married at Southside, Ky., on July 7, 1886, to Lucia Porter, daughter of J. Franklin and Sarah (Scott) Lander. They have four children.

HENDERSON, Charles Richmond, clergyman and educator, was born at Covington, Ind., Dec. 17, 1848, son of Albert Henderson and Loraine (Richmond) Henderson. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Chicago in 1870 and he subsequently received the degree of A.M. from that college. He prepared for the ministry at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary and afterward received the degree of D.D. from that institution. From 1873 to 1882 he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Terre Haute, Ind.; for the following ten years he had charge of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church at Detroit, Mich., and since 1892 he has held appointments as professor of sociology in the University of Chicago. He was elected president of the National Conference for Charities and Correction in 1898, and holds membership in the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has been or is trustee or director of several institutions and societies, including the Rose Orphan Home, Association of Charities, and the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners. He published works entitled "Introduction to the Study of Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents" in 1893; "Development of Doctrine in the Epistles" (1895); "The Social Spirit in America" (1897), "Social Settlements" and "Social Elements" (1897). He was married at Lafayette, Ind., in 1873, to Ella L. Levering.

TUFTS, James Hayden, educator, was born at Monson, Hampden co., Mass., about 1858, son of Rev. James and Mary Elizabeth (Warren) Tufts. His earliest American ancestors in any line were: Rev. Ralph Wheelock, who emigrated to this country about 1630 and settled at Medbury, Mass., and Deacon Samuel Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., who came over about the same time. The earliest paternal ancestor, John Tufts, emigrated probably from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1728 and settled at West Brookfield, Mass. From him and his wife, Agnes Foote, the line of descent runs through their son, William (who served as a private in the French and Indian war and as first lieutenant in the revolution), and his wife, Margaret Browning, and their son, James (who was graduated at Brown University in 1789 and was pastor of the Congregational Church at Wardsboro, Vt., in 1795–1841), and his wife, Submit Hayden, who were Prof. Tufts' grandparents. His father was graduated at Yale in 1838 and was principal of the Monson Academy,

where the son received his early education. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1884, was instructor in mathematics there in 1885–87, and subsequently entered upon a course of study at Yale University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1889. In the latter year he became instructor in philosophy in the University of Michigan and held this position until he went to Germany in 1891. He spent that and the following year at the universities of Freiburg and Berlin, and in 1892 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the former institution. On his return to America he was appointed assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Chicago, and in 1894 he was advanced to associate professor, which post he still (1901) occupies. Since 1899 he has been dean of the senior colleges. He has published the following works: "Sources and Developments of Kant's Teleology" (1892); "History of Philosophy," translated from the German of Windelband and edited by Prof. Tufts (1893; rev. ed., 1901); "The Individual and His Relation to Society as Reflected in British Ethics" (Part 1, 1898), and a "Text-book on Ethics," with Prof. John Dewey (in press). He contributed articles on æsthetics and the history of philosophy to the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology" (1901), and is a contributor to the "Philosophical Review," "American Journal of Psychology," "Journal of Systematic Theology," and other similar publications. He is a member of the American Psychological Association. On Aug. 5, 1891, he was married to Cynthia Hobart, daughter of Augustus G. Whitaker, of Leverett, Mass. They have two children, Irene and James Warren Tufts.

STAGG, Amos Alonzo, educator, was born at West Orange, N. J., Aug. 16, 1862, son of Amos Lindsley and Eunice (Pierson) Stagg. Though originally English, the ancestors on both sides have been citizens of the United States for several generations. He received his early education in the public schools, was graduated at the Orange High School and later attended the Phillips Exeter Academy. Entering Yale University in 1884, he was graduated there four years later, with the degree of A.B.; immediately renewing his studies, however, he completed a year's post graduate course in 1889 and still later studied for a year in the Yale Divinity School. From 1890 until 1892 he was both a student and special lecturer at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass., teaching the theoretical and practical sides of physical culture and training. This position he resigned to accept the post of associate professor and director of the department of physical culture at the University of Chicago, upon the opening of that institution in 1892, in 1900 becoming professor and still (1901) occupying the chair. He was married, Sept. 10, 1894, to Stella, daughter of Mary A. Robertson, and has one son, Amos Alonzo Stagg.

COQUILLARD, Alexis, pioneer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28, 1795, of French descent. Detroit was at this time but a mere frontier settlement, having no schools of importance, and the early boyhood of young Coquillard was passed among scenes of fortress and garrison life. When about seventeen years of age he arrived at the camp of Gen. Harrison, whose army was in a state of defense at Fort Stephenson, and offered his services as mail carrier. He successfully passed through all the privations and dangers of the first formidable journey, bringing back to the beleaguered information of great importance and afterwards continued in the employ of the Americans during the war. About 1815 he became an Indian trader, dealing with the tribes on the peninsula and the country of St. Joseph river, and soon won such reputation that in a short time after beginning business for himself he was appointed agent for the American Fur Co., established by John Jacob Astor. In 1822 he purchased in connection with Francis Comparet, of Fort Wayne, the extensive agency of the American Fur Co. for all the region of the upper lakes. In 1823 he established a post at the place now occupied by South Bend, Ind., which became known as the Big St. Joseph station, and was the principal centre of all Indian trade in Indiana and Michigan. In the following year he was married at Fort Wayne to Frances C. Comparet, daughter of his partner, and settled with her at this post, being the first permanent white settler and originator of the colony, which subsequently developed into the thriving and beautiful city of South Bend. Previously, in 1820, Pierre F. Navarre, a Frenchman in the employ of the American Fur Co., came here and in this vicinity was married to a squaw of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians; when the latter were removed to their reservation in the West, he followed them, returning to South Bend afterwards. On March 28, 1831, South Bend was laid out by Alexis Coquillard and Lathrop M. Taylor, who also was an Indian trader, and had come to this place next to Coquillard, Sept. 25, 1827. He settled on the St. Joseph river, the whole vicinity being at that time a wilderness, and in November, 1830, purchased, in connection with Coquillard, the quarter section of land, on which the city of South Bend is situated. The first charter election was held Oct. 3, 1835, when the town government was organized. In 1835–36 a charter offering opportunities for the establishment of flouring mills was granted by the legislature, and three years later Coquillard, in connection with two other residents, built the first flouring mill in South Bend, known as the Kankakee mill. He had previously constructed a saw-mill. His superior abilities and activity became a powerful factor in the development of the city's prosperity, and his thorough knowledge of the Indian tribes, which procured him the appellation of Pottawatomie chief, combined with the confidence of the red men in his honor and good faith, frequently induced the government to employ him in adjusting difficulties, and carrying into effect the treaties made with them. He died in South Bend, Ind., Jan. 8, 1855.

DOWNES, John, naval officer, was born at Canton, Norfolk co., Mass., in 1786. He began his career in the navy as a midshipman when sixteen years of age. During the war with Tripoli he served on the frigate New York, distinguishing himself in a boat attack upon Tripolitan feluccas. He was promoted lieutenant in March, 1807, and in the war of 1812 was assigned to the frigate Essex, to serve as executive officer under Capt. Porter during her cruise in the Pacific. A large number of British whaling ships were captured, with about 400 prisoners, and the British loss was $2,500,000. Downes was next placed in command of a sixteen-gun cruiser, Essex Junior, transformed into a cruiser from the captured whale ship Georgiana, and remained in this position until March 28, 1814, when the Essex was captured and Essex Junior converted into a cartel. In 1813 he was made master commandant, and in 1815 was placed in command of the brig Epervier, of the squadron that, under Decatur, operated against Algiers. In this campaign he captured the Algerine frigate Nashouda on June 17, 1815, and on June 19th captured off Cape Palos, in conjunction with three other vessels of the squadron, the Algerine brig-of-war Estido, carrying twenty-two guns and 180 men. After the war he was transferred to Decatur's ship Guerrière. In March, 1817, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He commanded the frigate Macedonia in the Pacific in 1819–21, the Java in the Mediterranean in

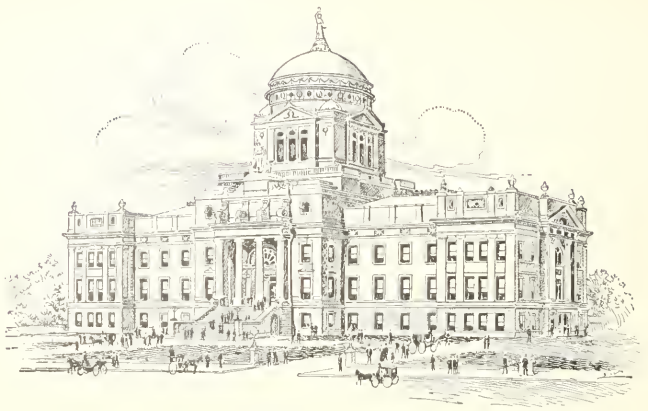
1828–29, and the squadron in the Pacific in 1832–34. On Feb. 6, 1832, he attacked and nearly destroyed Quallah Batoo, on the coast of Sumatra, for an outrage committed on an American vessel. Subsequently he was commandant of the navy yard at Boston, in 1837–42 and in 1850–52. He died in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 11, 1855.

BLAKE, Thatcher, pioneer, was born at Turner, Oxford co., Me., March 16, 1809, son of Thatcher Blake, of Taunton, Mass. On his mother's side he was a direct lineal descendant of Edward Winslow, who came to this country in the Mayflower. He removed with his parents to Foxcroft, Piscataquis co., where his father settled on a farm, the son assisting in the summer season and teaching district school in the winter, until June 1, 1834. He then left home and started for the great West, having no fixed place for location. After wandering from one place to another and trying his fortunes in several adventures he arrived in Galena, in the Rock river country, with a view of engaging in mining. Here he met Germanicus Kent, from Alabama, and they arranged to explore the Rock river valley together. Having stopped and explored the country at various times, they finally camped on the site of the present city of Rockford (August, 1834), of which they were the first white settlers. Here they started a colony, originally called by them Midway, evidently because it is about half way between Chicago and Galena, and took up claims. A month or two later Kent extended an invitation to a number of his Southern friends to join their colony at Midway, which name was abandoned late in 1835 for Rockford, originating from the rock-bottom ford on the river here. Blake selected a claim still known as Blake's Grove, two and one-half miles west of the present city, on the state road. On Nov. 6, 1838, he was married to Mary Jane Goodhue, and this was the first marriage ceremony performed in that county. He resided on his farm where he first settled until 1857, when he removed to the city proper, and has since then been engaged in real estate on his own account.

SALOMON, Haym, financier, was born in Lissa, Prussian Poland, about 1740, and descended from Portuguese-Hebrew stock. While a youth he visited many countries, acquiring various languages and at last came to America a few years before the revolution. He was in New York when the British took possession of the city and with other patriots was arrested and confined in the prison known as the "Provost." He escaped and went to Philadelphia, where he settled as a merchant and banker, and succeeded in accumulating a large fortune. During his residence there he was entrusted with the negotiation of all the war subsidies of France and Holland on his own personal integrity. He was for some time banker for the French government, acting as paymaster-general of the French forces in this country. When Continental money was withdrawn, thereby causing suffering among the poor of Philadelphia, Haym Salomon distributed $2,000 in specie to relieve distress. During the whole struggle for independence he devoted his large means to the use of the American government and loaned to Robert Morris, as the financier of the revolution, about $600,000 in specie. At his death $400,000 of this amount had not been returned. Funds were also given, when necessity required, to Jefferson, Wilson, Ross, Duane, Reed, Mercer, Arthur Lee, Joseph Jones, Harrison, Randolph and others. He loaned money to the agents or ministers of several foreign states when their own sources of supply were cut off; among others to the minister from Spain to the United States and to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French ambassador, as well as to the two consuls-general, Marbois and De La F[illegible], both of whom were subsequently ministers of N[illegible] I. Of these three distinguished statesmen he was a confidential friend. His descendants have petitioned the government for reimbursement and their claims have on several occasions been favorably reported upon by committees of congress, but so far without result. Haym Salomon was married to Rachel Frank, daughter of Moses B. Frank of London. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1785.

ANDREWS, Joseph, engraver, was born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 17, 1806. He early showed an inclination for art, and at the age of fifteen went to Boston, where he was apprenticed to Abel Bowen, a wood engraver of that city, and was instructed in copper plate engraving by Hoagland. Two years later he engaged in the engraving and printing business at Lancaster, Mass., together with his brother, a printer. In 1829 he executed his first engraving on steel from Alvan Fischer's painting, entitled "The Wicked Flee Where No Man Pursueth," and also small plates for book publishers. He went to London in 1835, and studied for about nine months with Joseph Goodyear, under whose guidance he executed the plate of "Annette de l'Arbre" after W. E. West, and then proceeded with his instructor to Paris, where he engraved the head of Benjamin Franklin after a painting by Duplessis. He made another journey through Europe in 1840–42, and during his stay in France executed six plates of portraits for the Galerie Historique de Versailles, published under the auspices of Louis Philippe. Thence he proceeded to Florence, Italy, where he commenced his plate of the Duke of Urbino, after Titian, which he finished upon returning to America. The most important of his productions is a historical engraving after Peter Frederick Rothermel's painting "Plymouth Rock, 1620," on which he worked during 1855–69. His other works include: George Washington, from the original painting by Stuart; Oliver Wolcott, after Trumbull; John Quincy Adams; Zachary Taylor; Jared Sparks, after Stuart; Amos Lawrence, after Harding, and Abbott Lawrence, after Healy, engraved in conjunction with Thomas Kelly; James Graham, after Healy; Charles Sprague; Thomas Dowse, after M. Wight; "Passing the Ford," after Alvan Fischer; "The Panther Scene," after G. L. Brown; "Swapping Horses," after W. S. Mount; "Parson Wells and His Wife"; "Christian and Her Children in the Valley of Death," after Daniel Huntington; "The Witch of Endor," after Allston, and "The Pilgrim's Progress," after Billings. He died in Boston, Mass., May 7, 1873.

WHITESIDE, Jenkin, senator, was born at Lancaster, Pa., in 1782. He removed to Tennessee, where he became prominent in the practice of realty law, which he made a specialty, and acquired an extensive property in the course of his career. He was elected to represent Tennessee in the U. S. senate, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Sen. Daniel Smith, and he continued to hold his seat in the upper house of the national legislature from May 26, 1809, to Sept. 1, 1811, when he resigned to renew the practice of his profession. His uncouth exterior and rugged manners were emblematic of the vigorous workings of his mind. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1822.



EDGERTON, Sidney, first territorial governor of Montana (1864–66), was born at Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1818, youngest son of Amos and Zerviah (Graham) Edgerton. Richard Edgerton, first of the family in this country, was a resident of Saybrook, Conn., as early as 1655, and was one of the founders of Norwich. Through his mother he was descended from both George and William Phelps, early proprietors of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., and was related to many revolutionary soldiers. His father, also a native of West Simsbury, was a teacher of exceptional ability, and died in the year of his son, Sidney's, birth. At the age of eight Sidney Edgerton began to earn his own living. He paid for tuition at a district school by the labor of his hands, and later attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. After teaching for a year at Lockport, N. Y., he returned to the seminary and was an instructor there until 1844, when he removed to Akron, O., and began the study of law. He was principal of an academy at Tallmadge, O., in the following winter, and then studied for a year in the Cincinnati Law School. Returning to Akron, he formed a partnership with Oliver C. Lewis, but soon became a member of the firm of Humphrey, Upson & Edgerton, and continued in active practice until 1859. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the Free-soil party, and in 1852 was elected prosecuting attorney of Summit county, Idaho, formerly a part of Washington territory. He was a member of the convention which formed the Republican party in 1856. In 1858 and in 1860 he was elected to congress from the 18th Ohio district. In 1865 congress organized the Idaho territory, and Mr. Edgerton, having been appointed its chief-justice, settled in Bannack. In January, 1864, he went to Washington to secure a division of the territory, and on the formation of Montana territory, May 26th, was appointed governor. The first legislature convened at Bannack, Dec. 18th. In his message he recommended a memorial to congress protesting against the burdens imposed by the mining laws of Idaho, still in force, and against the proposed imposition of a seigniorage tax on the products of placer mining, practically the only ones worked in the territory at that time. The extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in the territory was advised, and the cause of education was commended. His position was a difficult one to fill, for many in the territory had renounced allegiance to the United States. Political resentment in the legislature finally assumed such a form that in 1867 the name of Edgerton county was changed to that of Lewis and Clarke. During his administration many special franchises were granted and many corporations chartered. In the autumn of 1865 he returned to the East, partly to obtain money for the territory, to the running expenses of which he had contributed out of his own pocket. He resigned his position the following year, and during his absence Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, who was secretary of the territory, served as acting governor. Akron again became his place of residence. He was married at Tallmadge, Ohio, in May, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Alpha and Luey (Foster) Wright, and had nine children. A son, Col. Wright Prescott Edgerton, was professor of mathematics at West Point. Gov. Edgerton died at Akron, O., July 19, 1900.

SMITH, Green Clay, soldier and second territorial governor of Montana (1866–69), was born at Richmond, Madison co., Ky., July 2, 1832, second son of John Speed and Eliza Lewis (Clay) Smith. His father (b. July 31, 1792; d. June 6, 1854), was a native of Jessamine county, Ky., and a lawyer and planter. He was a skilled Indian fighter; served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was his aid-de-camp at the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1819 he was elected to the legislature of Kentucky; was elected to the national congress as a Democrat in 1821, serving one term, and he was again elected to the state legislature in 1827, becoming speaker of the house. He was appointed by Pres. Jackson U. S. district attorney for Kentucky, and was superintendent of public works for several years. His wife was a daughter of Gen. Green Clay, a distinguished soldier in the war of 1812, after whom the son was named. At the age of fifteen the son went as a volunteer to Mexico in the war of 1846, serving as second lieutenant in company H, 1st Kentucky cavalry volunteers. Returning home he attended Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was graduated there in 1849 and in the law department of the same in 1852. He practiced his profession for a number of years in Covington, Ky., and also served in the Kentucky legislature. In the civil war he was mustered into service April 4, 1862, as colonel of the 4th Ken-

tucky cavalry volunteers, with which he served some time. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, June, 1862, for services rendered. He was in many engagements, wounded at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862, and publicly complimented in orders from Gen. Rosecrans for his defeat of Gen. Forest at Rutherford creek, Tenn. He resigned his commission in the army to take a seat in congress in December, 1863, to which position he had been elected while in the field. He was elected for a second term, and served almost to its conclusion, but resigned to accept the office of governor of Montana offered him by Pres. Johnson. Here he remained nearly three years, assisting largely in the organization of the territory and promoting its prosperity. In the spring of 1868 the Indians under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse were subdued and scattered. He resigned, in 1869, to enter the ministry of the Baptist church in Washington city, D. C., where he remained until his death. He was promoted to brevet major-general for meritorious service, and in 1876 was the candidate of the prohibition party for president of the United States. He was married to Lena, daughter of James K. Duke, of Scott county, Ky., nephew of Chief-Justice John Marshall. He died in Washington, June 30, 1895.

ASHLEY, James Mitchell, third territorial governor of Montana (1869–70), was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 24, 1822, son of John Clinton and Mary Ann (Kirkpatrick) Ashley. His first American ancestor was Capt. John Ashley, of London, England, whose name appears in the Virginia charter of 1707. His grandfather, Benjamin Ashley, and his father (1869–70), were itinerant ministers, and followers of Alexander Campbell. At the age of fourteen James Ashley ran away from home and became cabin boy, and later clerk on an Ohio river steamer. After wandering in various states he finally settled at Portsmouth, O., there learned the printer's trade and commenced the publication of the "Democrat," but in 1851 removed to Toledo, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he participated in the first Republican convention of Wood county. In 1858 he was elected a representative to congress from the Toledo district, and served until 1868. He soon became a prominent figure in the Republican ranks, acting with the most radical abolitionists, many of whom he had long known. During the first session of congress, after Mr. Lincoln became president, he introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which met with no support, and was finally replaced by another bill, the joint work of Mr. Ashley and Hon. Lot M. Morrill, which was finally passed, April 11, 1862. It appropriated $1,000,000 with which to compensate the owners for their slaves, being supported by Ashley and his friends as the precursor of emancipation. He also introduced a bill for the organization of the territory of Arizona, and aided in securing a law prohibiting slavery in the territories. On Dec. 14, 1863, he introduced the first proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, but on June 15, 1864, this proposition was defeated in the house. On a reconsideration he succeeded in converting twenty-four border state and northern Democrats, and secured the passage of the measure. He began the movement to impeach Pres. Johnson, Jan. 7, 1867, by charging him with "usurpation of power and violation of law, by corruptly using the appointing and the pardoning and the veto power," and on March 7, 1867, he introduced the resolution for the impeachment of Pres. Johnson, and a constitutional amendment proposing the election of president by direct vote of the people, on May 29, 1868. In 1869 he was appointed territorial governor of Montana territory, which, with Arizona and Idaho, he had organized and named while chairman of the committee on territories, but he remained only about a year on account of a difference with Pres. Grant. Mr. Ashley had consecrated his life to the cause of a race from whom he could not expect any reward save the gratitude and appreciation which he received. The colored people did everything in their power to honor him while living, and perpetuate his memory when dead, making a souvenir volume of his addresses. He retired from public life in 1870, with depleted finances, but, observing that a railroad extending north from Toledo across the peninsula of Michigan, would furnish an outlet for about 300 miles of country then wholly without such facilities, he purchased valuable terminals at Toledo entirely on credit and proceeded to build the road north to Lake Michigan; there, with his oldest son J. M. Ashley, Jr., he constructed a fleet of train-carrying ferryboats, operating them to and from Gladstone, Wis. This made the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan one of the important lines between the northwest and the Ohio river. Gov. Ashley was married, in 1851, to Emma J. Smith, of Portsmouth, O., and had three sons, James M., Henry W. and Charles S., and one daughter, Mary, wife of Edward Ringold Hewitt, of New York city. He died Sept. 16, 1896.

POTTS, Benjamin F., fourth territorial governor of Montana (1870–83), was born in Carroll county, O., Jan. 29, 1836. He attended the public schools until he was seventeen, was employed as a dry-goods clerk for one year, and studied at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in 1854–55. Lack of money obliging him to return to Ohio, he taught school, and, though but twenty years of age, took an active part in the stirring political campaign of 1856. In 1857 he entered the law office of Col. E. R. Eckley at Carrollton, O.; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and immediately began to practice his profession. Upon the fall of Fort Sumter he raised a company of volunteers for the 32d Ohio infantry, was made captain and entered active service in West Virginia, being present at the battles of Greenbrier and Cheat mountain. In 1862 his regiment fought under Gen. Milroy at McDowell and Franklin, and under Gen. Fremont at Cross Keys and Port Republic. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 32d regiment, Dec. 2, 1862, became colonel Dec. 25th. He participated in the Vicksburg campaign; was in Gen. Sherman's Meridian [illegible]

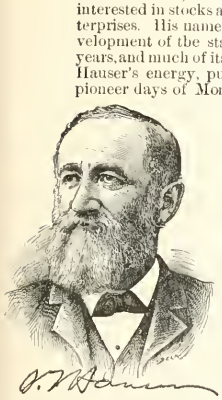
tion and his march to the sea, fighting at Big Shanty, Kennesard, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy station. Gens. Blair and Smith in their official reports complimented him for his gallantry at Atlanta. During Sherman's march through the Carolinas he took part in the capture of Orangeburg and Columbia, and his brigade was the first to enter Fayetteville. Upon his retirement from service in 1866 he returned to the practice of law in Ohio, and was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1869. In 1870 Gen. Grant appointed him territorial governor of Montana, which office he held for thirteen years. During his incumbency the war with the Sioux Indians occurred, beginning in 1876, when they massacred Gen. Custer and his entire command on the Little Big Horn river (June 25th) and were finally overtaken and defeated by Gen. Miles in January, 1877. At the end of his term as governor he was elected a member of the Montana legislature. He died at his home in Helena, Mont., June 17, 1887.

CROSBY, John Schuyler, soldier, fifth territorial governor of Montana (1882–83), was born in Albany county, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1839, son of Clarkson Floyd and Angelica (Schuyler) Crosby, and grandson of William Bedloe Crosby, a philanthropist and millionaire of New York city, whose wife was Harriett Clarkson. Ebenezer Crosby, his great-grandfather, a native of Braintree, Mass., was surgeon to Washington's guards during the revolution, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Later he became professor of obstetrics at Columbia College. John Schuyler Crosby is a great-grandson of Col. Stephen J. Schuyler, of the Albany company, 6th regiment, New York militia, and a descendant of Philip Pietersen Schuyler, first mayor of Albany. In addition he is a great-grandson of Dr. Matthias Burnet Miller, surgeon of Col. David Sutherland's regiment, New York state militia, and member of the provincial congress of New York, and great-great-grandson on the paternal side of William Floyd, colonel of the 1st regiment Suffolk county (N. Y.), militia in 1775, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Schuyler Crosby was educated at the University of the City of New York, but was not graduated, leaving the institution to begin an extended tour, covering several years, during which he visited South America, China, the East Indies and Pacific islands; subsequently accompanying an exploring party from Santiago, Chili, to Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic coast. Having had some preliminary training with the New York state militia he entered the regular army when the civil war began, commissioned second lieutenant of the 1st artillery. After serving in the army of the Potomac under McClellan, he was in 1862 transferred to the department of the Gulf under Banks, and after the Teche campaign was brevetted captain for gallantry on the field. Later he was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Banks and Canby, and was Sheridan's personal aid-de-camp for five years. For bravery at Sabine cross-roads and Pleasant hill, he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel. During the occupation of Mexico by the French, he served under Sheridan on the Rio Grande, and for several years after the war was adjutant-general on Sheridan's staff, and with Custer during the Indian campaigns in 1867–69. He resigned from the army on Jan. 1, 1871. In 1876 he was appointed consul to Florence, Italy, by Pres. Grant, and while in office received a letter of thanks from the king and the decoration of the crown of Italy, for personally securing the arrest of a band of criminals in Tuscany. Pres. Arthur appointed him territorial governor of Montana in 1882, and he was influential in preventing Yellowstone park from passing into the control of a cattle syndicate. He occupied the gubernatorial chair until 1883. In November, 1883, he became first assistant postmaster-general under Pres. Arthur, and continued in office until March, 1886, when he returned to New York city, where from 1889 to 1891 he served as school commissioner. His travels since that time have been extensive. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, and of various clubs of New York city and Washington. The museum of the Naval Academy at Annapolis contains a number of valuable relics from the crusier Kearsarge, presented by Col. Crosby. These were obtained while he was on a yachting trip in the West Indies, during which he visited the Caiman islands. They include the bell and the bronze tablet commemorative of the action between the Kearsarge and the Confederate ship Alabama. Col. Crosby was married at the Van Rensselaer Manor House, Albany, N. Y., June 16, 1863, to Harriett, daughter of Gen. Stephen and Harriett (Bayard) Van Rensselaer. They have one son and one daughter.

CARPENTER, Benjamin Platt, sixth territorial governor of Montana (1884–85), was born at Stanford, Dutchess co., N. Y., May 14, 1837, son of Morgan and Maria (Bockée) Carpenter. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Bockée and great-granddaughter of Maj. Epanatus Platt, of Huntington, Long Island. His ancestors on his father's side were natives of Connecticut. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1857, and having begun the study of law while an under-gradnate was admitted to the bar in 1858, in that same year being elected district-attorney of Dutchess county. In 1864 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for the 12th district of New York. He was a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1867–68; was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention in 1872; was elected state senator for the 11th district in 1875; was a delegate to three Republican national conventions: at Chicago in 1868, Philadelphia in 1872, and at Chicago in 1884. From 1876 until 1883 he was judge of Dutchess county. Continuing active in politics, he was chairman of the Republican state committee of New York in 1881, and was nominated for lieutenant-governor in 1882, but was defeated by 195,000 Democratic majority. In December, 1883, he was appointed governor of Montana, and served as such until July 1885. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Montana, and also was one of the commissioners to prepare political, civil and penal codes and a code of procedure for the new state. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Helena ever since he left the governor's chair. Ex Gov. Carpenter was married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1860, to Esther, daughter of Stephen Thorne; they have had two daughters and a son.

HAUSER, Samuel Thomas, seventh territorial governor of Montana (1885–87), was born at Falmouth, Pendleton co., Ky., Oct. 10, 1833, son of Samuel Thomas and Mary Ann (Kernett) Hauser. He was educated at schools in his native state. He removed to Missouri in 1854, and was engaged as a civil engineer on the Missouri Pacific railway and Northern Pacific railway. In 1862 he went up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, and prospected the upper Columbia waters, returning to Bannack mines in the fall. In the following year he explored the Lewis and Clarke route down the Yellowstone. In connection with N. P. Langford, in 1865, Mr. Hauser opened a bank in Virginia City, Mont., and also in that year erected the first furnaces that were operated in the territory. In 1866 he organized the first National Bank of Helena and the St. Louis Mining Co., now known as the Hope Mining Co., at Phil-

lipsburg. He built the first silver mill in Montana, and organized the first national banks of Missoula, Butte and Benton. He constructed the branches of the Northern Pacific in Montana, now known as the Northern Pacific and Montana railroads. He also organized the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Co., and is its president. He is actively interested in stocks and mining and various other enterprises. His name has been identified with the development of the state during the past twenty five years, and much of its present prosperity is due to Gov. Hauser's energy, push and enterprise. During the pioneer days of Montana he had many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes, when the outlaw element terrorized the state. This condition of affairs led to the organization of a vigilance committee (1863–64), of which he was a prominent member, and he took an active part in seeing that justice was meted to the outlaws. He was a Democrat, and has always been actively interested in politics. In 1885 Pres. Cleveland appointed him governor of Montana, in which capacity he served for two years. Since retiring from office he has devoted himself to the management of his extensive business, spending much of his time in New York city. He was married, in 1871, to Ellen F., daughter of Dr. Bernard Farrar, of St. Louis, Mo., and has one son.



LESLIE, Preston Hopkins, eighth territorial governor of Montana (1887–89), was born in Wayne (now Clinton) county, Ky., March 2, 1819, second son of Vachel and Sally (Hopkins) Leslie, natives of Kentucky. He traces his lineage back on his father's side to Welsh settlers in North Carolina; on his mother's, to Scotch settlers of Georgia; and among his ancestors are several who fought in the war for independence. Until he was sixteen years of age Preston Hopkins remained at home helping his father in farm work and in driving a stage. Three years more of his life were spent in working for a farmer near Louisville, Ky. In 1838 Mr. Leslie began the study of law in the office of Judge Rice Maxey, and in October, 1840, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced in his native county until the spring of 1841, when he removed to Monroe county, and took at once so active a part in politics that in 1842 he was elected county attorney. After serving for two years he was elected to the legislature; in 1846 was a candidate for the state senate, but was defeated by one vote; in 1850 was again elected to the legislature and in the following year entered the state senate. From 1852 until 1859 Mr. Leslie was engaged in farming and practicing law. He was offered a nomination for congress, also for judge of the supreme court of Kentucky; but declined both positions. He was a Whig until the rise of Know-nothingism, in 1854, and then became a Democrat. In 1859 he removed to Glasgow, Barren co., Ky. Previous to the civil war he was a strong Union man, but when the conflict began, and until it ended, supported the Confederate cause. In 1867 he was again elected to the state senate, and during the second term was elected speaker. A vacancy occurring in the office of lieutenant-governor and governor, he by virtue of office became chief magistrate of the commonwealth, and was inaugurated Feb. 13, 1871. In May he was nominated for governor, and was elected by a majority of over 39,000 votes over four competitors. His chief opponent was Justice John M. Harlan, now associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was inaugurated Sept. 5, 1871, and served for four years, his administration being highly successful, though the difficult task of suppressing the Kuklux Klan and other lawless bands fell to him. Returning to Glasgow he practiced until July, 1881, when there occurred a vacancy in the office of circuit judge, and he was appointed to fill it. In September of that year he was elected by the people to succeed himself, and in 1886 was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by four votes. In September, 1886, Pres. Cleveland appointed him governor of Montana; on Feb. 8, 1887, he took the oath of office, and on April 13, 1889, left the executive chair. Having brought his family to Montana, on resigning the governorship he settled at Helena and resumed law practice. In March, 1894, Pres. Cleveland appointed him U. S. district attorney for Montana, and he served for four years, with the ability that had always characterized him as an official. He is still (1900) active in the affairs of life, retaining the full vigor of his physical and intellectual capacities. Gov. Leslie united with the Baptist church in 1838, has ever been in active connection with it, and frequently has been honored by his brethren with high official positions. He was married, Nov. 11, 1841, to a native of Monroe county, Louisa, daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (Bedford) Black. Her father was a relative of the great jurist, Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania; her mother's ancestors were Virginians. They had a family of seven children, all of whom lived to maturity. Mrs. Leslie died Aug. 9, 1858, and on Nov. 17, 1859, he was married to Mrs. Mary Kuykendall, a native of Boone county, Mo. Three children were the issue of this marriage.

WHITE, Benjamin Franklin, ninth territorial governor of Montana (1889), was born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 3, 1838, son of Benjamin and Caroline (Stockbridge) White. His father was a cotton manufacturer, and a descendant of William White, one of the Mayflower pilgrims in 1620. His mother was a member of another old Massachusetts family, founded by John Stockbridge, who, with his wife, Annie, and son, Charles, came from England in 1635, in the ship Blessing. Benjamin F. White attended Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., and when but eighteen years of age went to sea, as most boys of his locality did in those days. He sailed from New York city for China in a merchant ship, and afterwards made the voyage by way of Cape Horn to California. Quitting sea life in 1862, he engaged in business there, but removed in 1866 to Idaho, then a new territory, and was identified with its interests for ten years. He served as clerk of the U. S. district court in 1868–69, and as county recorder of Oneida county for about a year, holding both offices at the same time, and also being vice-president of the First National Bank of Caldwell. In 1876 Mr. White removed to Montana, where he at once took a prominent part in public affairs, was twice elected to the territorial legislature, was mayor of Dillon for two terms, was appointed governor of Montana by Pres. Harrison in March, 1889, and served as such until the admission of the state into the Union, Nov. 8, 1889. Since 1886 he has been [illegible]

dent of the First National Bank of Dillon, one of the strong banking houses of the Northwest, and he is frequently called to serve on local boards. Mr. White was married, in 1880, to Elizabeth, daughter of Emrys Davis.

TOOLE, Joseph Kemp, first and fourth state governor of Montana (1889–93; 1901–), was born at Savannah, Mo., May 12, 1851, son of Edwin and Lucinda S. (Porter) Toole. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Porter, served in the revolutionary army, and his father was a lawyer and district attorney of Andrew and Buchanan counties, Mo., for twenty-five years. He was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and at the Western Military Institute, New Castle, Ky. (1867–69). Removing to Helena, Mont., he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and practiced his profession for a number of years in partnership with his brother, Warren Toole. In 1898, with his brother and Thomas C. Bach, ex-justice of the supreme court, he formed the firm of Toole, Bach & Toole. His first public office was that of district attorney of Lewis and Clarke county (1872), to which he was re-elected without opposition in 1874. He served in the territorial legislature (1879), of which he was president, and he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1884. He was a delegate from his territory to the 49th and 50th congresses. He was a strong advocate for the admission of Montana into the Union, and his speech on that subject during the closing hours of congress was of remarkable force and eloquence. He was a delegate to the second constitutional convention (1889), called to formulate and adopt a constitution for the state of Montana, which had been admitted to the Union during his last congressional term, and he took an active part in its deliberations, rendering great assistance by his practical legal knowledge. He was nominated and elected the first state governor as a Democrat; the first state legislature met Nov. 23, 1889. His first term was one of great political antagonism, due to the veto of corporation measures. In 1900 he was again elected governor of his state, receiving a plurality of votes over both opponents and the highest vote cast for any candidate on the state ticket and was inaugurated on the first Monday of January, 1901. Gov. Toole has served as a member of the board of trustees of the Helena Public Library, president of the state board of arid land grant commissioners of Montana and president of the Children's Home Society. He was married in Washington, D. C., May 6, 1890, to Lilly, daughter of the late Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and has two sons, Edwin Warren and Joseph Porter Toole. Gov. Toole is a man of the plain people and of kindly and gentle nature.

RICKARDS, John Ezra, second governor of Montana (1893–97), was born at Delaware City, Del., July 23, 1848, son of David Townsend and Mary (Wellington) Rickards, whose ancestors settled in Delaware in early colonial times. His great grandfathers, on both sides of the house, were officers in the revolutionary army. After attending a public school and the academy at Middletown, Del., he engaged in business and in 1870 removed to Colorado. In 1878 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and from there to Butte City, Mont., in 1882. His counsel was sought on public affairs; he was elected alderman of the city in 1885, and was elected to the territorial legislature in 1887, representing Silver Bow county in the upper house. The constitutional convention of 1889 contained twelve members from Silver Bow county and none was more influential in the proceedings by which the great territory gained admission to the sisterhood of states. By this time Mr. Rickards' name was well known throughout Montana, and it appeared on the first state Republican ticket, the office to which he had been nominated being that of lieutenant-governor. The largest vote ever given to any candidate on the Republican ticket in Montana was cast for him. He had no sooner taken his seat than a dispute over the returns in precinct 34 of Silver Bow county was referred to the legislature for settlement and resulted in a contest, which dismembered that body. But for his firmness, final action in the senate might have been postponed indefinitely. Though violently opposed, he as presiding officer ruled that members present, but not voting, could not be regarded as absentees, and a similar ruling was made by Speaker Reed in congress a few weeks later. His ability as a legislator and his personal popularity made him the Republican candidate for governor in 1892 and he was elected, his plurality being 537. During his term of office the present state code was adopted, and the anti-gambling act was passed. The failure of the legislature to elect a U. S. senator in 1893 threw the responsibility of appointment upon Gov. Rickards, who selected Lee Mantle, and that to the great satisfaction of the people. On leaving the chair, he returned to business life, but in 1900 received another public appointment, that of supervisor of the 12th census for Montana. Mr. Rickards was married at Newark, Del., July 5, 1876, to Lizzie M., daughter of Benjamin Wilson, and by her had three sons. Mrs. Rickards died in San Francisco in 1881, and he was married again, June 18, 1883, to Mrs. Eliza A. Boucher, daughter of Thomas B. Ellis, of Pembroke, Ontario.

SMITH, Robert Burns, third governor of Montana (1897–1901), was born in Hickman county, Ky., Dec. 29, 1854, son of DeWitt Clinton and Eliza Booker (Hughs) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Eli Smith, a native of Catskill, N. Y., removed to Kentucky on attaining his majority, was married to Nancy Gregory, of Jefferson county, and subsequently settled in Graves county. His maternal grandfather, Louis Hughs, was one of the first Americans who joined the French settlers of Gallipolis, O., where he remained but a short time, removing thence to Kentucky. Robert B. Smith, after attending public schools and the academy at Milburne, Ky., taught in his native state for two years, and in Missouri for two years more, being principal of the classical academy during the last year (1876–77), at Charleston. In May, 1877, having already begun the study of law, he entered the office of Col. Edward Crossland, Mayfield, Ky.; in October was admitted to the bar, and during the spring of 1878 removed to Blandville, Ky. There he remained in practice until 1881, when he removed to Charleston, Mo., but a year later settled at Dillon, Mont., which was his place of residence for seven years. Mr. Smith was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Montana, held in 1884. In October, 1885, he was appointed U. S. attorney for the territory by Pres. Cleveland, and held the office until March 4, 1889, when he resigned and removed to Helena, of which he was city attorney in 1890–91. He was an unsuccessful candidate of the People's party for congress in 1894, but was elected governor of Montana, on the Fusion ticket, in 1896, his majority being 21,685. As an administrator he was both conservative and progressive. He advised against the sale of any portion of the public land grant, but

recommended renting lands to settlers, said rental to be collected annually in lieu of property taxes. Deprecating the prevailing tendency to alter or amend laws, he advised leaving laws in the codes where they were not too conflicting or erroneous. As one step toward retrenchment in public expenses he suggested that the legislature provide for a capitol building to be erected at a cost not to exceed $300,000, instead of one to cost $1,000,000, as provided for by the previous legislative assembly. He urged the placing of the control and regulation of railroad traffic and passenger travel in the state in the hands of a commission of three state officials, that a graduated inheritance tax be imposed, and that taxes be imposed upon the gross receipts, less losses by fire or death, of insurance companies doing business in the state. In a message of Feb. 13, 1899, he suggested that in case certain measures recommended by him for the increase of the state's revenue could not be enacted into laws, a law be passed taxing incomes in excess of $1,000 a certain per cent., say one-half of one per cent. His most important veto was that of house bill No. 132, which attempted to reverse a decision of the supreme court of Montana sustaining certain stockholders in a state corporation who had resisted an attempt to compel them to accept stock in a foreign corporation in lieu of that held by them originally. The bill, in Gov. Smith's opinion, violated the state constitution, which forbids the formation of trusts or pools, and the constitution of the United States, which forbids the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. During his incumbency an arid land commission was organized; the state university buildings (at Missoula) were erected, and the institution was opened; the Agricultural College, the Normal School, and the Deaf and Dumb School were completed and opened, and a new penitentiary (at Deer Lodge) was completed. While he was in the chair the Spanish-American war occurred, and through the efficient management of the adjutant-general Montana was the first state to respond to Pres. McKinley's call for troops, furnishing a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, 1,366 men in all, instead of 524 as called for by the quota. On the expiration of his term of office he settled at Butte. Mr. Smith has been engaged as an attorney in much prominent litigation, and in December, 1897, appeared before the U. S. supreme court in the important case of Fitzgerald *vs.* Clark. The first regiment to volunteer for the Spanish-American war was organized and mustered in by him. He was married at Mayfield, Ky., April 9, 1878, to Kate, daughter of Col. Edward Crossland. They have a daughter and a son.

STURGEON, Daniel, senator, was born in Adams county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1789. He attended Jefferson College, studied medicine in Fayette county, and began the practice of that profession in 1813. In 1818 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, where he served three terms; in 1825 he was chosen a member of the state senate, acting as speaker of that body for three years prior to his retirement, and in 1830 was appointed auditor general for Pennsylvania, which office he held for six years. During 1838–39 he served as state treasurer, and by refusing Gov. Ritner's warrant for the payment of troops, put an effective stop to the "buckshot war" then raging. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, serving in that body from March 4, 1839, to March 3, 1851. He was termed "the silent senator," having been known to make only one speech, and that merely a reiteration of a remark made in committee: "Any senator who says anything that would tend to the disruption of the Union is a black-hearted villain." Notwithstanding his obscurity in regard to debate, he was recognized as a hard working member of the senate, and served on several important committees. In 1853 he was appointed by Pres. Polk as treasurer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and held this position with honor until 1858. He died at Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa., July 2, 1878.

ELLIS, Thomas Cargill Warner, jurist, was born at Covington, St. Tammany parish, La., Nov. 26, 1836, son of Ezekiel Parke and Tabitha Emily (Warner) Ellis, and brother of Ezekiel John Ellis. He began his education in his native place, and completed his preparation for college at the T. F. Jones Academy at Clinton, La., whither his father had removed in 1845. He was graduated at Centenary College, Louisiana, with class honors in 1855, and after reading law in his father's office and at the law department of the Louisiana University, was admitted to the bar in 1858. He began practice at Amite City, La., where, in November, 1859, he was also elected district attorney, holding the office until after the outbreak of the civil war. During the period of hostilities he served in the Confederate army, having attained the rank of captain at the final surrender. He then returned home to resume his profession, forming later a partnership with his brother, E. John Ellis, and speedily became a leader at the bar. He figured in many notable cases during the next few years. In November, 1865, he was elected to the state senate, and although the youngest member of that body, was appointed on several important committees. The passage of the reconstruction measures in 1867 placed the control of public affairs in the hands of negroes and adventurers, who outnumbered the intelligent voters of the state. In the ten years' struggle against these intolerable conditions, Mr. Ellis took an active part both as a member of important committees and as a writer in the public press. He was the author of a petition to congress and of an appeal to the people of the Union, which was adopted by the Louisiana state convention in 1876. Meantime he was a director of the New Orleans "Democrat" and became its associate editor with Col. Robert Tyler. In 1874 he was tendered and declined the Democratic nomination for congress from the 6th district. In 1877 he removed to New Orleans, where he continued in active practice until his appointment to the bench of the civil district court in July, 1888, he is now (1901) serving on his second term in this position. During his first term he was active in the campaign against the Louisiana state lottery, and was a member of the state anti lottery executive committee. In 1891 he was a member at large of the state constitutional commission. On the death of Prof. Henry E. Miller, Judge Ellis was elected, in March, 1899, to succeed him as professor of constitutional law, admiralty, and of jurisdiction and practice of the U. S. courts in the law department of Tulane University, New Orleans, La. In addition to numerous able articles on public questions Judge Ellis is preparing a memoir of his brother, E. J. Ellis, to be published with his works and speeches. He was married, Oct. 15, 1857, to Martha Virginia, daughter of Judge William R. Hamilton, of Clarke county, Ala., who died in 1891, leaving three sons and three daughters. His sons are: Dr. John H. Ellis, of Kentwood; Dr. T. C. W. Ellis, of Newellton, and R. S. Ellis, attorney of Amite C[illegible]

HEMPHILL, Ashton Erastus, legislator and political leader, was born at Acworth, Sullivan co., N. H., Sept. 17, 1849, son of Freeland and Lydia (McKeen) Hemphill. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish, and his mother's family was concerned in the settling of Londonderry, one of the strongest foundation stones of the commonwealth of New Hampshire. His early life was that of the average farmer's son; hard and healthful work, and attendance at a district school in the winter time, leaving but little time for recreation. Encouraged by his parents in his desire to obtain a thorough education, he attended the high school in Acworth, and later that in Walpole. In April, 1871, he removed to Holyoke, Mass., for the purpose of learning the drug business, and was in the employ of George L. Brown & Co. and Dr. Lyman M. Tuttle until the autumn of 1873, when he went to Boston. For two years he was connected with the drug houses of C. E. Tappan & Co. and F. M. Loring & Co., and during that period became a student in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1876. Returning to Holyoke, he was employed in the drug stores of Dr. L. M. Tuttle, Preston & Gridley and E. W. Gridley until 1882, when he changed his occupation for that of the storage warehouse business, and is now owner and manager of a large building devoted to that purpose. He is also a stockholder in several important corporations. Mr. Hemphill was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Holyoke in 1881, 1885 and 1898, serving the first year as a member of the committee on printing; in 1885 as chairman of that committee, and as a member of the committee on public health, from which came the pharmacy law of 1885, and in 1898 as a member of the committees on mercantile affairs and the liquor law. He was secretary or chairman of the Republican city committee of Holyoke much of the time from 1880 to 1892; was secretary of the Harrison and Morton Club in 1888, and a member of the Republican state committee in 1890, 1891 and 1892, serving in the latter year as chairman of the sub-committee on naturalization and as a member of the press committee. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the McKinley and Hobart Club of Holyoke in 1896. Mr. Hemphill was chairman of the board of registrars of voters in 1884–96; has been a member of the local board of civil service examiners since 1889, and its secretary since 1891, and is especially active in Young Men's Christian Association matters, having been chairman of the "star course" committee of the Holyoke Young Men's Christian Association since 1895. He was a charter member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and is a member of that body and of the Home Market Club of Boston. He is also a member of the Bay State Club of Holyoke, a social organization, of which he has been president and secretary. He is one of the most popular men in Holyoke.

Ashton E. Hemphill

FARNAM, Henry Walcott, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6, 1853, youngest son of Henry and Ann Sophia (Whitman) Farnam. He was graduated at Yale in 1874, spent a year in graduate study in New Haven, and three years in German universities, among them Strassburg, where he received the degree of R.P.D. in 1878. In 1878 he was appointed tutor, in 1880 university professor of political economy, and in 1881 professor of political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School and a member of its governing board, and still fills the chair. In 1892 Prof. Farnam became one of the editors of the "Yale Review" and chairman of its board, the duties of which have occupied some part of his time ever since. The first civil service board in the state of Connecticut was established in New Haven in January, 1898, and he was appointed a member and president of the board. Much of the labor of organizing the work devolved upon him, and in another line additional duties have been performed since 1887 as a member and clerk of the state commission of sculpture. His literary efforts have mainly related to economic subjects, published in various periodicals. Prof. Farnam was married in New Haven, June 26, 1890, to Elizabeth U., daughter of William L. and Louise (Upham) Kingsley, and granddaughter of Prof. James Luce Kingsley, of Yale.

HOFFMAN, (David) Murray, jurist, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1791, second son of Martin and Beulah (Murray) Hoffman. The first American ancestor was Herman Hoffman, who was born at Revel, on the gulf of Finland, and the line of descent runs through his son, Martinus; his son, Nicholas; his son, Martinus, and his son, Nicholas, who was the father of Martin Hoffman. His mother was a sister of the grammarian, Lindley Murray. He was named David Murray Hoffman, but dropped the David early in life. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1809; was admitted to the bar; practiced as a lawyer in New York city for some years, and was assistant vice-chancellor in 1839–43. He was also judge of the superior court in New York city, 1853–61, inclusive. He was an active and prominent member of the Episcopal church, and wrote several volumes on its laws and ritual. He published "Office and Duties of Masters in Chancery, N. Y." (1824), which was commended by Chancellor Kent in these terms: "I have looked them [the MSS.] over, and communicated to Mr. B. my high opinion of the accuracy, utility, credit and value of the work"; "Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery" (1840, 3 vols.; 2d ed., 1843); "New York Vice-Chancery Reports, 1839–40" (1841); "Treatise on the Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1850); "A Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York. By Pacificator" (1850); "Provisional Remedies of the [New York] Code of Procedure" (1862); "Treatise Upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New York" (1862; 2 vols.); "Digest of the Statutes and Decisions Relating to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York" (1866); "Digest of the Charters, Statutes and Ordinances of and Relating to the Corporation of the City of New York" (1866; 2 vols.); "Ecclesiastical Law of the State of New York" (1868); "Ritual Law of the Church: With Its Application to Communion and Baptismal Offices" (1872); "Law and Practice as to References and Powers and Duties of Referees" (1875). He was married to Frances, daughter of Jonathan Burrall, cashier of the Bank of America, major in the revolutionary army and member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Hoffman died in 1833, and he was then married to Mary Murray Ogden, April 18, 1837. His son, Col. Wickham Hoffman, was U. S. minister to Denmark in 1883–85. Judge Hoffman died at Flushing, Long Island, May 7, 1878.

HOFFMAN, Ogden, lawyer, was born in New York city, May 3, 1793, son of Josiah Ogden and Mary (Colden) Hoffman, cousin of Murray Hoffman, the jurist and legal writer, and a half-brother of Charles

Fenno Hoffman, the founder of the "Knickerbocker Magazine." Being designed for the law, he pursued a classical course at Columbia College, and was graduated in 1812; but he desired to enter the navy, and his father reluctantly gave his consent. On Dec. 31, 1814, he procured the appointment of midshipman, and serving on board the President, under Capt. Decatur, was taken prisoner with him in 1815. After his release he again served under this gallant commander in the war with the Barbary States. He resigned from the navy in 1816, Capt. Decatur commending the courage and presence of mind he had often displayed, but regretting that he should prefer to exchange "an honorable profession for that of a lawyer." He immediately took up the study of law with his father, completing it under a lawyer of Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., whose partner he became upon his admission to the bar of that place. In 1823 he was appointed district attorney of Orange county; was elected as a Democrat to the state assembly in 1825, and in 1826, upon the adjournment of the state legislature, removed to New York city to become the law partner of Hugh Maxwell, then district attorney. Taking exception to the bank measures of Pres. Jackson, Mr. Hoffman joined the Whig party, and in 1828 was the successful candidate of that party for the state legislature, where, as a member of the judiciary committee, he suggested various improvements of practice and procedure. He became the successor of Mr. Maxwell as district attorney in 1829, and held the office with credit for six years. He was elected to congress in 1836, and served through the 25th and 26th congresses on the committee on foreign affairs. In 1841, at the conclusion of his second term, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. district attorney for New York; served until 1845, when he resigned, and in 1853 was elected attorney-general of the state of New York, serving two years. In the "History of the Bench and Bar of New York" it is said of him: "He has been styled the Erskine of the American bar. He was probably the most consummate criminal lawyer that America has produced. He was polished, suave and courteous, and never resorted to bullying or browbeating witnesses, or to any other professional tricks. . . . Besides the criminal cases he was engaged in, he also had a large civil practice. He was among the lawyers employed in the Parish will contest, and made his last forensic effort in this suit." One of his sons was the U. S. district judge of California from the time of its admission to the Union until 1891. He died in New York city, May 1, 1856.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, statesman and jurist, was born in Sullivan county, Ind., May 30, 1836, son of Thomas B. and Katherine Springer. His parents removed to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1848, where he attended the district schools, and in 1854 entered Illinois College. While in the junior class the faculty insisted upon his expunging certain parts of his oration for an approaching exhibition, because he sustained the position of Sen. Douglas, in regard to the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill. His name being omitted from the programme, he published an exposé, giving precedents from previous orations, where sentiments on the other side of the question had been warmly encouraged, and circulated this article indiscriminately in the audience, which resulted in his dismissal. Thirty-two years later Illinois College completely vindicated Mr. Springer by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He then entered the Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind., and after his graduation, in 1858, became the publisher of a Democratic newspaper at Lincoln, Ill., during the famous Lincoln-Douglas campaign. He afterwards became associate editor of the "Illinois State Register" at Springfield, and was engaged upon newspaper work there for five years. In the meantime he studied law, and having been admitted to the bar in 1861 began the practice of his profession in Springfield. In 1868 he went to Europe with his family, and during his two years' absence he devoted special attention to the study of political economy and the practical workings of tariff laws. In 1872 he was elected to the Illinois legislature, and became a member of the judiciary committee, and also took a prominent part in the affairs of the house. In 1874 Mr. Springer was elected to congress, and was re-elected to nine succeeding congresses, serving in all for twenty years. He made the tariff question a paramount issue, especially the tariff upon wool. He frequently occupied the speaker's chair. He was a member of the sub committee of the committee on foreign affairs that investigated the Emma mine affair, resulting in the recall of Minister Schenck from England, because his name was used to promote in England a speculative scheme concerning an American mine of that name. He was chairman of the sub committee to investigate the Venezuelan claims, and his report upon this investigation in 1876 caused the name of Mr. Orth, the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, to be withdrawn from the ticket. In recognition of Mr. Springer's services in exposing these claims, the government of Venezuela conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of Liberty, the highest honor which that nation has ever conferred upon a foreigner. When Gen. Grant's friends were urging his renomination for a third term Mr. Springer introduced a resolution opposing the election of any person to the presidency for the third time, which was adopted by a vote of 232 to 18. In the 45th congress Mr. Springer was a member of the celebrated Potter committee, which investigated the frauds of the presidential election of 1876, and a member of the sub-committee that visited Florida in June, 1878. He also investigated the consular offices of the United States, and exposed the loose practices in appropriating fees that should have been returned to the treasury. He reported articles of impeachment against George F. Seward, late consul general to Shanghai, and then minister plenipotentiary to China. Mr. Springer was chairman of the committee which investigated and exposed the star route frauds, and also the conduct of Republican managers in the Cincinnati election of October, 1880. He was also chairman of the committee on territories, and was the author of the Springer bill organizing the territory of Oklahoma, and creating a judicial system for Indian territory, and a bill admitting Washington, Montana, and North and South Dakota as states into the Union. In the 52d congress he was chairman of the ways and means committee, and in the 53d congress, which expired March 4, 1895, Mr. Springer was chairman of the committee on banking and currency. A book containing his tariff speeches was published in 1892, and throughout his congressional life he was a frequent contributor to the leading magazines upon questions pertaining to the tariff. At the close of his congressional career, in March, 1895, he was appointed by the U. S. court for the northern district of the Indian territory, and chief justice of the court of appeals of the territory. His term of office expired [illegible]

ber, 1899. He now resides in Washington, D. C. He was married, Dec. 15, 1859, to Rebecca, daughter of Calvin W. Ruter, a Methodist clergyman of Indiana. Mrs. Springer was born in Indianapolis, Nov. 8, 1832, and has contributed many verses to magazines and periodicals of the day. She has published four novels: "Beechwood" (1873); "Self" (1881); "Leon" and "Intra Muros" (1899), and a volume of poems, "Songs by the Sea" (1890). She is the mother of one son, Ruter W. Springer, who is a chaplain in the U. S. army, now in the Philippine islands.

WEITZEL, Godfrey, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1835, son of Louis and Susan Weitzel, natives of Bavaria. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1855, was promoted to the engineer corps, and assisted in the construction and repairs of the fortifications guarding the approaches to New Orleans, La. In 1859 he was assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy. In the spring of 1861 he was attached to the engineer company then on duty at Washington, which was ordered to Fort Pickens, Fla., barely in time to prevent its seizure by the Confederates. In October, 1861, he became chief engineer on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Mitchel, fortifying Cincinnati, O., and in December he took command of a company of sappers and miners in the defences of Washington city. He was subsequently appointed chief engineer in Gen. Butler's expedition to New Orleans, and after the cap-

ture of the city he was made its mayor and military commander. He was commissioned brigadier-general U. S. volunteers in August, 1862; commanded the forces in the Lafourche campaign of 1862, and was brevetted major for his gallantry in the battle of Thibodeaux. In command of a division, he was engaged in two assaults on Port Hudson, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service. Joining in the operations before Richmond, he was chief engineer of the army of the James, being engaged at Swift's creek, the actions near Drury's bluff, and in constructing the defenses of Bermuda Hundred, James river and Deep bottom. In August, 1864, he was brevetted major-general U. S. volunteers; commanded the 18th army corps, and was brevetted colonel in the U. S. army for gallantry at Fort Harrison. At the head of the 25th army corps, he was second in command of the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., taking charge upon his return of all the troops north of the Appomattox during the final operations against Richmond, of which city he took possession on April 3, 1865. On the termination of hostilities he was awarded two more brevets, those of brigadier- and major-general in the regular army, and placed in command of the Rio Grande district, Texas. Being mustered out of the volunteer service, March 1, 1866, he resumed his proper corps duties, which were varied and important, requiring much engineering skill, particularly the construction of the ship canal around the falls of the Ohio, and that around the Sault Sainte Marie. He became major of engineers in 1866, and lieutenant-colonel in 1882, being from that date in charge of improvements in and near Philadelphia, also chairman of the commission advisory to the board of harbor commissioners. Gen. Weitzel was married to a daughter of George Bogen, of Cincinnati. He died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1884.

VENABLE, Abraham B., congressman, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1760. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1780; settled as a planter in his native county, and from 1791 to 1799 was a representative in congress from Virginia, and was a U. S. senator from 1803 to 1804. He was a friend of Thomas Jefferson, by whom he was appointed president of the Bank of Virginia. He perished in the conflagration of the theatre at Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1811.

VENABLE, Abraham Woodson, congressman, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Oct. 17, 1799, nephew of Sen. A. B. Venable. His father and six uncles were revolutionary soldiers. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1816; entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1819, studying medicine in the meantime. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1821. He was a presidential elector in 1832, 1836 and 1860, and a representative in congress from North Carolina from 1847 to 1853. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Oxford, N. C., Feb. 24, 1876.

WATMOUGH John Goddard, soldier and congressman, was born in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 6, 1793, son of James H. and Anna (Carmick) Watmough. His earliest American ancestor was Daniel Coxe (1702–99). His grandfather, Edmund Watmough, was a captain in the American Rangers during the French wars of 1750 and 1760. John G. Watmough was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Princeton College. He enlisted in the army Sept. 22, 1813, as a third lieutenant in the 2d artillery, known as Townsend's; was promoted second lieutenant April 19, 1814; served in the Niagara campaign, and was under Capt. Alexander J. Williams at Fort Erie, where he was brevetted first lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1814, for action which incurred severe wounds. He received in his body three musket-balls, the last of which was not extracted until 1835. He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Gaines at New Orleans, and in the Creek nation, in 1814 and 1815, resigning his commission in 1816. He was elected a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1831, where he remained four years, during the whole of which period his wounds were open and constantly gave him pain. Retiring from congress, he became high sheriff of Philadelphia city and county in 1835, and held the office until 1838, in 1841 becoming surveyor of that port. He was married to Ellen, daughter of Judge John D. and Mary (Footman) Coxe, of Philadelphia, Pa. During the latter part of his life he lived in retirement, and he died in Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1861.

WATMOUGH, James Horatio, naval officer, was born at Whitemarsh, Montgomery co., Pa., July 30, 1822, son of John Goddard and Ellen (Coxe) Watmough. He entered the navy as acting midshipman, Nov. 24, 1843, and was formally appointed Dec. 12, 1844, and attached to the sloop Portsmouth, of the Pacific squadron, until 1848. He engaged in most of the California operations during the Mexican war, including the bombardment of Guaymas; was on board the brig Perry, cruising along the coast of Africa (1849–51), and the frigate Constitution, on the same duty (1852–55). During 1857–58 he was attached to the steamer Michigan, cruising on the Great lakes, and to the sloop Saratoga, in the Gulf of

Mexico, 1859–60, engaging in the capture of two Spanish steamers. He was stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1861–63, and on board the Niagara, detached for special service, 1863–64. During 1864–65 he was fleet paymaster of the south Atlantic blockading squadron, participating in most of the operations of the fleet; in the seven days' operations on Stone river, and on James' and John's islands, before the evacuation of Charleston, S. C. After the war he served as general inspector, and later as paymaster-general, being honorably retired July 30, 1884. He is a member of the Aztec Club; Order of the Loyal Legion; Society of the War of 1812, and Union Club of New York city. He was married in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1848, to Emmeline, daugher of George Sheaff.

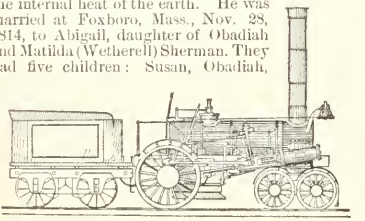
WATMOUGH, Pendleton Gaines, naval officer, was born at Whitemarsh, Pa., May 3, 1828, son of John Goddard and Ellen (Coxe) Watmough. He was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and entered the navy in 1841. He was attached to the Brazil, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific stations, and took part in the occupation of California. Completing his naval course, he was graduated in 1848; later served in the Mediterranean sea, the Pacific ocean, and along the coast of China, receiving the praise of Capt. Andrew Foote, for his gallantry at the capture of the barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1856, and resigned in 1858. Volunteering for the civil war, he was reappointed in 1861; planted a battery at Perryville, Md., covering transportation; took command of a steamer on Chesapeake bay, preventing the cutting off of communications, and, under Adm. Dupont, commanded the Crrlew in the capture of Port Royal. In the following year he had charge of the Potomska, participating in the taking of Fernandina and occupation of the Southern inland waters. He was on the Kansas in 1863, participating in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and cooperated on the James river with the movement against Richmond. In Jnly, 1865, he resigned as lieutenant-commander, and four years later became collector of customs in Cleveland, O., serving through Pres. Grant's administration, until 1877. In 1878 he was made vice-president and general manager of the Gardner Glue Co., London, England, retaining the connection until 1884, and is now (1901) in the Philadelphia prothonotary office. He was married in Cleveland, O., Sept. 8, 1861, to Minnie M., daughter of George B. Merwin.

GENIN, John Nicholas, merchant, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1819, a grandson of John Nicholas Genin, who came from France in 1780 as commissariat clerk under Gen. Rochambeau, and nephew of Thomas Hedges Genin, who early settled in Ohio and wrote the "Napolead." The subject of this sketch was a hatter in New York city, commencing business there in 1841. His numerous and extravagant eccentricities attracted much attention and provided him with an immense amount of free advertising. At the time of Louis Kossuth's visit to this country Genin utilized some "dead stock" in the shape of felt hats, which he named after the Hungarian patriot and made fashionable. He bought for $225 the first seat sold for Jenny Lind's first concert in this country. He was the author of a volume entitled, "History of the Hat from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time" (1847). It contained one thousand drawings of different styles of headgear. He died in New York city, April 30, 1878.

BOYDEN, Seth, inventor, was born at Foxboro, Norfolk co., Mass., Nov. 17, 1788, son of Seth and Susan (Atherton) Boyden. His paternal grandfather, Seth Boyden, a "minute-man" of the revolution, and a captive on the prison ship Jersey, was descended in the fourth generation from Thomas Boyden, an Englishman, who emigrated to America in 1637. His grandfather, Uriah Atherton, Jr., made cartridges and ammunition for the Continental army in that part of Stoughton, now Sharon, Mass. The inventor was brought up on a farm, receiving scant education, and learned no trade, although he occasionally worked in an iron foundry; yet his natural mechanical skill was such that he skillfully repaired watches when only fifteen years of age. In 1815 he removed to Newark, N. J., and engaged in the manufacture of silver-plated articles for harnesses and carriages. In 1818 a piece of glazed leather was shown him, and he soon discovered an improved process of manufacturing this finish. In the same year, his factory being destroyed by fire, he built a shop for the manufacture of "patent" leather, which was the first in America. He began by drying the varnish in the air; but in 1820 he made an oven for this purpose, large enough to hold sixteen skins, which enabled him to finish about seven a week. At first he sold but little of his product, but in 1822 his sales amounted to $4,500, and from that year, when he enlarged his factory, the sales steadily increased, amounting in 1828 to about $21,500. In 1831 he sold his entire business to a Brooklyn firm, making no provision to secure to himself the benefit of his discovery; and thirty years afterward, when his genius and generosity were recognized, he replied "I introduced patent leather; but it should be remembered that there was nothing generous or liberal in its introduction, as I served myself first, and when its novelty had ceased and I had other objects in view, it was the natural course to leave it." On July 4, 1826, he discovered a process for making malleable castings, which he patented March 9, 1831, and from 1831 to 1838 he was engaged in their manufacture, selling the business in the latter year to a large Boston corporation for $25,000. Oct. 31, 1832, a patent was granted to him for "applying the power of steam to machinery," and in 1837 he built two locomotives called the "Orange" and the "Essex" for the Morris and Essex railroad, which were the first built in the state of New Jersey. He also built an engine called the "Cometa" for the Cardenas railroad in Cuba, where he went with it in 1841. His most important improvement in this line was the attachment of the driving rod directly to the wheel. He also invented the "link motion," which enables the engineer to reverse with greater facility, the "cut-off," regulating the amount of steam injected into the cylinder at full pressure, and the duplex valve gear. He continued to manufacture locomotives until 1848. He discovered a process of separating zinc from its ores in that year, and obtained a patent March 13, 1849, which subsequently was sold to a syndicate. Among his other inventions are a machine for making wrought iron nails (patent dated Dec. 28, 1810); machine for making brads and tiles and for cutting and heading tacks (1813); a machine for splitting leather (prior to 1815); pad nails, bands and harness fittings (patent date[d] April 10, 1824); improvement in fuel for manufacturing coal-gas (patent dated April 6, 1831), and an improvement in machinery for forming hat bodies, in which his right was contested, but the validity of his patent was fully established by the courts. When age and infirmities incapacitated him for the activities of business he turned his attention to the improvement of [illegible] the table; a variety of strawberry [illegible]

Seth Boyden

size and flavor, still bears his name. Though his bodily powers failed his mind never grew old, and he still carried on his experiments in an old forge near his house. Just before he died he remarked that he had enough undeveloped ideas under consideration to occupy two lifetimes. His natural skill was remarkable. He made with his own hands a telescope and microscope of great power, a rifle with a peculiar and ingenious lock, an air-gun, a watch case, several engravings on steel, and various electrical apparatus. Never seeking pecuniary aid, he was an exceptional example of sturdy, independent effort. He acquired a knowledge of optics, chemistry, metallurgy, astronomy, electricity, geology, botany, natural philosophy, and published discourses on electricity and the internal heat of the earth. He was married at Foxboro, Mass., Nov. 28, 1814, to Abigail, daughter of Obadiah and Matilda (Wetherell) Sherman. They had five children: Susan, Obadiah,



Matilda, George and Seth. He died near Newark, N. J., March 31, 1870, and on May 13, 1890, a bronze statue was erected to his memory in a public park of that city.

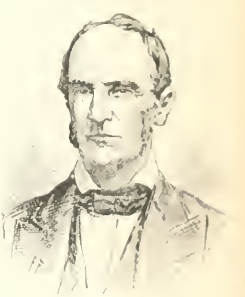
BOYDEN, Uriah Atherton, engineer and inventor, was born at Foxboro, Norfolk co., Mass., Feb. 17, 1804, son of Seth and Susan (Atherton) Boyden. After receiving his early education in the country schools, he assisted his father in farming and blacksmithing, until he joined his eldest brother, Seth, at Newark, N. J., in 1825. Returning to Massachusetts, he was engaged under James Hayward on the first survey for the Boston and Providence railroad, which was his first work in an engineering capacity. He was employed at the dry dock in the Charlestown navy yard, under Col. L. Baldwin, and subsequently at Lowell, in the construction of the Suffolk, Tremont and Lawrence mills, and the Boston and Lowell railroad. In 1833 he opened an office in Boston, where he continued in the engineering profession and in scientific investigations until his death. During 1836–38 the Nashua and Lowell railroad was built under his direction. His attention was directed toward the study of hydraulics, which he thoroughly mastered, and as the engineer of the Amoskeag Co. he established extensive hydraulic works at Manchester, N. H., an undertaking which occupied several years. In 1844 he designed an improved Fourneyron turbine water-wheel for the mills of the Appleton Co. at Lowell, Mass., which utilized 95 per cent. of the power expended, and gained fully 20 per cent. over the style then existing. The original turbine was invented by Fourneyron, of France, in 1833; but the improved form, known as the Boyden turbine, is much used in the United States. Many years previous to his death Mr. Boyden had retired from the active practice of his profession, and devoted himself entirely to scientific investigations and experiments in light, electricity, magnetism, meteorology, chemistry and metallurgy. With apparatus of his own design, giving very exact results, he made an elaborate series of tests to determine the velocity of sounds traveling through the conduit pipes of the Charlestown and Chelsea water-works. He was a man of hard, common sense, discriminating judgment, sagacity and foresight, possessing the peculiar practical wisdom that molds the means into results. Mr. Boyden gave considerable sums of money for the encouragement of study in the direction of mathematics and physics. In 1874 he deposited $1,000 with the Franklin Institute, to be awarded to any resident of North America who should determine by experiment whether light and other physical rays are transmitted with the same velocity. He established the Soldiers' Memorial Building at Foxboro, and to the Boyden Library of that town (which was so named in his honor) he donated $1,000 as a productive fund for the annual purchase of books. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1879.

McCALL, John Augustine, insurance president, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 2, 1849, son of John and Katherine (McCormick) McCall, of Scotch Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Albany, and later entered the Commercial College, where he was graduated in 1865. He at once took a position as book-keeper in the Albany assorting house for state currency. In 1867 he became book-keeper in the Albany agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and continued in that capacity for three years, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the actuarial branch in the insurance department of the state, then under the supervision of George W. Miller. Two years later he was placed in charge of the statistical work of the department, and in the following November (1872) he was appointed examiner of companies. In 1876 he was made deputy superintendent, being reappointed in 1877, and again in 1880. During the next two or three years Mr. McCall laid the foundation for his great reputation and future career. He performed extraordinary service in his investigation of certain life and fire companies then doing business, exposing their false returns and dishonest management. As a direct result of his work, eighteen life insurance companies in New York state and fifteen in other states were declared insolvent, and were prohibited from continuing business. In some instances he developed startling frauds, and the officers of the American Popular, Security and Continental Life Insurance companies were indicted and found guilty of perjury. On April 16, 1883, Grover Cleveland, as governor of New York, appointed him superintendent of the insurance department. The appointment was made at the request of prominent business interests of the state, irrespective of party lines and entirely independent of any political influence. The appointment was universally approved, and was unanimously confirmed by the senate without reference to a committee. Mr McCall continued to be superintendent of the department until Dec. 26, 1885, when he tendered his resignation to Gov. Hill, and immediately accepted the position of comptroller of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York City. Here he still further distinguished himself, and when, in February, 1892, Pres. William H. Beers, of the New York Life Insurance Co., resigned, the trustees unanimously elected Mr. McCall to fill his place. This position he still holds. His administration of the affairs of this company has sustained the reputation he gained in his service as clerk, examiner, deputy and superintendent of the insurance department of New York state. The New York Life Insurance Co. was organized in 1845, and after fifty-six years of business, during which it has paid to its members over $320,000,000, it has assets exceeding $262,000,000, and the insurance in force amounts to $1,200,000,000. Besides the handsome white marble edifice for its home offices in New York city, it owns large fire-proof buildings in Paris, France; London, England; Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Under Mr McCall's leadership, the company has become distinguished not only as one of the dozen greatest financial cor-

porations in the world, but as a leader in all matters of reform in life insurance, particularly in the simplification and perfection of the life insurance contract. Soon after his election the company issued a policy which contained no restrictions whatever as to occupation, residence, travel, habits of life or manner of death, and under his administration the business has steadily, year after year, exceeded that of any other life insurance company in the world. It can be truly said of Mr. McCall that, first and last, he has done more than any one man since Elizur Wright to reform the methods and practice of American life insurance. He is, perhaps, to-day the most prominent and distinguished figure in the life insurance world, and one of the most prominent figures in the financial world. He was married at Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1870, to Mary Ignatius, daughter of John Horan, of that city. He has seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

HOFFMAN, Michael, congressman, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1787. His father was born in Germany; his mother, a native of this country, was of Protestant Irish descent. After receiving a preliminary education, he took up the study of medicine in 1807, and three years later obtained his degree; but in 1811 he decided to adopt the law as his profession, and was admitted to the bar after two years' study. He at once commenced his practice at Herkimer, and soon formed the law partnership of Hackley & Hoffman, achieving a high reputation by his earnest, zealous and confident advocacy of all the cases he conducted. About 1820 he removed to Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y., where he formed a partnership with a former college mate, a Mr. Barton; but in a short time he returned to his practice at Herkimer, and in 1823 was appointed district attorney. Mr. Hoffman held this office until he took his seat in congress, 1825, and so ably that ten years later he was appointed to the same position. His election to congress was followed by three re-elections, the complete term of his service dating from Dec. 5, 1825, to March, 1833, and part of this time (1830–33) he was also first judge of Herkimer county. He devoted himself assiduously to the work assigned him; he favored the election of Pres. Jackson in 1828, and upheld his administration, even to the approval of the nullification message of 1833. During Mr. Hoffman's last term in congress he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and was known among his friends as "Admiral," a title which clung to him through life. Mr. Hoffman's positive utterance of opinions in debate brought upon him a challenge from Sen. Poindexter, of Mississippi; but he sensibly declined to meet it. On retirement from congress he was appointed a canal commissioner for the state of New York; served until 1835, and wrote several able reports. He was appointed by the president, in 1836, register of the land office for Saginaw, Mich., and remained there until 1837, when he returned to Herkimer. He represented this county in the state assembly in 1841, 1842 and 1844. In 1845 Pres. Polk, with whom Mr. Hoffman was personally acquainted, appointed him naval officer of the city of New York, an office he held until his death. In 1846 he served as delegate to the constitutional convention. He was a powerful and effective debater, originating and carrying through important financial reforms, and a man of high and unselfish character. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1848.

PEARSON, Richmond Mumford, jurist, was born in Rowan county, N. C., June 28, 1805, son of Richmond Pearson, a planter, and grandson of Richmond Pearson. His mother, the daughter of an ex-officer of the British navy, was married twice before she was nineteen, and Col. Pearson was her second husband. His grandfather, Richmond Pearson, a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., removed in his youth to North Carolina, became a lieutenant in the revolutionary army, and was commander of a company at Cowan's ford when Gen. William Lee Davidson was killed. Richmond Mumford was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1823 with the highest honors, read law in the office of Joseph Henderson, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and began practice at Salisbury. In 1829–32 he was a representative from Rowan county in the lower house of the assembly; in 1835 was a candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1836 he was elected a judge of the superior court and in 1848 a judge of the supreme court, William H. Battle being one of his competitors. In 1844 Judge Gaston, of the supreme court, died, and, before the vacancy was filled, the two associate judges sent a certificate of opinion to the superior court. Judge Pearson thereupon ruled that no action by the supreme court was judicial or valid unless three judges were on the bench. This action was finally reversed, Chief Justice Ruffin holding that upon the death of one of the judges of the supreme court the two survivors have full power and authority to hold the court and exercise all its functions. In 1858 he was appointed the successor of Chief-Justice Nash, deceased. During the civil war many sought to be discharged from alleged illegal detention in the army by habeas corpus, and Judge Pearson held that the writ was not suspended by the emergency of the times. In 1865 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of representative to the state constitutional convention, but the same year under the new constitution was re-elected judge of the supreme court, and by his associates Battle and Reade was again appointed chief-justice. In 1868 the supreme court was reorganized and he was elected chief justice by the people, both political parties having made him their candidate. In 1870, Gen. Holden having declared martial law in several counties, where the Kuklux movement was rife, many leading men were imprisoned by military authority—the state militia, under George W. Kirk. Judge Pearson issued a writ of habeas corpus, but the military, supported by Gen. Holden, refused obedience, and after hearing argument (ex parte Moore, 64 N. C., 802), he decided that he could not enforce the efficacy of the writ against the will of the governor without danger of civil war, and declared the "judiciary exhausted." His course, though approved by his associates on the bench, was generally condemned by the people as partizan and unworthy of one in his position. The feeling was kept down largely by the lawyers who had been his students at his home, Richmond hill, Yadkin co., which became his place of residence in 1847. For nearly forty years he had a law school at that place and about 1,000 young men were trained by him, all of whom held him in the highest esteem. In December the legislature impeached Gen. Holden "for high crimes and misdemeanors," and Judge Pearson presided at the trial. His opinions were marked by clearness and precision, backed frequently by homely but forcible terms of expression. After Chief Justice Ruffin he was probably the most able judge who ever sat on the state bench. He was Ruffin's equal at the common bar and his superior as an original thinker. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina in 1853. [illegible]



son was twice married: first, in 1832, to , daughter of U. S. Sen. John Williams, of Tennessee, and niece of U. S. Sen. Hugh L. White, Whig candidate for the presidency in 1836. By her he had ten children. Their son, Richmond Pearson (b. Jan. 26, 1852), a graduate of Princeton, was U. S. consul at Verviers and Liege, Belgium (1874–77), and was a member of the 54th congress. He was married second, to Mrs. Mary Bynum, widow of Gen. John Gray Bynum and daughter of Charles McDowell, of Morganton. There was no issue by this marriage. Judge Pearson died at Winston, N. C., Jan. 5, 1878, while on his way to Raleigh to attend the January term of the supreme court.

CHEATHAM, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1820, eldest son of Leonard Pope and Elizabeth (Robertson) Cheatham. His great-grandfather was Gen. James Robertson, founder of Nashville, and known as the "Father of Tennessee." When the call was issued for volunteers for the Mexican war he raised company E, 1st Tennessee infantry (known as "the bloody 1st"), of which he was captain. He distinguished himself at Molino del Rey, Cerro Gordo, and at the storming of Monterey, where he was the first man over the fortifications. At the end of his twelve months' service he raised the 3d Tennessee infantry, was elected its colonel and served until the close of the war, being for some time in command of his brigade. In 1849 he went to the gold fields of California, but in 1853 returned to Tennessee, and until the war was engaged in farming. He also served for several years as major-general of the state militia. He was at first bitterly opposed to secession, but followed his state and was among the first to volunteer in its defense. He was appointed brigadier-general of the state troops, May 9, 1861, and of the Confederate States army, July 9, and was promoted major-general March 12, 1862. Being assigned to the army of Tennessee, he took a prominent, often decisive, part in its every battle to the end of the war. He distinguished himself at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone river, Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, Kenesaw mountain, Dalton and many others, and throughout the Atlanta campaign, surrendering with Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greenville, N. C. His division was known throughout the South as one that never failed when called upon for duty. It drove the stubborn Thomas at Chickamauga; checked the furious Federal onslaughts at Perryville and Stone river; held Grant's lines in check at Shiloh, and drove him from the field at Belmont. Gen. Cheatham was the idol of his men, who loved him as few commanders have been loved. His success was largely due to the confidence he inspired, and he never commanded a movement he was not willing to lead in person. Yet he brooked no familiarity or disobedience, and ever maintained a perfect discipline. His dash as a commander won him the name of the "Ney of the Confederacy." The war over, he returned to Nashville and did more towards reconciling his people to existing conditions and stopping of sectional feeling than any man in the state. In 1866 he was married to Anna Bell, daughter of A. B. Robertson, a prominent Nashville merchant. Retiring from public life, he removed to a farm fifty miles south of Nashville. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Nashville by Pres Cleveland, and served until his death, Sept. 4, 1886.

B F Cheatham

ZANE, Ebenezer, pioneer, was born in Berkeley county, Va., Oct. 7, 1747, of German or Danish descent. He made the first permanent establishment on the Ohio river, in 1769, on the present site of Wheeling, and there he built a block house called Fort Fincastle, afterwards Fort Henry, which was the object of many attacks by the British and Indians during the revolutionary war. A story has been told of the heroism displayed by Zane's sister, Elizabeth, during one of these attacks, in 1782, by a band of forty British soldiers and 186 Indians, under a Capt. Pratt. Accounts of the incident in the various histories are at variance, but according to a descendant of the family the facts are as follows: The fort at the time was under the command of Silas Zane, brother of Ebenezer. The latter, whose house had been destroyed at a previous raid, was stationed at the house of his brother, about forty yards distance from the fort, to help defend it. This house had been used for a magazine, and when the ammunition of the fort was nearly exhausted after repeated endeavors of the attacking party to storm it, it was proposed that one of the fleetest men in the fort should endeavor to reach Zane's house to obtain a new supply of powder. Many volunteered to encounter the hazard, but Elizabeth Zane insisted that she should go herself, saying, "You have not one man to spare; a woman will not be missed in the defense of the fort." She rushed out when opportunity afforded, and reached the house, where Col. Ebenezer Zane fastened a table-cloth around her waist, into which he emptied a keg of powder; then, with her precious burden, she succeeded in safely returning to the fort amid a shower of bullets, several of which passed through her clothes. Elizabeth Zane lived for many years near Martinsville, on the Ohio river. She was twice married; first to a Mr. McLaughlin, and secondly to a Mr. Clark. In May, 1796, congress passed a law authorizing Ebenezer Zane to open a road from Wheeling, Va., to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and the following year, accompanied by his brother, Jonathan, and his son-in law, John McIntyre, he proceeded to mark out the new road. This was known as Zane's trace. As a compensation for this work congress granted to Zane the privilege of locating military warrants upon three sections of land, and he accordingly appropriated land where Zanesville, O., is now situated, and the town was laid out in 1799. In 1800 he laid out Lancaster, Fairfield co. He died in Wheeling, Va., in 1811.

SCHWAB, Gustav Henry, importer and steamship agent, was born in New York city, May 30, 1851, son of Gustav and Eliza Catharine (von Post) Schwab. His father, a native of Bremen, Germany, came to America in 1844, and became a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., of which his brother-in-law, Hermann C. von Post, was a partner. He was educated in New York, and studied four years (1864–68) in the gymnasium at Stuttgart. He became an apprentice in the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., and five years later, upon his return to the United States, entered the employ of his father's firm. On July 1, 1876, he became a partner, and as such his responsibilities increased until, by the death of his father, in 1888, he obtained entire control of the American office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. He also succeeded his father as director of the Merchants' National Bank, of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co., and other responsible corporation connections. In 1878 he became a member of the board of directors of the German Society of the City of New York, an institution founded in 1784, for the relief of destitute German immigrants and their descendants—Mr. Schwab's great-great-grandfather, Rev. John Christopher Kunze, was its chief originator. In 1879 he was chosen treasurer, and since has been president, and

has for several years been a member, is now chairman, of the committee on foreign commerce and revenue laws of the New York chamber of commerce. Politically, Mr. Schwab is an independent, of profound reform views, and has for many years been prominent in endeavors for revision of ballot and election laws and for securing improvement in the government of New York city. He was an active factor in organizing the People's Municipal League, in 1890, which, although defeated in that year by the all-engrossing tariff agitation, was successfully reorganized in 1894, and elected the entire city ticket. Mr. Schwab is a member of the Century Association, and the City, Reform, Metropolitan and German clubs. He was married, Oct. 25, 1876, to Caroline, daughter of Nelson Knox Wheeler, of New York. They have a son, Gustav, and daughter, Emily Elizabeth.

DICKINSON, Charles Monroe, author and journalist, was born near Lowville, Lewis co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1842, son of Richard Dickinson, a native of Connecticut, who was descended from Capt. Richard Dickinson of the American revolution. He received an academic education at Fairfield Seminary and Lowville Academy, and engaged in teaching until 1864, when he went to Binghamton, N. Y., and studied law with Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. While a law student he paid his expenses by doing literary work at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practiced law in Binghamton and New York city until 1878, when he became editor and manager of the Binghamton "Republican." In 1880 he became sole proprietor, and the paper, under his management, made rapid growth in value and influence, being regarded as one of the ablest and most prosperous newspapers in the state. At the age of nineteen, while teaching school at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, he wrote his famous poem, "The Children," which has since found its way into many school books and nearly every collection of verse. In 1889 he published a volume of poems entitled "The Children and Other Verses." In 1897 he was appointed U. S. consul-general to Turkey. In 1867 he was married to Bessie Virginia, only daughter of Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton. They have two sons, Charles H. and Giles H., and an adopted daughter, Mary A. Mason, who is a frequent contributor to leading newspapers and magazines, and whose volume of verse, "With the Seasons," has won flattering comments from literary critics.

ADAMS, John Coleman, clergyman, was born at Malden, Mass., Oct. 25, 1849, son of John G. and Mary Hall (Barrett) Adams. His father was a Universalist clergyman, who had charge of churches at Malden, Providence, Lowell and Cincinnati. He was educated in the public schools of New England and at Tufts College, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the class of 1870. He took a post-graduate course of theology for two years, after which he was called to a pastorate at Newtonville, near Boston, where he remained for eight years. His next field of labor was the church at Lynn, Mass., the largest Universalist church in the country, and four years later he was called to St. Paul's Church, Chicago, where he achieved a wide reputation as one of the leading clergymen in the denomination. In 1888 he received the degree of D.D. from Tufts College. In Chicago he was the successor of the Rev. Dr. Henry Ryder, who bequeathed to the church over $200,000. In 1890 Dr. Adams was called to Brooklyn and began a pastorate at All Souls' Church. Besides his pastoral duties Dr. Adams is a frequent and valuable contributor to leading magazines and religious reviews. He is very fond of the study of history and biography and among his specialties are the archæology and topography of London. He is a trustee of Tufts College and of the Universalist general convention. He is the author of "The Fatherhood of God" (1888); "Christian Type of Heroism" (1890), "The Leisure of God, and Other Studies in the Spiritual Evolution" (1895), and "Nature Studies in Berkshire" (1899). He has been an associate editor of the "Christian Leader" since 1891, and he is a member of the Authors' Club of New York. Dr. Adams has endeared himself to his congregation in the brief time that he has been there, and fully sustained his reputation as a man of wide experience, deep learning and courteous manners. In 1883 he was married to Miss Hovey, daughter of Charles H. Hovey, the founder of the great dry-goods house of Boston. They have had three children.

WYNKOOP, Henry, jurist, was born in Northampton county, Pa., March 2, 1737, son of Henry Wynkoop, a member of the assembly (1760–61), and a justice of the peace. His great-grandfather emigrated from Utrecht early in the seventeenth century and settled at Albany, N. Y., whence his son, Gerardus, removed to Moreland township, Philadelphia co., Pa., about 1717. After receiving a classical education, Henry Wynkoop became active in the politics of his region, was a member of the committee of observation of Bucks county in 1774, and in the following year served on the county committee of correspondence. He was a member of the provincial conference held July 15, 1774, and of that held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on June 18th of the year following. Although he was appointed a major of one of the associated battalions about this time, he seems to have preferred to serve his country in a different field. On Dec. 4, 1778, he was chosen a member of the commission selected by the assembly to settle the accounts of the county lieutenants. He sat in the Continental congress from 1779 to 1783, and in the first U. S. congress (1789–91), being one of those who voted to locate the national capital on the Potomac. He became a judge of the high court of appeals for the state of Pennsylvania, served as a judge of the court of common pleas and of the orphans' court, in Bucks county, was a justice of the peace for that county, and was advanced to the office of president judge of the court of quarter sessions. Judge Wynkoop was a man of imposing personal appearance, standing six feet and four inches, and possessed a character which aided in giving him prominence in state and national affairs. He died in Bucks county, Oct. 24, 1842, while actively engaged in the discharge of his judicial duties.

KIMBALL, James Putnam, geologist and mining engineer, was born at Salem, Mass., April 26, 1836. He received his primary education in the schools of his native town. He next entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. In the year 1855 he matriculated at the University of Berlin. He afterwards was graduated at the University of Göttingen with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., and still later attended the Freiberg Mining Academy, also following at the latter place a practical course in engineering, mining and metallurgy. Returning to the United States, he became connected with the state geological surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois. Prior to the outbreak of the civil war he held the profes[illegible]

chemistry and economic geology at the New York State Agricultural College, Ovid, which he resigned to become assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, with the rank of captain. Throughout his term of service he was chief of Gen. Marsena R. Patrick's staff, which was incorporated later on with the staffs of Gens. McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, successively, thus taking an active part in campaigns of the armies of the Potomac and of the Rappahannock. He resigned from the army in December, 1863, and resumed the practice of his profession in New York city. From 1874 to 1885 he resided in Bethlehem, Pa., having received the honorary appointment of professor of geology at Lehigh University. In June, 1885, he became director of the U. S. mint, at the head of the bureau in Washington, D. C., and having control of all the mint and assay offices in the United States. A member of many scientific societies, Dr. Kimball was, in 1881–82, vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He has published a number of memoirs upon geological and technical subjects, which have appeared in American and foreign journals.

MARTIN, John Mason, congressman, was born at Athens, Pa., Jan. 20, 1837, son of Joshua L. and Mary G. (Mason) Martin. His father was the tenth governor of Alabama; his mother was a sister of Hon. William J. Mason, of Limestone, and a cousin of John Y. Mason, of Virginia. He was graduated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1856, and later at the University of Alabama. He then studied law under Chief-Justice E. W. Peck; was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practiced his profession in Tuscaloosa until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served as a commissioned officer throughout the struggle. Returning to his home, he resumed practice. In 1871 he was elected to the general assembly, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1872, serving as president *pro tem* of the senate from 1873 to 1876. In 1875 he was elected to the chair of equity-jurisprudence in the University of Alabama, which he filled with ability for eleven years. A teacher by nature, he won the affection of his pupils by his enthusiasm and the thoroughness of his instruction. In 1884 he was elected to the 49th congress. His views and vote on the tariff prevented his obtaining a renomination, and he returned to professional life in Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Martin contributed much toward building up the system of public instruction in the state. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Centre College, of Kentucky; the University of Alabama; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Auburn, Ala.; Central University, of Kentucky, and Georgetown University, District of Columbia. He was married to a daughter of Chief-Justice Peck. He died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1898.

J. M. Martin.

TABOR, Horace Austin Warner, senator, was born at Holland, Orleans co., Vt., Nov. 30, 1830, son of Cornelius D. and Sarah (Terrin) Tabor. He came of a family of soldiers and school teachers. By trade he was a stonecutter. In 1855 Mr. Tabor removed to Kansas, where he became an active member of the Free-soil party and in 1856 was a member of the legislature for one term. Removing to Colorado in 1859 with considerable wealth, acquired by land sales in Kansas, he settled in California gulch. In 1865, on being appointed postmaster, he opened a general store. In May, 1878, his partners, August Riche and George F. Hook, discovered a rich deposit of silver in what was afterward known as the "Little Pittsburg" mine. In September, 1879, Mr. Tabor sold his interest for $1,000,000, which he invested in mines, banking stock and other remunerative property. In 1878–79 he was Leadville's first mayor, and he became the first lieutenant-governor of Colorado, in 1879, holding this office until 1883, when he was elected senator, to fill the unexpired term of Henry M. Teller, who had been appointed secretary of the interior. He served from Feb. 1 to March 3. At this time his fortune was estimated at $9,000,000. He erected a fine opera house at Leadville and built the Tabor block and the Tabor Opera House in Denver, Col., the latter costing nearly $1,000,000. Among other investments he owned 175,000 acres of mining land in Texas, and 4,600,000 acres of grazing land in southern Colorado. He also obtained a grant from Honduras of every alternate section of land for 400 miles on the Patook river, on which tracts were extensive groves of mahogany, ebony and other valuable woods, and plantations of tropical fruits, together with deposits of gold, silver and coal, besides owning 150 square miles of mineral lands in the interior of Honduras. At the height of his wealth he was one of the largest land owners in the world; but bad investments and the panic of 1893 swept away his fortune. At the time of his death he was on the point of regaining his fortune. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Denver. He died in Denver, April 10, 1899, survived by his wife and two sons.

CHALKLEY, Thomas, preacher, was born in London, England, March 3, 1675. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and he was brought up in that faith. He was apprenticed to his father, but became a trader, and after seven years an itinerant preacher. As master of a merchant vessel, he visited the West Indies, omitting no opportunity to labor for the highest interests of his fellow men. He went to America in 1698, and deciding to make that his home, he returned from England in 1701, settling in Philadelphia. His home, "Chalkley Hall," near Frankford, Pa., is the subject of a poem by John G. Whittier. He helped to found the Friends' Library in Philadelphia. He traveled throughout Maryland, North Carolina and Rhode Island, preaching the Gospel. Chalkley kept an interesting journal of his life and travels, which was first published in Philadelphia in 1749. An incident narrated in it is alluded to in Whittier's "Snow-Bound":

> "When the dreary calms prevailed,
> And water-butt and bread-cask failed,
> And cruel, hungry eyes pursued
> His portly presence, mad for food."

To quiet the sailors, who, fearful of starvation, were murmuring of drawing lots to see who should die first, Chalkley told them that they need not draw lots, as he would freely offer up his life to do them good; but at that moment he saw a large dolphin alongside his vessel, and putting a hook in the water, the fish was caught. "This plainly showed us," he said in his journal, "that we ought not to distrust the providence of the Almighty. The people were quieted by this act of Providence, and murmured no more. We caught enough to eat plentifully of till we got into the capes of Delaware." While revisiting the West Indies, in 1741, he contracted a fever, and died on the island of Tortolo, on Sept. 4th.

SUTHERLAND, Jabez G., jurist, was born at Van Buren, Onondaga co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1825. He attended schools at Detroit and Birmingham, Mich. In 1844 Mr. Sutherland entered the law office of Col. William M. Fenton, at Fentonville, Mich., to whose

business he succeeded, having been admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1849 he was made prosecuting attorney for Saginaw county, and went to Saginaw to reside; in 1850 was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1853 was elected to the state legislature. In 1863 he was elected judge of the 10th circuit for six years, and was re elected at the expiration of the term, without opposition. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention whose work was rejected by the people, and in 1870 was elected to the 42d congress, serving on the committee on naval affairs. In 1873, having visited Utah to recover failing health, he entered into law partnership with Hon. George C. Bates, also of Michigan. One of his most celebrated cases was the defense of the notorious John D. Lea, leader of the Mountain Meadows massacre, in which he secured a disagreement of the jury, in the face of overwhelming evidence, by a powerful effort of oratory. In 1882 he published a treatise on the law of damages, in three volumes. In 1881, on the formation of the Salt Lake Bar Association, he was chosen its first president, and in 1889 was selected to deliver a series of law lectures at Deseret University. In 1847 he was married to Sarah D. Thurber, a native of New Hampshire, though a resident of Michigan.

HALL, Louisa Jane (Park), poet, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 7, 1802, daughter of Dr. John Park, a native of Windham, Conn. He was surgeon of the U. S. ship Warren (1797–1801). In 1803 he established the "New England Repertory," a semi-weekly journal devoted to the interests of the Federal party, which he removed from Newburyport to Boston in 1804, continuing its publication until 1811, when he established a school for the higher education of young ladies. In this school his daughter, Louisa, was educated. Her first writings were published anonymously in the "Literary Gazette" and other periodicals in 1823, and by them she attained considerable reputation. In 1831 she accompanied her father to Worcester, Mass. During the first four years there she was threatened with total blindness, and her father read to her and assisted her in the preparation of her writings. Her published works are: "Miriam" (1830); "Joanna of Naples"; "Life of Elizabeth Carter" (1838), and a "Dramatic Fragment," illustrative of a scene in the sad life of the "Pale Rose of England," Lady Catherine, the wife of Perkin Warbeck. In 1840 Miss Park was married to Rev. Edward B. Hall, a Unitarian clergyman, of Providence, R. I. Domestic affairs and the duties of a clergyman's wife closed Mrs. Hall's promising literary career. Her son, Edward H. Hall, became the pastor of the Unitarian church at Cambridge, Mass., in which city she died, Sept. 8, 1892.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, banker and philanthropist, was born at Westport, Conn., June 21, 1830, son of Charles and Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup. He is descended in the seventh generation from Edward Jessup, an Englishman, who settled in Fairfield, Conn., prior to 1649, and from there removed to Stamford, Conn., and afterwards to Middleborough, now called Newtown, Long Island. His father was a merchant of Westport, who afterwards removed to New York city, where he died at the age of forty-two. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Burr Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale in 1786, who became an eminent lawyer and was a member of congress, 1817–19; he died in 1833. In 1843 the son obtained employment in the merchantile house of Rogers, Ketchum and Grosvenor, manufacturers of engines and machinery at Paterson, N. J., which afterwards became the Rogers Locomotive Works. He was advanced until he had entire charge of the New York office, and remained with the firm until 1852, when he started in business on his own account, under the firm name of Clark & Jesup. Four years later the firm of M. K. Jesup & Co. was organized, which later became Jesup, Paton & Co. He also established the firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Co., dealers in railway supplies, in Chicago, Ill., which was known later as Crerar, Adams & Co. Mr. Jesup retired from active business in 1884, the firm name being changed to John Paton & Co., but continued to be a special partner in the firm. He thenceforth devoted more of his time and attention to the many charitable and philanthropic enterprises in which he had always taken an interest. He was one of the organizers of the U. S. Christian commission during the civil war. He was one of the original founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was elected president in 1872, and he was one of the prominent contributors to the fund for the building of the handsome quarters on East Twenty-third street, in 1852. Since 1860 he has been president of the Five Points House of Industry, and since 1884 has been president of the New York City Mission Society, for which he built the De Witt Memorial Church in honor of his father-in-law. He has been vice president of the Evangelical Alliance, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and he is also prominently identified with the Half Orphan Asylum, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been president of the American Museum of Natural History in Central park, New York, since 1881, and he was instrumental in accomplishing a plan for the enlargement of its building, among the attractive features of which is a large hall, where lectures on popular and scientific subjects are delivered to teachers and pupils of the city public schools. He donated to the museum what is now known as the Jesup collection of woods of the United States, containing over 400 species of native trees, representing the forest wealth of the entire country, and valued at $100,000. He is a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, to which he donated a building known as Jesup Hall. He is also a member of the Century Association; the City and Metropolitan clubs; the Rittenhouse Club, of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, and the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1851 he was married to Maria Van Antwerp, daughter of Rev. Thomas De Witt, of New York city. Mrs. Jesup is president of the woman's branch of the New York City Mission Society, and is an active coöperator in her husband's many beneficent activities.

TALBOT, Isham, lawyer and congressman, was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1773. He removed to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he received a good education, studied law with George Nicholas and practiced with success at Versailles, Woodford co., later removing to Frankfort, where he reached the front rank of his profession. He was a member of the Kentucky senate from 1812 to 1815, and from 1815 to 1819 was a member of the United States senate, being elected to a second term and serving from 1820 to 1825. He died near Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 27, 1837.

RICKLY, Samuel Strasser, banker and philanthropist, was born in Buetzberg, canton Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 2, 1819, son of John and Anna (Strasser) Rickly. He came to America with his parents in 1834, settling in Fairfield county, O. His parents dying soon after, he was indentured to learn the carpenter's trade, and in 1838 was employed as clerk in a dry-goods store. He was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1843, after which he studied theology for a short time and taught in private families in Maryland and Virginia. In 1847 he began teaching in Columbus, O., and one year later became principal of the high school in that city. In 1849 he established an academy at Tarlton, O., which the synod of the Reformed church adopted as a church institution in 1850, named Heidelberg College, and soon after removed to Tiffin, O. Mr. Rickly was elected its first president, and his successor was Rev. E. V. Gerhart, who held office until 1855. In 1851 Mr. Rickly became superintendent of the Tiffin schools, and professor of the theory and practice of teaching in the college, to which he afterwards contributed liberally in money. He also furnished and decorated Rickly Chapel. In 1853 he returned to Columbus; became secretary of the Ohio Manufacturing Co., and in 1857 with his brother, John Jacob, he began the banking business. He purchased his brother's interest in 1870, and continued the business until the panic of 1873, when he made an assignment; but later paid his creditors in full. In 1875 he organized the Capital City Bank, of which he was president. The bank was robbed of $20,000 in 1879, and in 1880 he was shot through the eyes and blinded by a man who had demanded money. Mr. Rickly has taken an active part in the Columbus board of trade, of which he was president; was a member of the board of education and the city board of equalization; trustee of the city library; served as delegate to six national commercial conventions; was a stockholder in the first street railway built in Columbus; a member of the syndicate which laid out the East Park place addition to the city, and was largely interested in several turnpike corporations. He was married, Sept. 16, 1845, to Maria M., daughter of Henry Reamer, of Chambersburg, Pa., and has one son, Ralph Reamer Rickly.

WILLIARD, George Washington, clergyman and educator, was born in Frederick county, Md., June 10, 1818, son of John and Marie (Shaffer) Williard, of Huguenot descent. He was graduated at Marshall College in 1838; studied theology at Mercersburg and was licensed to preach in 1840 and ordained shortly after. He held pastorates in Virginia, at Huntington, Pa. (where he also taught school), and at Winchester, Va., where he remained three years, when he became pastor of the Reformed Church in Columbus, O. This charge he resigned in 1855 to accept a call to the First Reformed Church of Dayton, O., where he remained until 1866, when he succeeded Rev. Geo. W. Aughinbaugh, D.D., as president of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O. The previous presidents were: S. S. Rickly (1850); E. V. Gerhart, D.D. (1850–55); Moses Kieffer, D.D. (1855–63), and George W. Aughinbaugh, D.D. (1863–64). Dr. Williard found the college in a very discouraging condition, with a small teaching force and with scarcely any endowment. Gradually, however, he succeeded in placing it on a solid financial basis and raising the educational standard to an equality with that of the other colleges of the land. During his presidency, which continued for twenty-four years, there were erected on the campus a president's house, a boarding hall for young ladies, and a commodious college building at a total cost of $72,000. A library fund of about $6,000 was secured, as well as a beneficiary fund in aid of indigent young men. There were 346 students enrolled in 1890, the year he left. His successor was J. A. Peters, D.D., who became president in March, 1891, and still holds the office. In that year Dr. Williard accepted the chair of ethics and apologetics in Ursinus College and Theological Seminary, Collegeville, Pa., which he held for nearly three years. After a short residence in Lancaster, Pa., in 1895 he organized the Memorial Reformed Church in Dayton, O., in whose pastorate he continued until his death. In 1851 Dr. Williard published a translation of Dr. Ursinus' commentary on the Heidelberg Catechism; in 1871 he assisted in the preparation of the western liturgy of the Reformed Church of the United States, and he wrote a "History of Heidelberg College" (1879); "A Treasury of Family Reading" (1883); "Life, Work and Character of Henry Leonard" (1890), who for thirty years was the successful financial agent of Heidelberg College; and "The Comparative Study of the Dominant Religions of the World." He was also a frequent contributor to the different periodicals of his church. He received the degree of D.D. from Franklin and Marshall College in 1866, and that of LL.D. from Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1888. Dr. Williard was thrice married: first, April 21, 1841, to Louisa C., daughter of Dr. P. W. Little, of Mercersburg, Pa.; second, Jan. 3, 1866, to Emily J., daughter of Col. J. Hivling, of Xenia, O., and third, Oct. 27, 1892, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Gormly, of Lancaster, Pa. He died in Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1900.

JOHNSON, Daniel Harris, jurist, was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, July 27, 1825, son of John and Mary (Crippen) Johnson. His father came to America as sergeant in a British company during the war of 1812, and at the close of the conflict settled near Preseott, removing thence to the vicinity of Kingston. The son's early years were spent with his uncle, Daniel Harris, near Kemptville. Removing to Illinois in 1844, he attended the Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris. The summer of 1845 found him at Galena, Ill., a worker in a lead mine; he was next a school teacher at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he settled in 1848, at the same time beginning the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practiced until 1854, when he bought the Prairie du Chien "Courier." Later he became its editor, and met with success; but in 1856 sold out, and formed a law partnership with Waller R. Bullock, a nephew of Vice-Pres. Breckinridge. On the breaking out of the civil war the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Bullock having decided to enter the Confederate army. Meanwhile (1860), the senior member had been elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket, and, though without experience, had been placed on the committee of ways and means as chairman, and on the committee on education. In the autumn of 1861 he was appointed assistant to Atty.-Gen. Howe, and he held that position until May, 1862, when he

removed to St. Louis, to serve as clerk in the paymaster's department. In November, 1862, he returned to Wisconsin, making his home in Milwaukee. Subsequently he was a member of the following law firms: Wyman & Johnson; Austin, Perdee & Johnson; Rogers & Johnson; Markham & Johnson; Johnson & Richbrock, and Johnson, Richbrock & Halsey. In 1888 he was elected to the judgeship of the 2d Wisconsin circuit court over N. S. Murphy, the Labor candidate; in 1893 was unanimously re-elected, and in 1899 again, for the term expiring in 1905. The court disposes of between 400 and 500 cases annually, and Judge Johnson fully sustained the reputation of its presiding officers by the breadth of his decisions and the promptness with which business was transacted. He was very active in municipal affairs, and in 1867 was chairman of the committee on revision of the city charter. In 1868 and 1869 he was elected to the legislature, in which, during the first term, he was chairman of the committee on education, and during the second, chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In 1872 he was sent as a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1878–80 he was attorney of the city of Milwaukee. For many years he was a Democrat, but party measures did not invariably command his support. He contributed to newspapers articles on topics of general interest, and to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines. His short stories, "Our Paris Letters" and "Broke Jail," published in the "Atlantic," excited much interest, the treatment of the subjects being unhackneyed and the style being both clear and vigorous. Judge Johnson was married at Madison, Wis., Sept. 24, 1860, to Electa Amanda, daughter of Bezaleel and Catherine Wright. They had one daughter, Kate, who died Dec. 4, 1892. Judge Johnson died June 15, 1900.

MOORE, John Basset, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Smyrna, Del., Dec. 3, 1860, son of John A. and Martha Anne (Ferguson) Moore. He was educated in a private school at Felton, Del., and at the University of Virginia, where he studied for three years, devoting himself especially to the classics, general history, literature, moral philosophy and logic. He entered the law office of Edward G. Bradford, of Wilmington, Del., in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1883; after which he immediately began practicing in Wilmington. In July, 1885, he accepted a temporary commission as a clerk in the department of state, under the civil service law, which commission was made permanent in the following January. He was for a year associated with Mr. Adee, third assistant secretary, and with Dr. Wharton, the solicitor, in the distinctively legal branch of the work. In August, 1886, Mr. Moore was appointed third assistant. He resigned his post in the department of state in 1891, to fill the chair of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University, then newly created and the first full professorship in that subject in the United States. While in the department of state he was recognized as an authority on all questions of international law. He was secretary on the American side in the fisheries conference, which met at Washington in 1887, holding this office until the close of the conference in 1888. He also prepared all the protocols of the Samoan conference between the secretary of state and the British and German ministers in Washington, during the months of June and July, 1887. In 1891 he was elected an associate of the Institut de Droit International. Mr. Moore is the author of numerous valuable contributions to the literature of international law and other subjects. He published in 1887, a "Report on Extraterritorial Crime." He also made a report to the international American conference on the subject of extradition, which passed through a second edition. Mr. Moore is the author of a paper read before the American Historical Association, Dec. 31, 1891, entitled "The United States and International Arbitration", a paper on the subject of "The Right of Asylum in Legations and Consulates and in Vessels," published in the March and June numbers (1892) of the "Political Science Quarterly," and of "A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Rendition," published in two large volumes in 1891. From April, 1898, at the beginning of the war with Spain, until September, 1898, Mr. Moore was assistant secretary of state of the United States. In September, 1898, he went to Paris as secretary and counsel of the commission on the part of the United States for the negotiation of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. Towards the latter part of 1898 there was published by the U. S. government one of Mr. Moore's most important works, a "History and Digest of International Arbitrations" (six vols.). He is now engaged in the preparation of a new edition of the "International Law Digest," published by the United States. He had charge of the department of law in the "Standard Dictionary." He was married, in April, 1890, to Helen Frances, daughter of George W. and Angela L. Toland. They have three children.

OTIS, Alfred G., jurist, was born at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1827, son of Isaac and Caroline A. Otis. When he was a child his father removed to Barry county, Mich., and engaged extensively in farming. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty, when he began to fit himself for a professional career, studying Latin and Greek evenings. By teaching school he acquired the means of pursuing his studies at the Kalamazoo branch of the State University, Ann Arbor, which he entered in 1849. He was graduated in 1852, and then went to Claiborn county, Miss., where he taught school, meantime studying law. In 1854 he was graduated at the Louisville Law School, and practiced in that city until 1855, when he went to Atchison, Kan., where he has since resided. For several years he was connected with the land litigation in that new territory, gaining reputation as an able attorney. In 1860 Judge Otis and the Hon. George W. Glick formed a partnership, which continued until 1873 and met with remarkable success, theirs being recognized as one of the leading firms in the state. They were the regularly employed attorneys of the Central branch, Union Pacific railroad, from 1865, and after the firm was dissolved Judge Otis retained the business until 1876, when he was elected district judge of the 2d judicial district, on the Democratic ticket, though the community was largely Republican. During his term of four years he gained the confidence and esteem of the legal fraternity throughout the state. He was prominently identified with the business and railroad interests of northern Kansas, and he retired from active business in 1891 with a handsome competence. In 1862 he was married to Amelia J. Harres, of Philadelphia, by whom are five children now living, three sons and two daughters. For years Judge Otis and his accomplished wife have been influential members of the Episcopal church, but are liberal contributors to all [illegible] respective of creed or sect.

Alfred G. Otis

LANMAN, Charles Rockwell, orientalist, was born at Norwich, Conn., July 8, 1850, son of Peter and Catharine Cook Lanman, and is a great-great-grandson of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull ("Brother Jonathan"), of Connecticut. He was graduated in 1871 at Yale College; remained there studying Sanskrit under William D. Whitney until 1873, when he received the degree of Ph.D. and went to Germany to continue linguistic studies under Weber, of Berlin, Roth, of Tübingen, and Curtius and Leskien, of Leipsic. He was called to the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore in 1876, the year of its opening; and to Harvard University in 1880, as professor of Sanskrit. He published, in 1880, "Noun-inflection in the Veda" (vol. X., "Journal of the American Oriental Society"), an investigation of the grammar and exegesis of the Veda; and in 1888 "A Sanskrit Reader, with Vocabulary and Notes," which, in connection with Whitney's "Sanskrit Grammar," is intended to serve as a complete apparatus for the first year or two of Sanskrit study. He was secretary of the American Philological Association from 1879 to 1884, during which time he edited volumes X. to XIV. of its "Transactions," and was its president in 1890. He was corresponding secretary of the American Oriental Society from 1884 to 1894. In 1889, while traveling in India, he acquired for the university a valuable collection of Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts (some 500), and of other books. He is the editor of the "Harvard Oriental Series." The first volume is a collection of Buddhist Sanskrit stories, edited by Prof. Kern, of the University of Leiden, and called "Jataka Mala," an English translation of which formed the first volume of Max Müller's "Sacred Books of the Buddhists." The second is the "Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya," one of the chief works on the Hindu Sankhya philosophy, edited by Prof. Garbe, of Königsberg. The third is "Buddhism in Translations," by H. C. Warren, a series of over a hundred translations from the original Pali texts, so selected and arranged as to give a systematic view of the Buddha legend and of the Buddhist order and philosophy. Volume four contains the only Prakrit drama extant, the Karpura Manjari (900 A. D.), edited by Sten Konow, of the University of Christiania, and translated and commented by Prof. Lanman. Volumes five and six contain a translation of the Atharvaveda by the late W. D. Whitney, of Yale, completed and brought out by the editor of the series. Some ten other volumes are in progress. In 1898 he followed Brunetière as incumbent of the Percy Turnbull memorial lectureship of poetry at Johns Hopkins University. In the same year he gave a course of lectures on Sanskrit literature at the Lowell Institute, Boston. He is an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Calcutta); a member of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences (Prague); the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (London); the Société Asiatique (Paris); the German Oriental Society (Leipsic), and is vice-president of the American Oriental Society. Prof. Lanman was married, July 18, 1888, to Mary Billings Hinckley, a lineal descendant of Thomas Hinckley, the last governor of Plymouth colony. They have two sons and four daughters.

Charles R. Lanman

STRONG, James Hooker, naval officer, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., April 26, 1814. While studying at the Polytechnic School at Chittenango, N. Y., he was appointed by the secretary of the navy to a midshipman's position, Feb. 2, 1829. Preferring to finish his course, however, he received permission of the secretary to do so, and upon graduation was at once appointed to the sloop of war Lexington, attached to the Brazil squadron. He was in command of a boat expedition which attacked and broke up piratical headquarters on the Falkland islands, and, though his party was greatly outnumbered, engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with the pirates, who were nearly all killed or taken prisoners, many sailors being released and their vessels restored to them. In 1834 he was attached to the schooner Enterprise, of the same squadron, but the following year was on duty at the Naval School in New York city. On June 4, 1836, he was promoted to past-midshipman and attached to the frigate Constellation, where he remained until 1839, when he returned to the Brazil squadron on board the razee Independence, of which he was commissioned lieutenant in September, 1841. He continued on board the Independence until 1844, when he was attached for two years to the frigate Columbus, of the East Indian squadron. The next ten years were divided between the New York receiving ship and the Mediterranean squadron. In 1857 and 1858 he was at the New York rendezvous; the next year he was in command of the storeship Relief, and in April, 1861, was commissioned as commander and assigned to command the steamer Mohawk, of the south Atlantic squadron. He commanded the Flag, of the south Atlantic squadron, in 1862, and in 1863 the steam sloop Monongahela, of the western Gulf blockading squadron. In November of the latter year he was in command of the convoy which accompanied Gen. Banks and his division from New Orleans to Brazos island, assisting in the capture of a battery of three heavy guns at Arkansas pass. In the battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864, considered one of the severest naval battles of the civil war, Com. Strong greatly distinguished himself. He steamed out of line with the Monongahela, opened an effective fire on the Confederate ram Tennessee, and, after ramming her twice, was about to make a third rush, when she surrendered. He was commissioned captain Aug. 5, 1865. In 1866 and 1867 he was inspector of the navy yard in Brooklyn; in 1868 and 1869 he commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua, of the European squadron, and in 1870 was appointed executive officer of the navy yard, New York. He was commissioned commodore March 2, 1870, and a year later was appointed inspector of the light-house department. In September, 1873, Com. Strong was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral and ordered to take command of the south Atlantic squadron. On April 25, 1876, he was retired, having reached the age limit. Adm. Strong was married, in 1844, to Maria Louisa Von Cowenhoven, of Long Island. He died at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 28, 1882, survived by a son and daughter.

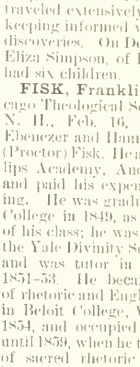
HENRY, Caleb Sprague, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Rutland, Mass., Aug. 2, 1804. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in

1825, took a divinity course at Andover; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and held pastorates at Greenfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., until 1835, when he was admitted to the Episcopal church, and shortly thereafter took holy orders. He held the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, 1835–37, and in the latter year removed to New York, where he was associated with Dr. Francis L. Hawks in establishing the "New York Review," of which the first number appeared in March, 1837. The editorial management after a time passed from Dr. Hawks to Mr. Henry, and in 1840 to Dr. J. G. Cogswell, on his appointment as professor of philosophy, history and belles-lettres in the University of the City of New York. In addition to his duties there he was rector of St. Clement's Church, New York city, 1847–50; was for a time editor of the "Churchman," and also political editor of the New York "Times," and was employed also with literary work of a high character. Dr. Henry was chiefly engaged in literary work at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1850–68; but at Newburgh also was rector of a church. He also resided in Hartford and in Stamford, Conn., and was rector of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., in 1870–73. In 1880 he returned to Newburgh. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart College in 1838, and that of LL. D. from the University of New York City in 1879. His works are: "Elements of Psychology: Included in a Critical Examination of Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' by M. Victor Cousin," translated from the French (1834); "Compendium of Christian Antiquities" (1837); "Moral and Philosophical Essays" (1839); "Guizot's General History of Civilization," translated, with notes; "Household Liturgy"; "A Manual of Ancient and Modern History," by W. C. Taylor, LL. D., revised, with a chapter on the United States and other additions (1845); Bautain's "Epitome of the History of Philosophy," which Dr. Henry continued to the date of publication (1845, 2 vols.); "Dr. Oldham at Greystones, and His Talk There" (1860; 3d ed., 1872); "Social Welfare and Human Progress" (1860); "About Men and Things" (1873), and "Satan as a Moral Philosopher" (1877), besides contributing freely to the "Church Review" and kindred periodicals, and publishing a large number of college and other addresses. He died at Newburgh, N. Y., March 9, 1884.

HAMMOND, Josiah Shaw, physician and surgeon, was born at North Abington, Plymouth co., Mass., Sept. 10, 1844, descendant of Elizabeth (Penn) Hammond, who was an aunt of the celebrated Quaker, William Penn. Losing her husband, William, she left London, and came to Sandwich, Mass., in 1634, with three daughters and one son, Benjamin, who was the earliest American ancestor. Dr. Hammond was educated in his native place until he was seventeen, when the family removed to California. He entered the State Normal School, and after graduation, in 1868, he became the first assistant at the Stockton High School. In 1870 he studied medicine with Dr. Asa Clarke, of Stockton, and continued his studies at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, later entering the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1873. Dr. Hammond practiced first at Lockeford, Cal.; afterward at Pioche, Tybo and Austin, Nev., and in 1885 settled in Butte, Mont. Dr. Hammond is a member of the Silver Bow Medical Society; ex president of the State Medical Association; past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Montana, and past grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a surgeon of the 1st regiment of the National Guard of Montana, and is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Dr. Hammond has traveled extensively, visiting European hospitals and keeping informed with regard to the latest medical discoveries. On Dec. 25, 1867, he was married to Anna Eliza Simpson, of Lockeford, Cal., by whom he has had six children.

J. S. Hammond

FISK, Franklin Woodbury, president of Chicago Theological Seminary, was born at Hopkinton, N. H., Feb. 16, 1820, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Cogswell (Proctor) Fisk. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and paid his expenses by teaching. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849, as valedictorian of his class; he was graduated at the Yale Divinity School in 1852, and was tutor in Yale during 1851–53. He became professor of rhetoric and English literature in Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1854, and occupied this position until 1859, when he took the chair of sacred rhetoric in Chicago Theological Seminary. Olivet College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1865, and Yale University the same degree in 1886.



Franklin Fisk

He received the degree of LL. D. from Beloit College in 1888. In the fall and winter of 1871–72 he attended lectures at the University of Berlin, and in 1872 traveled in Egypt, Arabia, Greece and Palestine. Since 1887 he has been president of the board of instruction of Chicago Theological Seminary, being the first president of the board. As professor and president he has been connected with this institution for forty-one years and has been conspicuous in raising large sums for the benefit of the seminary. He has published a work entitled, "Manual of Preaching," which has reached a third edition, and is used as a text-book in several institutions. Chicago, although next to the youngest of the seven Congregational seminaries in the United States, now has the largest number of students. Dr. Fisk has been twice married: first, in 1854, to Mrs. Amelia Austin, daughter of the late George Bowen, of Woodstock, Conn., who died in 1881, leaving three children; second, to Mrs. Selinda Jeannette Hitchcock, daughter of Elijah R. Gardner, of Lake Geneva, Wis.

HAYDEN, Ferdinand Vandiveer, geologist and author, was born at Westfield, Hampden co., Mass., Sept. 7, 1829, son of Asa Hayden. His father died when he was ten years of age, his mother married again. The boy went to live with an uncle near Rochester, O., where he worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, also for two months teaching a district school. He was graduated at Oberlin College in 1850, and at the Albany Medical College in 1853. He did not practise his profession, however, but instead turned his attention to geological research and was commissioned by the state geologist to explore a remarkable deposit of extinct animals in the Bad Lands of Dakota, and was successful; returning to Albany with some valuable fossil vertebrates. He next spent two years (1854–56) in exploring the basin of the upper Missouri river, and brought back numerous fossils, part of which he donated to the St. Louis Academy of Science and part to the Academy of Natural

Sciences in Philadelphia. In May, 1856, he was appointed geologist on the expedition conducted by Lieut. Warren to explore that portion of the Northwest now known as Dakota, and he continued in this occupation until May, 1859, when he received the appointment of surgeon and naturalist to the expedition led by Capt. W. F. Raynolds, of the U. S. engineers, which explored the region of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. In May, 1862, he was assigned to duty at the Satterlee Military Hospital in Philadelphia, and in February, 1863, he was sent to Beaufort, S. C., as chief medical officer. In 1864 he was assistant medical inspector in the department of Washington; in 1864–65 was chief medical officer of the army of the Shenandoah at Winchester, Va., and in 1865–71 was professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Pennsylvania. During the summer of 1866 he revisited the Missouri valley, where he collected vertebrate fossils of much value for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and in 1867 made a geological survey of Nebraska and other territories for the government. In 1869 the work became known as The Geological Survey of the Territories of the United States. From this time until 1871 Dr. Hayden conducted a series of explorations extending over the territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, his observations including the geology, natural history, climatology, ethnology, and resources of those parts. In 1873 the scope of the work was enlarged by the addition of geography and became the "U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories." His disclosures of the wonders and magnificence of this section of the country led to the passage of an act by congress, in 1872, by which the Yellowstone park was set apart as a public park or pleasure ground. On March 3, 1879, the four existing surveys were abolished by law and a new one was instituted under the title of The United States Geological Survey, and established as a bureau of the interior department. Clarence King was the first director, and Mr. Hayden took charge of the explorations at the source of the Mississippi, or the division of Montana; being actively employed until 1886, when failing health caused his resignation. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1876, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences from 1873, a member of almost all the other scientific societies of the United States, and an honorary member of many foreign scientific bodies. Many of his principal publications were issued by the government and consist of special reports upon paleontology, natural history, and similar subjects; miscellaneous publications, and annual reports from 1869 to 1879, descriptive of the regions explored. He was also a contributor to and editor of a series of volumes entitled, "Reports of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories" (12 vols.). He also published "Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories" (1877), "The Yellowstone National Park, and the Mountain Regions of Idaho, Nevada Colorado, and Utah" (1887); with A. R. C. Selwyn, "North America" ("Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel," 1883). Dr. Hayden was married, Nov. 9 1871, to Emma C., daughter of Edward D. Woodruff, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. The year following his death, she gave to the National Academy of Sciences the sum of $2,500 as a trust fund to provide a Hayden memorial for annual bestowal, "as a reward for the best publication, explanation, discovery, or research in the science of geology and paleontology, or in such particular branches thereof as may be designated." Dr. Hayden died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1887.

F. V. Hayden

APPLESEED, Johnny, philanthropist, whose true name was John Chapman, was born in or near Springfield, Mass., in 1775. About the year 1803 he removed to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., and there began his life-work: primarily that of rearing apple trees for the benefit of others, and incidentally of disseminating the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. Keeping in advance of civilization, he crossed into Ohio about 1806, and worked westward until the central and northern parts of that state were dotted with his nurseries. He was accustomed to clear a place in the forest, plant his seeds, fence in the patch, and when the locality was settled to dispose of the trees for a "fip-penny bit" apiece, or for food or old clothes, though he as frequently gave them away. From time to time he made long journeys, usually on foot, to trim the trees in his widely-scattered plantations, or to procure a fresh supply of seeds from the cider mills in western Pennsylvania. Though he went unarmed he was never molested by Indians or wild beasts, the former regarding him as a great "medicine man," probably because he scattered through the woods seeds of medicinal plants, such as catnip and penny royal. Johnny's chief article of clothing was an old coffee sack, with holes for his head and arms, and a tin pan, which formed a part of his slender outfit, sometimes served for a hat. Every house was welcome to Appleseed John, as he was called at first, his goodness, unselfishness and child-like simplicity endearing him to all; but he preferred the shelter of the woods to that of a roof, even in winter time. He had a strong love for children, and an equally strong one for animals; he was even heard to regret having killed a rattlesnake that had bitten him. During the war of 1812 he often warned the settlers of approaching danger, and when Mansfield was believed to be threatened by the Indians voluntarily went through an unbroken wilderness to Mt. Vernon, thirty miles away, for troops, making the round trip between sunset and sunrise over a new cut road. Johnny Appleseed lived in Ashland county, O., until 1838, and then removed to the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind., to continue his beneficent work. In March, 1847, he heard that one of his nurseries, twenty miles away, had been broken into by cattle, and started to repair the damage; but fell ill at a friend's house, a few miles from Fort Wayne, and died on the following day, the 11th of the month. His name is engraved on a monument erected in Mifflin township, Ashland co., O., to the memory of some of the pioneers.

BAXTER, John, jurist, was born in Rutherford county, N. C., March 5, 1819, son of Elisha Baxter, tenth governor of Arkansas. He was educated at Rutherfordton, the county seat, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was a member of the state legislature in 1842–46, and from 1852 until 1857, serving as speaker of that body in 1852. In 1857 he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he built up a large and lucrative practice. A man of pronounced political convictions, in the campaign of 1860 he supported the presidential ticket of Bell and Everett, and during the following years supported the Federal cause with the utmost vigor and earnestness. He was an active member of the two Tennessee conventions of Federalists held in 1861, and at one of them his name was proposed as general of a provisional army. At this time it was his custom to defend Union

men charged with crimes against the Confederacy, and during the reconstruction period he was equally ardent in championing the cause of Confederates unjustly charged. Early in 1861 he entered unexpectedly a meeting of citizens called to devise means for raising troops for the Confederate army, and accepted an invitation to address the body, but spoke in a vein not anticipated. He showed the advantages of the North in numbers, wealth and equipment; the certainty of Southern defeat, with the liberation of the slaves, and great loss of life and treasure. A garbled report of the speech appearing in a Confederate paper placed him in a very obnoxious light, and a few days later his enemies persuaded a Georgia regiment then passing through the town that Baxter deserved to be hanged. Although he had ample time and opportunity to avoid the soldiers, he awaited their arrival at the court-house, and then walked out, coolly inquiring if they were looking for him. Upon being shown the newspaper, he told in a deliberate, fearless manner the true character of the speech, the circumstances attending its delivery, and the motive prompting its publication in exaggerated form. His manner, his tact and his courage startled them; but he soon arrested their attention by his defense, and finally won their admiration, so that instead of harming him they applauded his pluck and approved his denunciation of his enemies. In 1877 he was appointed by Pres. Hayes U. S. circuit judge for the 6th judicial circuit, comprising the states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. As a judge he was celebrated for his impartiality, fearlessness and the promptness with which he despatched legal business. Judge Baxter died at Hot Springs, Ark., April 7, 1886.

LEE, Benjamin, physician and author, was born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26, 1833, son of Alfred and Julia (White) Lee. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and received the degree of A.M. in 1855, and Ph.D. in 1878. He studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1853–54, and in 1854–56 at the New York Medical College, in New York city, receiving his degree of M.D. from the latter in 1856. His graduating thesis, "The Mechanics of Medicine," won for him a prize. He was resident physician to the Colored Home Hospital, New York city, in 1855–56, and he was attached to Bellevue Hospital, New York city, in 1856–57. He visited the hospitals of Paris, France, in the winter of 1857–58, and in the following summer took a practical course in obstetrics in Vienna, Austria, under Dr. Carl R. Braun. Late in 1858 he began to practice medicine in New York city, and in 1859–60 he was attending physician at Demilt Dispensary. He was in the service of the United States, as surgeon of the 22d regiment, N. G., N. Y., for short terms during 1862 and 1863. He removed, in 1865, to Philadelphia, Pa., which has since been his home. Dr. Lee is a specialist in orthopedic surgery, nervous affections and mechanical therapeutics, and introduced, in 1866, the method of self-suspension in the treatment of spinal affections. He has been secretary of the Pennsylvania state board of health since 1885, and supervised the sanitary and medical service in and about Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood of 1889. Since 1893 he has been secretary of the state quarantine board, and in 1898–99 was health officer for the city and port of Philadelphia. In 1892–93, he was professor of orthopedics in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. He was president of the Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1878–81 and 1884–89; of the American Academy of Medicine in 1884; of the American Orthopedic Association in 1892, of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America in 1898, and is now (1901) president of the American Public Health Association; was treasurer of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1873–88, and vice president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1876. He was also a member of the American Medical Society in Paris, the Medical Society of the County of New York; the Medical Society of the State of New York, and is now a member of the American Medical Association; the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, the State Associated Health Authorities of Pennsylvania, the Association Internationale pour le Progrès de l'Hygiene, Brussels, Belgium, and the Société de l'Hygiene, of Paris, France. He was editor of the "American Medical Monthly" in 1862, and throughout his professional career he has been a frequent contributor to medical periodicals. He published in 1867 a work on the "Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine," and in 1885 translated Albert Reibmayr's treatise on massage, from the German, publishing the same under the title of "Tracts on Massage." He was married, April 5, 1859, to Emma Hale, daughter of Norman White, of New York city. They have living three daughters and one son.

LEE, Alfred, first P. E. bishop of Delaware, and 38th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1807, son of Benjamin Lee, a native of Taunton, England, who entered the British navy as a midshipman, and commanded a battery of guns in the naval battle between Adm. Rodney and Count de Grasse, off Gaudeloupe, in April, 1782. It is related of him that being condemned to be shot by court martial, for challenging a superior officer, his sentence was commuted to dismissal from the service, through the intervention of the duke of Clarence, and when he was set ashore he sent a fresh challenge to the same officer, but the result of the meeting is not recorded. He then came to the United States, and entered the merchant marine as a captain. The house in which his son was born was one of the seven old Tory mansions of Cambridge, immortalized by Longfellow in "The Old House by the Lindens." Alfred Lee entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1827. He took up the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in New London, Conn., but after practicing for two years in that city, he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York city, and was graduated in 1837. He became deacon in 1837, and the following year was admitted to priest's orders. His first charge was St. James's Church, Poquetanoc, Conn. Soon after he became rector of Calvary Church, Rockdale, Pa., where he remained for three years. He was elected bishop of Delaware in 1841, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, New York city, Oct 12th. Removing at once to Wilmington, Del., in 1842 he became rector of St. Andrew's Church there, a position he occupied during the remainder of his life. On the death of Bishop Smith, in 1884, he became presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity College in 1841, and from Harvard in 1860, and in 1877 Delaware College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Bishop Lee was a member of the American Company of Revisers of the New Testament in 1881. He published "Life of St. John" (1854); "Life of St. Peter" (1852); "Life of St.

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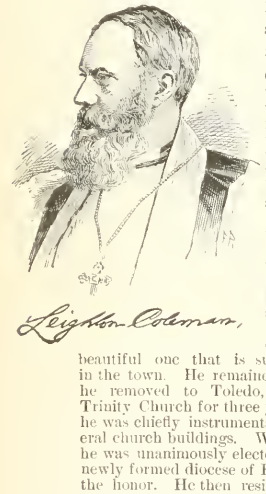
"Treatise on Baptism" (1854), "Memoir of Miss Susan Allibone" (1856); "Harbinger of Christ" (1857), and "Eventful Nights in Bible History" (1886), besides sermons, addresses and letters. On April 23, 1832, he was married to Julia, daughter of Elihu and Sarah (Trumbull) White, and granddaughter of Judge John Trumbull, of Connecticut. He died in Wilmington, Del., April 12, 1887.

COLEMAN, Leighton, second P. E. bishop of Delaware and 146th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1837, son of Rev. Dr. John and Louisa M. (Thomas) Coleman. His father (1804–72) was for many years rector of Trinity Church, in that city, and the editor of "The Banner of the Cross," a well-known and influential church weekly. His grandfather, John Coleman, emigrated from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and served in the war of 1812. At the battle of Bladensburg he won distinction by saving, at the risk of his life, the national colors from falling into the hands of the British. Leighton Coleman was educated in Philadelphia, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, where he was graduated in 1861. He was ordained deacon July 1, 1860, by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and during his senior year at the seminary served as missionary to the public institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's islands, in New York harbor. After his graduation he became rector of St. Luke's Church, Bustleton, Pa., where he began a new parish, and was instrumental in building the memorial Church of St. Luke, in which he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Potter, May 15, 1862. He afterwards removed to Wilmington, Del., where he was rector of St. John's Church, and in 1866 he went to Mauch Chunk, Pa., to take charge of St. Mark's Church. While residing there he was the means of building several churches, including the beautiful one that is such a prominent object in the town. He remained there until 1874, when he removed to Toledo, O., and was rector of Trinity Church for three years, during which time he was chiefly instrumental in the erection of several church buildings. While rector of this parish he was unanimously elected the first bishop of the newly formed diocese of Fond du Lac, but declined the honor. He then resigned, on account of his wife's failing health, and spent eight years in England. While abroad he was constantly engaged in ministerial work, and for over two years was organizing secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society for the diocese of Oxford. On his return to America he became rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Sayre, Pa., building there a handsome new church edifice. While at Sayre he was elected bishop of Delaware, to succeed Bishop Alfred Lee, and was consecrated on Oct. 18, 1888. His active participation in the work of the Church of England Temperance Society gave him a practical knowledge of the nature of that work in England, and, with his long and active ministry in the United States, combined to give his opinions and counsel great weight in the American Church Temperance Society, of whose executive board he is vice-chairman. Bishop Coleman has published "History of the American Church" (1895); "History of the Lehigh Valley" (1873), and many essays, reviews and sermons. He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1865; S.T.D. from Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1875, and LL.D. from Hobart College in 1888. He was grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania; grand prelate of the Knights Templar, and is at present chaplain general of the Society of the War of 1812, chaplain of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati, and vice-president of the Delaware Historical Society. He was married, July 30, 1861, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Alexis Irenee du Pont, and has one son.



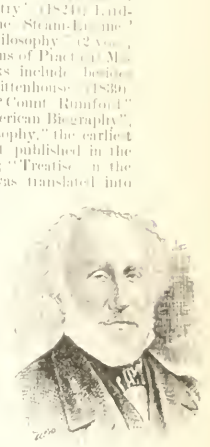
Leighton Coleman.

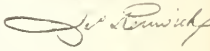
BIRKBECK, Morris, reformer and author, was born at Wanborough, England, in 1763; received a classical education; made a practical study of agriculture, and acquired considerable reputation as a successful farmer. An interest in the United States was awakened through acquaintance with several Americans, one of whom was Edward Coles, subsequently governor of Illinois, and in 1817 Mr. Birkbeck emigrated to that state with his family. He bought a tract of 16,000 acres, which became known as "the English settlement," in Edwards county, and gave its name to the principal town, Albion, while his own place of residence, a few miles distant, he named Wanborough. Here he engaged in farming and in literary work, being, it is said, the first author, strictly speaking, to live in the state. He supported Gov. Coles in his efforts to prevent the formation of a new state constitution allowing slavery, and to that end, under the pseudonym of Jonathan Freeman, contributed articles of a popular and legal nature to the "Illinois Gazette"; also an "appeal" to the people, which was reprinted in pamphlet form. His style was agreeable, his arguments were sound, and he influenced public opinion to such an extent that he was especially obnoxious to the pro-slavery party. His son-in-law, Gilbert T. Pell, a member of the legislature, was another supporter of Gov. Coles. In September, 1824, Birkbeck was appointed secretary of state by the governor, and held office from Oct. 15th to Jan. 15, 1825, when he was obliged to resign, the senate, in which the advocates of slavery predominated, refusing to confirm his nomination. He published: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey to America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). In 1825 he visited Robert Owen, at New Harmony, Ind., and on his return was drowned while crossing the Fox river in Illinois, June 4th.

SMITH, Munroe, educator and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1854, son of Dr. Horatio S. and Susan Dwight (Munroe) Smith. His earliest known American ancestor was John Smith, of Plainfield and Voluntown, Conn., who served in King Philip's war and sat in the Connecticut legislature. He was educated in private schools in Brooklyn, and entering Amherst College was graduated in the class of 1874. He took a post-graduate course at Amherst for one year, continued his studies at the Columbia College Law School, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1877. He then went to Germany and studied at the universities of Berlin, Leipsic and Göttingen for three years, receiving the degree of J.U.D. (doctor of laws) from Göttingen University in 1880. Upon his return to the United States he became adjunct professor of history in Columbia College and lecturer on Roman law. Since 1890 he has been professor of Roman law and comparative jurisprudence. In 1886 Prof. Smith co-operated in establishing the "Political Science Quarterly," of which he was managing editor from 1886 to 1893, and again in 1898–99. He is the author of the introduction to the American edition of "Prince Bismarck," by Charles Lowe

(1885); "Bismarck and German Unity. An Historical Outline" (1898), and the introduction to "Cicero's Orations" in "The World's Great Books" (1899); has contributed to the "Century Magazine," "The Nation," "The Bookman," and other periodicals, and has written articles upon history and jurisprudence for "Johnson's Cyclopedia," Harper's "Classical Dictionary," and Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science." He is a member of the Authors' Club, the Century Club and the Bar Association of New York city. On April 17, 1890, he was married to Gertrude, daughter of Gen. H. S. Huidekoper, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has one child, a daughter

RENWICK, James, scientist and author, was born in Liverpool, England, May 30, 1790, son of William and Jane (Jeffrey) Renwick, and grandson of James Renwick, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and a manufacturer, who in the summer of 1783 emigrated to New York. He organized the mercantile firm of Renwick, Sou & Hudswell, of which William Renwick was the English agent. The latter's wife was a daughter of Rev. Andrew Jeffrey, of Lochmaben, who was a famous beauty and the "blue-eyed Jeanie" mentioned in Burns' poem. Mr. Renwick brought his family to New York in 1794, and here the son, James, was educated. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1807, standing first in his class, and then traveled in Europe with his lifelong friend, Washington Irving. In November, 1812, he was appointed instructor in natural philosophy in Columbia College during the sickness of Prof. Kemp, and served without pay. In 1814 he entered the U. S. service as topographical engineer, with the rank of major, and in 1817 he was commissioned colonel of engineers in the militia of New York state, the same year being elected a trustee of Columbia College. He succeeded to his father's business; but the failure of the English correspondents brought the business to an end, and he accepted an appointment to the chair of natural experimental philosophy and chemistry in Columbia College in November, 1820, retiring as professor emeritus in 1853. During his term of thirty-three years at the college he was occasionally employed in outside work. In 1823 he examined into the practicability of a canal between Easton, on the Delaware river, and the Hudson river, reporting that such a canal was practicable with inclined planes in place of locks. The result was the Morris canal, for the use of which he patented, Nov. 7th, an economical form of inclined plane operated by a water counterpoise, the car at the upper end of the incline being filled with water until the weight was sufficient to lift the car carrying the boat at the lower end. The Franklin Institute awarded him the Franklin silver medal in 1826 for this invention. A modification of this system has lately been installed at Foxton, Leicestershire, England. In 1837 Prof. Renwick was employed by the U. S. government to survey and report upon a proposed site for a navy yard at Bergen point, and in the following year Pres. Van Buren appointed him one of the three commissioners "to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions," his associates being Prof. Silliman, of Yale, and Mr. Redfield. In 1839 he was employed by an association of the Rochester millers to examine into the excessive use of the water of the Genesee river for the Erie canal, and to report a remedy for it. In 1840, in association with Capt. A. Talcott and Maj. J. D. Graham, he was appointed a commissioner to survey the northeast boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick, commonly called the "disputed territory." The commissioners divided the survey into three sections, of which Prof. Renwick took the northern. During the progress of this work he entered into a correspondence with the [illegible] Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Sabine, on the subject of [illegible] which led to the sending of Lord Ashburton [illegible] country and to the Webster Ashburton [illegible] In addition to his proficiency in the sciences [illegible] taught, Prof. Renwick was an astronomer [illegible] lent classical scholar and a good linguist [illegible] a skillful water-color artist. He was a member of many learned societies. In 1829 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College. He was a vigorous writer and a frequent contributor to the first "New York Review," and on the establishment of the "Whig Review" he became one of its most valued writers, also contributing to the American Quarterly Review. He translated from the French Lallemand's "Treatise on Artillery" (2 vols., 1820), and edited, with notes, American editions of Parkes' "Rudiments of Chemistry" (1824); Lardner's "Popular Lectures on the Steam-Engine" (1828); Daniell's "Chemical Philosophy" (2 vols., 1832), and Moseley's "Illustrations of Practical Mechanics" (1839). His own works include besides official reports, lives of "David Rittenhouse" (1830), "Robert Fulton" (1845), and "Count Rumford" (1848), in Sparks' "Library of American Biography", also "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," the earliest extended treatise on this subject published in the United States (2 vols., 1822-23); "Treatise on the Steam-Engine" (1830), which was translated into several languages; "Elements of Mechanics" (1832); "Applications of the Science of Mechanics to Practical Purposes" (1840); "Life of De Witt Clinton, with Selections of His Letters" (1840); "Life of John Jay (with Henry B. Renwick) and Alexander Hamilton" (1841); "First Principles of Chemistry" (1841), and "First Principles of Natural Philosophy" (1842). Prof. Renwick printed privately for the use of his classes "First Principles in Chemistry (1838) and "Outlines of Geology" (1838), and a synopsis of his lectures on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts," taken down by one of his class, was printed.



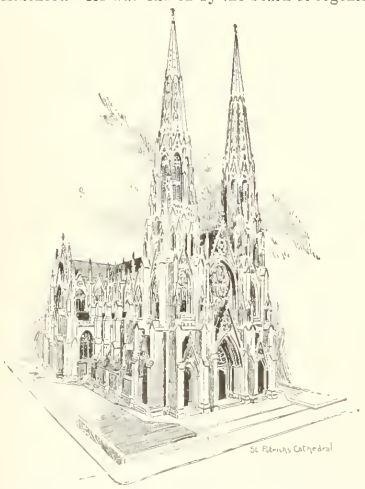


In 1816 he was married to Margaret Anne, daughter of Henry Brevoort, New York city. He had four children: Henry B., engineer; James, architect; Edward S., engineer, and Laura K., who became the wife of John A. Monroe. He died in New York city, Jan. 12, 1863.

RENWICK, Henry Brevoort, engineer, was born in New York city, Sept. 1, 1817, eldest son of James and Margaret A. (Brevoort) Renwick. He was named after his mother's brother, a prominent member of a Knickerbocker family of New York, who was a lifelong friend of Washington Irving. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1833 and immediately afterwards was employed in a [illegible] store. After the great fire in 1835, which destroyed the store, he began to practice civil and mechanical engineering. He was engaged upon the construction of breakwaters at Sandy hook and Long Branch. He served as first assistant astronomer on the U. S. boundary commission, 1840-42, and in 1848 became examiner in the U. S. patent office, Washington. His knowledge of mechanics [illegible] eagerly sought after by the best patent lawyers of the time, and he very soon gained [illegible] an expert in patent cases. Among [illegible] litigations in which he testified were [illegible] sewing-machine suits, the McCormick [illegible] the Bell telephone cases. In 1853 he was [illegible] U. S. inspector of steam vessels [illegible] New York

his retirement from that office he devoted all his time to his profession. Mr. Renwick was a prominent member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was senior warden. In 1852 he was married to Margaret, daughter of John Janney, of Alexandria, Va. They had one son and one daughter. He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1895.

RENWICK, James, architect, was born at Bloomingdale, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1818, second son of James and Margaret A. (Brevoort) Renwick. His father, in addition to his other varied accomplishments, had mastered the study of architecture, and the son having inherited this taste was given every opportunity to develop and cultivate his genius. At the age of fourteen he entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1836. He accepted a position as assistant engineer on the Croton aqueduct, and superintended the building of a distributing reservoir between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, New York city. He volunteered to furnish a plan for the fountain in Union square which the property owners around the square agreed to erect, and superintended its construction. He was the successful one of the competing architects for the plan and erection of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street, which when completed was so satisfactory to all concerned, that his reputation was at once established, and he immediately acquired a large and a lucrative business. Mr. Renwick was architect of Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, the Church of the Puritans, Union square, and many business and private residences. He was chosen by the board of regents



architect of the building of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and was also appointed architect to the board of charities and correction of the city of New York, which position he retained until 1874. In 1853 he entered plans in competition for a Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Patrick's). This, the most beautiful, chaste and imposing church edifice in this country, was projected by Archbishop Hughes in 1850, and Mr. Renwick's design having been accepted, the corner-stone was laid in 1858, and the cathedral was opened in 1879. It occupies the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and is the grandest monument to his genius. Among his other works are the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; the City Hospital, Smallpox Hospital, Workhouse, Lunatic and Inebriate asylums on Ward's Island, the Archbishop's residence, Madison avenue, the Young Men's Christian Association, all of New York city, and a number of other fine buildings and churches of superior design and workmanship. Mr. Renwick was a discriminating lover of art, and collected a large number of paintings from all parts of Europe, embracing examples of the best known artists. He was known as one the best art connoisseurs in New York, and many of his paintings are masterpieces. About 1852 he was married to Anna, daughter of William H. Aspinwall, of New York, but had no children. He died in New York city, June 23, 1895.

RENWICK, Edward Sabine, mechanical expert and inventor, was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1823, third son of James and Margaret Anne (Brevoort) Renwick. He was graduated at Columbia in 1839. He was trained in civil and mechanical engineering by his father, and under him became an expert in chemical analysis. In 1840 he became an assistant to the superintendent of the New Jersey Iron Co., Boonton, N. J., and three years later was employed on the survey of the northeast boundary of the United States under his father, who was chairman of the commission appointed for that purpose. In 1845 he was made superintendent of the Wyoming Iron Works, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and in 1846, while still employed there, he joined his elder brother, Henry B. Renwick, in putting up a small blast furnace at Wilkes-Barre, for the manufacture of pig-iron. He also devised the first set of saws used in this country for sawing off the ends of rails, for the Montour Iron Co., at Danville, Pa. In 1848 work was stopped at the Wilkes-Barre blast furnace, and the following year he associated himself in Washington, D. C., with Peter H. Watson as solicitor of patents and expert in the trial of patent causes in the U. S. circuit courts. While thus engaged he made various inventions, the first being a wrought-iron railway chair for holding rails to the cross-ties; this in several modified forms is still in use. His most important invention, however, was the original self-binding reaping machine. The reaping machines invented and manufactured previously by McCormick, Hussey and others cut the grain and discharged it upon the ground in a loose condition. The self-binding reaping machine or harvester automatically cuts the grain, gathers it, compresses it into gavels and binds it with cord, discharging the grain in bound sheaves. He was assisted by his partner, Mr. Watson, and the latter's brother, their first patent being taken out in 1851 in their joint names. A second patent for improvements was taken out in 1853. These inventions were in advance of the age and did not come into use until after the patents had expired. Returning to New York city he continued the practice of his profession until 1892, when he retired. The most notable of his engineering achievements was the repairing of a fracture eighty feet long and seven feet wide in the Great Eastern in 1862. Fortunately her inner skin was intact. A wooden caisson was fitted on the vessel, the water pumped out, and the fracture repaired. Contrary to the opinion of prominent engineers the work was successfully carried through, and the Great Eastern returned to Liverpool with a full cargo and many pas-

sengers. In 1862 he presented to the government a plan of an ironclad vessel with twin propellers, and although the plan was approved by the board of naval commodores the secretary of the navy would take no action. In 1862 and 1868 he patented his improvements in propulsion in England, but it was not until the accident to the propeller shaft of the City of Paris (1897) that one of them came into use, viz., the introduction of external casings or tunnels around the tail shafts of twin propellers through the water to the after bearings, so that these shafts could be examined and gotten at for repairs. Another improvement, that of a balanced compound engine for the crank shaft of a propeller, did not come into use until more than twenty years after the date of his English patent of 1868. In 1868 he removed to his residence, Millburn, N. J., where in 1875 he invented an incubator which regulated the heat automatically, and also supplied the required ventilation and moisture. This was followed by a brooder, in which heat and ventilation were supplied to the floor on which the chickens were housed, the result being that the loss by death was reduced from 75 to from 5 to 10 per cent. In 1893 Mr. Renwick published a treatise on "Practical Invention," embodying a compendium of his expert experience of forty-four years in the courts. He was married, in 1862, to his second cousin, Alice, daughter of Henry and Bridget (Seeley) Brevoort, and has two sons and one daughter.

ABBOT, Willis John, author, was born in New Haven, Ct., March 16, 1863, son of Waldo Abbot, who changed the spelling of the name back to the earlier methods of the family, the name being first changed from Abbot to Abbott by Jacob Abbott, the author and grand-uncle of Willis J. Abbot. His grandfather was John S. C. Abbott, the historian. He received his early education in New Orleans, where much of his early life was spent, and, entering the University of Michigan, was graduated in the class of 1884. He made journalism his profession, and was first connected with the New Orleans "Times-Democrat" in 1884–85. He then was on the staff of the New York "Tribune," in 1885–87, and was editor-in-chief of the Kansas City "News" from 1887 to 1890. He subsequently went to Chicago as editorial writer on the "Times," of which paper he was afterwards managing editor, and was editor-in-chief until 1893. In 1896 he became the chief editorial writer of the New York "Journal," and in 1900 went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he is editor of "The Pilgrim," a monthly. He is the author of the popular "Blue Jacket" series of boys' books (1886–88), which in three volumes give a complete history of the U. S. navy; the "Battle Fields" series, which in three volumes give a complete history of the purely military operations of the civil war; "The Naval History of the United States" (1896), and "Life of Carter H. Harrison" (1895). He is a member of the Authors' Club. He was married, in 1887, to Marie A. Mack, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

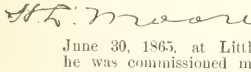
STREET, Alfred Billings, author and poet, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1811, son of Randall S. and Mary (Billings) Street. His father (b. 1780–d. 1841) was district attorney of New York state; served in the war of 1812 as major and lieutenant-colonel, later being promoted to the rank of general of the militia; and won distinction as a representative in the 16th congress (1819–21). The son received his early education at the Dutchess County Academy, and at the age of fourteen years removed with his father to Monticello, Sullivan co., N. Y. He had already written verses exhibiting some of that peculiar talent for description which characterized his works. The study of law was undertaken with the direction of his father, and after his admission to the bar he practiced for a few years at Monticello; but during the winter of 1839 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and conducted a successful practice there. He became editor of the Albany "Northern Light" in 1843, succeeding Gen. John A. Dix, but his legal duties forced him to give up this charge in the following year. In 1848 the important office of state librarian was tendered Mr. Street. This he accepted, and retained until his death; he also acted as librarian of the state law library at Albany from April 22, 1862, until June 8, 1868. His early associations had been of a kind to promote the development of literary tastes, and the poems which he contributed to the magazines during his youth gained him favorable notice. Of his later writings "The Settler" was translated into German, and "The Lost Hunter" and other poems were published in illustrated form in the United States and England. Many of his other poems were well received in England. The greatest merits of his style of writing are directness and condensation, the remarkable fidelity of his description and narrative may be best appreciated by those familiar with new settlements in our northern latitudes. Tuckerman, in an article in the "Democratic Review," said: "Street is a fine Flemish painter, seizing upon objects in all their verisimilitude. As we read him, wild flowers peer up from among brown leaves, the drum of the partridge, the ripple of waters, the flickering of autumn light, the sting of sleety snow, the cry of the panther, the roar of the winds, the melody of birds and the odor of crushed pine boughs are present to our senses. . . . He is no second hand limner, content to furnish insipid copies, but draws from reality. His pictures are graphic, detailed, never untrue, and often vigorous; he is essentially an American poet." Poe said that he was highly to be commended as a descriptive poet. A number of prose writings of the same character also appeared from his pen, such as "The Indian Pass," an account of an exploring trip through the mountainous region of northern New York. Among his publications are: "The Burning of Schenectady, and other Poems" (1842), "Drawings and Tintings" (1844), "Fugitive Poems" (1846); "Frontenac; or, the Atotarho of the Iroquois" (1849); "The Council of Revision of the State of New York" (1859), which included a history of the courts with which the members of the council were connected, and biographical sketches; "Woods and Waters, or an Adirondack descriptive piece (1860); "A Digest of Taxation in the United States" (1863); a Collection of Poems (1866), "Nature," read before Geneva (now Hobart) College in 1840, and others, read before Hamilton College in 1850, and Yale in 1851. Mr. Street was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Smith Weed, of Albany, N. Y. He died in that city, June 2, 1881.

Alfred B. Street

TRACY, Charles Chapin, missionary and author, was born at East Smithfield, Pa., Oct. 31, 1838, son of Orramel and Cynthia (Kellogg) Tracy. He is a descendant of Thomas Tracy, who came to America from England and settled in Norwich, Conn., early in the seventeenth century. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Kellogg, of Pomfret, Vt., the inventor of the cloth-shearing machine. He employed every moment that could be spared from hard farm work in study and fitted himself to enter as a junior Williams College, where he was graduated in 1864. In 1867 he was graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. In 1887 he received the degree of M.A., and in 1894 that of LL.D. from Williams. In 1867 he left America for Turkey, and was stationed at Marsovan, an educational

centre. He spent three years (1870–73) in Constantinople, where he started the first illustrated periodical for children, and published in two or three languages a series of letters addressed to parents, the object of which was to assist in correcting the many abuses and failures in Oriental family culture. He returned to Marsovan in 1873 and labored in educational work, in 1884 beginning a high school, which became Anatolia College. Of this institution he was chosen president in 1886, and is still the head. With his family and associates he was subjected to great danger during the revolutionary disturbances, and witnessed the horrible massacre of 1895. His principal book in English is entitled, "Talks on the Veranda" (1893), setting forth the principles and experiences of missionaries. Prof. Tracy was married, in 1867, to Myra A. Park, of Athens, Pa., and has four children.

MOORE, Horace Ladd, soldier, merchant and congressman, was born at Mantua, Portage co., O., Feb. 25, 1837, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Keyes) Moore. His first American ancestor was Andrew Moore, of Windsor, Conn., and the descent runs through his son Benjamin, his son Joseph and Joseph's son, Samuel, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was educated at Hiram College while Pres. Garfield was a teacher there, and he taught school at an early age. Removing to Kansas in 1858, he studied law in the office of Christian & Lane, at Lawrence. Within a month of his admission to the bar he enlisted in the 2d Kansas infantry, in 1861, in the civil war. He took part in the battles of Old Fort Wayne, Cane hill, Prairie grove, Van Buren, Reed's hill and Devil's backbone; was promoted first lieutenant May 1, 1862; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Arkansas cavalry in February, 1864, and was mustered out of service June 30, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. In 1867 he was commissioned major of the 18th Kansas cavalry, organized for service against the Indians, and participated in a four months' campaign against the Cheyennes and other hostile tribes. In the fall of 1868 he became lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Kansas cavalry, and in January, 1869, was promoted to the rank of colonel, taking the place of Col. Crawford, resigned. Later, Col. Moore turned his attention to business in Lawrence, Kan., and from 1876 until 1882 was engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Trinidad, Colo., and Albuquerque, N. M., under the firm name of Moore, Bennett & Co. Returning to Lawrence, Kan., he served as treasurer of Douglas county in 1886 and 1887. In 1892 he was elected to represent the 2d district of Kansas in the 53d congress, having been nominated by both the Democratic and People's parties. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the Washington Post, G. A. R., and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was married at Mantua, O., Sept. 16, 1864, to Esther Amelia, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Jane (Deming) Harmon, and has two sons living, Samuel A. and Frank H. Moore.



OSBORN, William Henry, merchant and railroad president, was born at Salem, Essex co., Mass., Dec. 4, 1825, son of William and Clarissa Osborn. He received a high school education at Salem, and then entered the employ of a Boston shipping firm, in whose interests he resided in the Philippine islands eight years, and then, 1852, returned to the United States. He assisted in placing the Illinois Central railroad on a sound financial basis; he became a director in 1854, and was its president from Dec. 1, 1855, to July 11, 1865. In 1875–82 Mr. Osborn was a director of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad, a natural southern outlet for the Illinois Central, and made it one of the most valuable railroad properties in the United States. He visited Europe several times in the interests of his railroads, having many consultations with Richard Cobden, the English economist, who had invested nearly all of his money in the Illinois Central railroad in 1855. On his retirement from active business Mr. Osborn gave much of his time and means to charitable institutions, being particularly interested in the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled and the Training School for Nurses at Bellevue Hospital, both in New York city. He was married, in 1854, to Virginia Reed, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Cady) Sturges. Mr. Osborn's wife still survives him (1900), with two sons, Henry Fairfield Osborn, professor of zoölogy in Columbia University, and William Church Osborn, a lawyer in New York city. Mr. Osborn died in New York city, March 2, 1894.

OSBORN, Henry Fairfield, zoölogist and author, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 8, 1857, son of William H. and Virginia R. (Sturges) Osborn. He was educated at Lyons' Collegiate Institute, New York city, and at the College of New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1877. Immediately after graduation he accompanied the first Princeton exploring expedition to the West, and in 1878, after a year of post-graduate study in the natural sciences, was a member of the second successful expedition to Wyoming. During the following winter he studied anatomy and histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York city, and during 1879–80 resided in Europe, studying biology with Balfour, in Cambridge, and Huxley, in London. On his return to America, in 1880, he was awarded a special biological fellowship by his alma mater, and in the course of the year was appointed assistant professor. In 1881 he became professor of comparative anatomy, and held the chair for nine years, meantime, in 1886, again visiting Europe for another year of study. He accepted a call from Columbia University in 1890; to the Da Costa chair of biology, with control of the biological department to be planned by himself. At the same time he was chosen curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, and still holds both positions. In 1891, on the organization of the faculty of pure science at Columbia, he was elected its first dean, and held the office until 1895, when he resigned to devote his time to original investigation and writing. Prof. Osborn has directed fossil exploration in the West on a large scale, and has been instrumental in the discovery and identification of numerous new species, particularly of pachyderms and reptiles, specimens of which have been placed in the American Museum of Natural History. Recently he has devoted much time to the restoration of fossil animals. In conjunction with this work, he has engaged the services of Chas. Knight, a young artist, who is well known as an animal painter. The restorations of the huge fossil animals in the shape of water-color paintings, representing as well the vegetation of the period when the animals and reptiles were living, now form an interesting series in the paleontological hall in the American Museum of Natural History. He has contributed extensively to scientific and general periodicals on subjects connected with paleontology, evolu-

tion and current questions of science, and has delivered many papers and addresses before learned bodies. In 1894 he published "From the Greeks to Darwin," a general history of the evolution theory, as the first volume of the "Columbia University Biological Series," edited by him, and for a number of years has been preparing, in collaboration with Prof. William B. Scott, of Princeton, a monumental work, "American Fossil Mammals." Prof. Osborn was president of the American Society of Naturalists (1891); vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, section of zoölogy (1892); second vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences (1897), first vice president (1897–98), and president (1898–1900); vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the New York Zoölogical Society (1897); president of the American Morphological Society (1897), and president of the Marine Biological Association (1898–1900). He was active in founding the Zoölogical park in New York city, under the auspices of the New York Zoölogical Society. In April, 1900, he was appointed vertebrate paleontologist of the Canadian geological survey, as successor to Prof. Edward D. Cope, and in June of the same year he succeeeded Prof. Othniel C. Marsh in the office of paleontologist of the U. S. geological survey. In 1880 he received the degree of Sc.D. from the College of New Jersey. He was married, Sept. 29, 1881, to Lucretia Thacher, daughter of Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U. S. A. Of their five children, two sons and two daughters survive.

WARDE, Frederick B., actor, was born in Wardington, Oxfordshire, England, Feb. 23, 1851. His father, a schoolmaster, apprenticed him to a firm of attorneys; but his tastes lay in the direction of the stage, and after frequent appearances as an amateur he made his début as an actor as the second murderer in "Macbeth." Hard work and devotion to his calling secured advancement, and after a time he was engaged by J. L. Toole to play juvenile parts in that comedian's company, Mr. Henry Irving being at the time the leading man in that organization. Edwin Booth, while on a visit to London, was attracted by Mr. Warde's talent, and engaged him as his leading man. He came to America with Booth, appearing for the first time at Booth's Theatre, New York. He also supported Miss Charlotte Cushman during the last engagements of that favorite actress. In 1873, when Jarrett & Palmer made their splendid revival of "Julius Cæsar," Mr. Warde was selected to play Antony to the Brutus of the late E. L. Davenport. In 1875 Mr. Warde and Maurice Barrymore formed a company to play "Diplomacy." The venture proved unremunerative from the first, and ended in the shocking murder of John Porter, one of the members of the company, by a Texas desperado named Currie. After the disbandment of the "Diplomacy" company Mr. Warde was engaged as leading man by John McCullough, and remained with him for eighteen months. At the end of this period Edwin Booth offered him a similar position in his company, but Mr. Warde declined the offer and became a star on his own account. This was in 1881. Since that time Mr. Warde's advancement to a leading place among the foremost actors of his time has been gradual, but constant and uninterrupted. Since the death of John McCullough he has been acknowledged to be the best Virginius of the time, and his acting in "Richard III.," "Othello," "Macbeth" and other Shakespearean rôles is equally finished and impressive. In 1889 he was most favorably received in a revival of "Belphegor, the Mountebank," and his creation of the chief rôle of Galba in "The Gladiator" also won him warm praise. In 1890 he was seen with Mrs. D. P. Bowers in a splendid revival of "Henry VIII.," and also produced "The Lion's Mouth," [illegible] to him by Henry Guy Carleton. Mr. Warde [illegible] powers as an actor are of the first [illegible] and impetuous, but careful and exact [illegible] and never descends to rant or sacrifice [illegible] ency of a character for momentary effect.

FRENCH, Pinckney, surgeon, [illegible] Audrain county, Mo., May 10, 1852, [illegible] and Melinda M. French. He received [illegible] tion in the common schools of his native county, and there studied medicine with Dr. W. H. Lee and John S. Potts. He was graduated from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1873, and immediately settled in Mexico, Mo., where he rapidly built up a large practice and a reputation for high attainments. In a few years he was appointed surgeon of the Chicago and Alton railroad and surgeon of the Wabash railroad, resigning the former position in July, 1891, to give more attention to other duties. He was elected president of the Medical Society of Audrain county in 1879 and for a number of years he was a member of the board of medical examiners of the Missouri State University. In 1882 he was elected first vice president of the Missouri State Medical Society and was professor of surgical anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Ill., during 1882–83. During this time he was also associate editor of the surgical department of the "Western Medical and Surgical Reporter," of Chicago. In 1885 he visited hospitals in Europe, where he closely studied the branches of surgery. Upon his return he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1890, and was interested in the organization of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, being elected secretary of its first board of directors, and also of its first faculty, continuing to hold the same [illegible] spring of 1892. He is an interesting and popular teacher, plain, practical and fluent of speech clear in expression, and is always in sympathy with his students. He was secretary of the board of directors of the Barnes Medical College, thus practically [illegible] placed at the head of the management of an institution which has grown with unparalleled success until it stands as a representative medical institution of the West. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the St. Louis Medical Society. He is consulting surgeon of the St. Louis City Hospital and is professor of the principles and practice of surgery Barnes Medical College. Dr. French was married in 1874, to Lucy P., daughter of W. B. Quesenberry of Boone county, Mo.

Pinckney French

LE CONTE, Lewis, naturalist, was [illegible] Shrewsbury, Monmouth co., N. J., [illegible] second son of John Eaton and Jane Strong Le Conte, uncle of John Lawrence Le Conte, naturalist, and descendant of the Huguenot Guillaume Le Conte, who emigrated to New York in 1685. He was educated at Columbia College, and [illegible] dent made a botanical exploration [illegible] island. He was graduated in 1799, [illegible] medicine with Dr. David Hosack, [illegible] and soon afterwards removed to [illegible]

father and his brothers, William and John Eatton, were living. Mr. Le Conte was a man of unusual attainments in nearly every branch of natural science, botany, zoölogy, chemistry and physics being favorite studies. He also devoted considerable attention to mathematical subjects, including "magic squares." Aided by his brother, John Eatton, he introduced improvements in the culture of rice lands, and on one of his plantations established a botanical garden, which was especially rich in bulbous plants and in trees, his camelias being famous for their size and beauty. He published nothing himself, but gave others the benefit of his observations, enriching the monographs of his brother, John Eatton, and aiding Stephen Elliott and other botanists. His manuscripts on mathematical subjects and on the animals and plants of Georgia perished during the civil war, in the burning of Columbia, S. C. He was married in Georgia, Jan. 30, 1812, to Ann Quarterman, who bore him four sons and several daughters. Their sons, John and Joseph, physicist and geologist, respectively, became professors in the University of California; Walter Le Conte Stevens, physicist, is a grandson. Lewis Le Conte died at Walthonrville, Liberty co., Ga., Jan. 9, 1835.

LE CONTE, John Lawrence, naturalist, was born in New York city, May 13, 1825, son of Maj. John Eatton and Mary Ann Hampton (Lawrence) Le Conte. He is descended from Pierre Le Conte, who lived in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1734, and whose son, John Eatton, was married to Jane Sloan, by whom he had three children, one of them being another John Eatton, the father of Dr. Le Conte. John E. Le Conte spent most of his life in New York, and entering the corps of topographical engineers of the U. S. army, with the rank of captain, remained in the government service until 1831, attaining the rank of brevet-major in 1828, "for ten years' faithful service." He was the author of many scientific works; before he entered the army published a catalogue of the plants of New York city, and during his connection with the army,

John L. Le Conte

and afterwards, published special studies on various genera as well as on native grape vines, tobacco and pecan-nut. He also published a series of papers on the mammals, reptiles, batrachians and crustacea, which were mostly of a systematic character, and collected a vast amount of original material for a history of American insects. John Lawrence Le Conte, after completing a collegiate course at Mt. St. Mary's College, in Emmittsburg, Md., entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he was graduated in 1846. He never followed the practice of medicine to any extent, inheriting, as he did, means sufficient to make him independent. From 1848 to 1851 he made several journeys to Lake Superior and California to increase his knowledge of American fauna. In 1852 the family removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He made journeys at various times to Honduras, and Panama, the Rocky mountains, Europe, Egypt and Algiers. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army medical corps as surgeon of volunteers, and shortly after his enlistment was promoted to medical inspector, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, holding his commission until the close of the war. In 1878 he entered the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, and this position he retained until his death. Dr. Le Conte's scientific taste, like that of his father, tended toward natural history, especially entomology, and while a medical student he published a paper on twenty-odd species of Carabidæ from the eastern United States. He was a patient and original student, and published upwards of sixty monographic essays, his studies culminating in two remarkable works, in which he had the assistance of Dr. Horn: "Species of Rhynchophora" (1876) and "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America" (1883). The first was a thorough monographic revision of the rhynchophora or weevils of America, forming an entire volume of the "Proceedings" of the American Philosophical Society. This memoir not only supplied a great need in American coleopterology, but it completely revolutionized the accepted classification of the day, and its influence has been felt over a broader field than it purported to cover. The other work was founded upon an incomplete work which the Smithsonian Institution published in 1861, and gives a general and systematic survey of all the genera and higher groups of North American coleoptera. On his work in this sphere of natural science Le Conte's claim to distinction must rest. He was a corresponding or honorary member of more than thirty societies, about equally distributed between America and Europe. He was also one of the founders of the American Entomological Society, and its president at the time of his death. He was elected, in 1874, to the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; at the time of his death had been several years vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and was for many years a chartered member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was married, in Philadelphia, in 1861, to Helen, daughter of Judge Robert C. and Isabella (Rose) Grier, and had two sons. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1883. John and Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, were his cousins.

LEWIS, Loran Ludowiek, jurist, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., May 9, 1825, son of John C. and Delecta (Barbour) Lewis. His educational opportunities in early life were limited, but he fitted himself to teach in the district schools, and while engaged in teaching read law at night. He subsequently studied with Judge Hulbert, and finished his legal course in the office of Seward & Blatchford, Auburn, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and engaged in practice at Buffalo, N. Y., where he still (1901) resides. He has acted as counsel in many celebrated civil and criminal cases, among them the "grape sugar" case, in which he obtained a verdict of $247,125 for his client. In 1869 he was elected to the state senate and in 1871 was re-elected, serving on the committees on canals, commerce and navigation, and internal affairs, and acting as chairman of the committee on canals in his second term. He was elected justice of the supreme court at the same time that Grover Cleveland, as candidate for governor, carried New York state by a majority of 200,000. Judge Lewis was the only Republican candidate elected. He remained on the bench from 1882 until 1896, when he reached the constitutional age limit of service in that body, and he has since been associated with his two sons as counsel. His brother, the late Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, was widely known as a journalist, author and lecturer on physiology and hygiene. Judge Lewis was married, June 1, 1852, to Charlotte R. Pierson. They have four children now living. His youngest son, Loran Ludowick, Jr., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1864. He received a preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1887 at Williams College, and at the Buffalo Law School in 1889. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and soon afterwards established, with George L. Lewis, his brother, and Adelbert Moot, the firm of Lewis, Moot & Lewis, which became Lewis & Lewis upon Mr. Moot's retirement in

1895. From Jan. 1, 1894, to Feb. 1, 1895, Mr. Lewis was city attorney of Buffalo, but resigned that office to resume his private practice. He is a lecturer at the Buffalo Law School on liens and eminent domain. He was married, June 12, 1889, to Anna Maullin, daughter of Irving Brown, editor of the Albany "Law Journal." They have two children, Loran Ludowick and Loraine Lewis.

HENSHAW, John Prentiss Kewley, first P. E. bishop of Rhode Island, and forty-first in the succession of American bishops, was born at Middletown, Conn., June 13, 1792, son of Daniel and Sally (Prentiss) Henshaw. When he was about nine years of age the family removed to Middlebury, Vt., where he entered Middlebury College, and was graduated in 1808. The same year he was admitted *ad eundem gradum* at Harvard University, where he spent the following year as a resident graduate. During this time, while on a visit to his native place, he received his first deep and abiding religious impressions. Soon afterward he was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Kewley, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Middletown, Conn., in token of respect for whom he assumed his name as part of his own. He at once became a zealous worker in the church of his adoption, and in a short time Bishop Griswold, then recently consecrated to preside over the eastern diocese, embracing all of New England except Connecticut, went to Middlebury to extend the work begun there. He commissioned young Henshaw as a lay-reader, and by his labors in that capacity several congregations were established in different parts of the state. Feeling the need of better preparation for his work, he entered on a course of study under the direction of Bishop Griswold, at Bristol, R. I., where, still officiating as lay-reader, he was instrumental, in the absence of the bishop, in bringing about a great religious awakening in 1812. In 1814–15, though still a lay-reader, he was established for a time at Marblehead, Mass., where he labored with signal success in reviving an expiring church. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, June 13, 1813, and was called to St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was ordained priest by Bishop Hobart, June 13, 1816. In the spring of 1817 he was called to St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, where he spent twenty-six years. His ministration in Baltimore was attended with eminent success and happy results. He not only saved St. Peter's Church from impending ruin, but made it a centre of power. Two other places of worship were erected in Baltimore through his personal efforts, and in subsequent years the old St. Peter's was vacated, and a new St. Peter's, having a tablet to Bishop Henshaw's memory, and Grace Church, both elegant structures, were built in different parts of the old parish, while in another part of the city a Henshaw Memorial Church has been erected. In 1830 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Dr. Henshaw was noted for his zeal in missionary work. He was for a long time a member of the General Board of Missions, and one of the last labors of his life was to organize the Providence City Mission. At the time of his death he was one of the vice-presidents of the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was the author of several voluminous works and many occasional pamphlets and papers, among which are: "Confirmation"; "The Holy Communion"; "Didactic Theology"; "The Second Advent of Our Lord," and a "Memoir of Bishop Moore," of Virginia, who was his beloved friend. In 1843 he was chosen bishop of Rhode Island, which, after the death of Bishop Griswold, became a separate diocese, and at the same time he was elected to the rectorship of Grace Church, Providence. Both of these offices he accepted. His episcopal labors in Rhode Island were characterized by rapid progress in all directions. He built the present spacious and stately edifice of Grace Church, and greatly extended the mission work of the state, besides occasionally laboring with great earnestness and success in various parts of the country. He was also for several years provisional bishop of the diocese of Maine. Bishop Henshaw was married, July 19, 1811, to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Gorham, of Bristol, R. I. They had eleven children. He died suddenly, near Frederick, Md., July 20, 1852.

HALE, Nathan, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1818, son of Nathan and Sarah P. (Everett) Hale. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and pursuing his legal studies at the Harvard Law School was graduated in 1841. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, but like his father, turned to journalistic pursuits. In 1842 he became co-editor with his father of the Boston "Advertiser," and in the same year assumed editorial charge of the Boston "Miscellany of Literature." He continued his connection with both periodicals until 1869, when he gave up editorial work to assume the professorship of mental and moral philosophy at Union College. He later became connected with his brother, Edward Everett Hale, in the publication of "Old and New." Mr. Hale died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1873.

HALE, Nathan, journalist and author was born at West Hampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1784, son of Rev. Enoch and Octavia (Throop) Hale; grandson of Deacon Richard and Elizabeth (Strong) Hale, of Coventry, Conn.; great-grandson of Samuel and Aphia (Moody) Hale, of Newbury, Mass.; great-great-grandson of Rev. John and Sarah (Noyes) Hale, and great-great-great-grandson of Robert Hale, who came from England in 1632 and settled at Charlestown, where he was a blacksmith by trade; was deacon of the original church, and was surveyor of the new plantations until his death. Nathan Hale was named for his uncle, who was hanged by the British in New York as a spy. He was graduated at Williams College in 1804, and after serving as a tutor at Phillips Exeter Academy for two years, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1810. He was editor of the Boston "Weekly Messenger," 1811–14, and in the latter year purchased the Boston "Advertiser," which had been established in 1813 by W. W. Clapp, and was the first daily newspaper in New England. Mr. Hale's ideas as to the scope and efficiency of a newspaper were very advanced for his day, and the "Advertiser" from the day of its first issue under his management was noted for its brief editorial comments upon the prominent men and measures of the day. These comments were the nuclei from which grew the regular "leaders" which later became a marked feature of journalism. Mr. Hale declared himself a Federalist, and the political complexion of the paper was marked from the outset. It passed through the various phases of Whig and Democratic principles and finally became Republican; it was always influential. It loyally supported Webster, not only as the great Whig leader, but also after, when his adherents fell from him and he was left partially unsupported to stem the growing tide of unpopularity in the North. It opposed the Missouri bill in 1820, and the Nebraska bill in 1850, and was the first newspaper to advocate the free colonization of Kansas. It was

Nathan Hale

essentially a business paper, and it paid no attention to literature or art, there being no book notices and no correspondence, either domestic or foreign. In addition to his editorial work, Mr. Hale contributed to its columns many valuable articles on political, social and economic subjects, and he was also a frequent contributor to the early numbers of the "North American Review," being one of the club which founded that journal in 1815, and the "Christian Examiner," in 1824, as a coadjutor to the "Review." In addition to his journalistic work he was interested in and was one of the earliest advocates of the establishment of a railroad system in New England, and, as the chairman of the board of directors of internal improvements established by the Massachusetts legislature in 1828, was the real moving spirit in causing surveys to be made and in writing reports to educate the public in railroading. Mr. Hale supplemented his work on the board by putting before the people in the columns of the "Advertiser" every detail of the trials of the Rocket, built by George Stephenson at Rainhill, and the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railroad in 1830. The Boston and Worcester railroad was the first road in New England to use a locomotive, and of that road Mr. Hale was first president, from 1835 to 1854. He was an active member of both houses of the state legislature, rendering as such important services to his constituents, and was a delegate to two state conventions. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1816 he was married to Sarah Preston, daughter of Judge Oliver Everett, of Dorchester, Mass., and sister to Edward Everett, the distinguished orator and statesman. He had four sons, Nathan, Edward Everett, Charles and Alexander Hale, and three daughters, Sarah, Lucretia Peabody and Susan Hale. Mr. Hale published a "Map of New England," considered an authority (1825); a series of maps stereotyped by a method of his own invention (1830), and numerous pamphlets on internal improvements and kindred subjects. He died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 9, 1863.

TOMPKINS, Hamilton Bullock, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1843, son of Tillinghast and Charlotte (Merrill) Tompkins. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Newport, R. I., and attended school there and at Northampton and Stockbridge, Mass., and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1865. He studied law at the University of the City of New York, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1868. He spent three years abroad, and in 1873 formed a law partnership with Charles H. Duell, in New York city. Mr Tompkins has been identified with many business enterprises, being president of the New York and Rosendale Cement Co. His interest in literary matters and book collecting is very strong, and he has been a director of the Redwood Library in Newport for the past twenty-five years, serving as its secretary for extended periods and also on its book, financial and other committees. He is a vice-president and director of the Newport Historical Society; a member of the New York Historical Society; the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society, and of the American Historical Society. In 1887 Mr. Tompkins published a "Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana," and in 1882 a "Burns Bibliography." His interest in his alma mater has been continuous and active. He has established prizes and founded a library for the mathematical department, both of which have been called by his name, and in 1897 he donated fifty acres of land to the college, thus doubling its domain. Since 1892 he has been a trustee of the college, most of the time serving as chairman of the library committee. He is a member of the New York City and American Bar associations; of the University, Grolier, Reform and other clubs of New York, and of the New England Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. For several years he was secretary of the New York Free Trade Club, and served on the district committee of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Tompkins was married, April 21, 1876, to Susan Livingston, daughter of Henry Ledyard, of Newport, R. I., and granddaughter of Lewis Cass. She died, childless, Oct. 11, 1877.

H. B. Tompkins

McCORD, James, merchant, was born in Randolph county, Va., Jan. 7, 1826, son of William and Sally Moss (Field) McCord, of Irish descent. He began his life work by engaging in a country store in Calhoun, Henry co., Mo. In 1843 he entered a similar establishment at Warsaw, Mo., receiving his board and $150, which sum was gradually increased until in 1844 he was paid $250. While here he won the confidence of his employers to such a degree that he was sent on business trips to St. Louis and New Orleans. During this engagement he made a trip through northwest Missouri, visiting the Platte purchase, Weston, St. Joseph and Savannah in 1844. With recollections of all these places, and being now at liberty, he in 1846 formed a partnership with Abram Nave, who was then engaged in business in Savannah, Andrew co., Mo., and established a store in Oregon, Holt co., Mo. Mr. McCord left Oregon in 1849, intending to go to California by sea, but his plans were changed, and he devoted himself to buying produce and shipping it from St. Louis to New Orleans. In April, 1850, he finally set out and crossed the plains from the Missouri river to California, remaining there until 1851, when he returned home and re-engaged in business with Mr. Nave, at Savannah, Mo. In 1852, in company with Abram Nave, Charles L. Clark and D. M. Steele, he took a drove of cattle to California, and this business was continued and annual drives were made for several years. During this time Abram Nave and James McCord continued in their mercantile business in Savannah, Mo., and other places. In 1857 a wholesale grocery business was established at St. Joseph, Mo., under the name of Nave, McCord & Co.; in 1861 the firm of Nave, McCord & Co. was formed at Omaha, Neb., with Charles L. Clark, who died in 1865, as resident partner. In 1863 the firm of C. D. Smith & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was established, the partners being Abram Nave, James McCord, D. M. Steel, and C. D. Smith as managing partner; in 1868 the firm of Leach, Nave & Co., later McCord, Nave & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; in 1871 the firm of Nave, Goddard & Co., later Nave & McCord, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. McCord is now connected with the following well-known houses: Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; McCord-Brady Co., Omaha, Neb; McCord-Bragdon Grocery Co., Pueblo, Colo.; McCord-Collins Co., Fort Worth,

James McCord

Tex.; Smith-McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; McCord Rubber Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; McCord Harlow Shoe Co., St. Joseph, Mo., and the Nave-McCord Cattle Co., with its 100,000 acre ranch in Garza county, Tex. He was married, October 5, 1854, to Mary E., daughter of Hamden and Susan M. (Steele) Halliack. They have six sons and three daughters.

STUDEBAKER, Henry, manufacturer, was born at East Berlin, Adams co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1826, sixth child of John and Rebecca (Mohler) Studebaker. On the removal of the family to Ashland county, O., in 1835, he was bound out to a blacksmith, and worked at the forge almost incessantly. About two years later he returned to Ashland, and worked under his father and his elder brothers, Clement and John M., until he was master of his trade; then, with the little money he had put by he bought a horse, and started for Indiana. Settling at Goshen, Elkhart co., he sold his horse, and hired himself to a blacksmith. In 1851 he joined his brother, Clement, at South Bend, Ind., and in 1852, under the name of H. & C. Studebaker, the two opened the blacksmith's shop, out of which grew the great establishment of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. Their wagons became so popular that in six years' time the output had attained considerable magnitude; but close confinement began to tell on Henry's health, and, having sold out his interest to his brother, John M., he bought a farm, and cultivated it with considerable profit to himself. Mr. Studebaker was married at South Bend, in May, 1852, to Susan, daughter of Samuel Studybaker, who died in June, 1871; he was married, second, in 1873, to Priscilla, daughter of William Kreighbaum. He died at South Bend, Ind., March 2, 1895.

STUDEBAKER, Clement, manufacturer, was born at East Berlin, Adams co., Pa., March 12, 1831, son of John and Rebecca (Mohler) Studebaker. His father, a blacksmith and wagon maker, manufactured the first Studebaker wagon, in 1818, in Adams county, Pa. He removed to Ohio when Clement was four years of age, and settled near the town of Ashland. Clement had a strong taste for study; but it was necessary for the children, of whom there were thirteen, to help in supporting the family, and until he was fourteen the only opportunities he had were those afforded by a district school, which he attended in the winter season, and by the books he could lay hands on to read at night. In 1850 he left home to seek his fortune, and reaching South Bend, Ind., took charge of a district school during the following winter. In the spring of 1851 he entered the blacksmith department of a threshing machine factory, and, by careful saving, he was enabled to start the blacksmithing business, with his brother, Henry, as partner, in February, 1852. At odd times they worked on wagons of their own devising, and ten years later they were occupying a building especially constructed for their use, and were confining themselves to the manufacture of wagons and carriages. In 1868 the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. was incorporated, with $75,000 capital, of which Clement Studebaker has always been president. In 1870, 140 men were employed; in 1874, 500 men, and in 1880, 900 men. Their factory at South Bend, the largest of its kind in the world, covers about ninety-five acres, and gives employment to over 2,000 hands. The yearly output is 75,000 vehicles. Branch houses and agencies have been established in all parts of the United States and other countries, fully 5,000 men being engaged in the distribution or sale of Studebaker vehicles. He was a delegate from his district to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1880; was a delegate-at-large from Indiana to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1888, and one of the ten delegates appointed by Pres. Harrison to represent the United States in the Pan American congress in Washington in 1889-90. The delegates were invited to stop at his home on their journey across the continent, but ten days before they were expected his house caught fire, and most of the interior was destroyed. Although quite seriously burned, his wife would not consent to a change of plans, and at the appointed time a banquet was spread in the dining room of the almost ruined building. The foreign visitors were profuse in their compliments of this instance of Yankee pluck and cheerful stoicism. Mr. Studebaker was also U. S. commissioner from Indiana to the Paris exposition; commissioner for his state for the expositions at New Orleans and at Cincinnati, and president of the board of World's fair managers for Indiana. He was president of the Carriage Builders' National Association, and has held other positions of trust and confidence; is a trustee of the Chautauqua assembly, and of De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind. To the experience gained in business life Mr. Studebaker has added a great store of information acquired in travel in Europe, and in his own country, for which he has a profound love, and from books, of which he is a discriminating reader. He was married to Ann M., daughter of George Milburn, of Toledo, O., who was the founder of the wagon works which still bear his name. They have two sons, George M., the secretary, and Clement Studebaker, Jr. the cashier of the company, and one daughter, Anna M., wife of C. A. Carlisle, the purchasing agent of the company.

STUDEBAKER, John Mohler, manufacturer, was born at East Berlin, Adams co., Pa., in 1834, son of John and Rebecca (Mohler) Studebaker. He grew up at home, naturally learning the trade in which his father and brothers were engaged, and when they removed to South Bend he accompanied them. In the same year, 1851, he found employment with a German, who was a maker of wheelbarrows, and having easily acquired skill in the business, went to California with a company of emigrants, in 1852, and established a factory of his own in San Francisco. Six years later he returned to South Bend, and joined his brother Clement in the wagon manufacturing business, having bought out the interest of their brother, Henry. He still remains in the firm, his position being that of manager.

STUDEBAKER, Jacob F., manufacturer, was born at Ashland, Ashland co., O., May 26, 1844, youngest son of John and Rebecca (Mohler) Studebaker. His school days began in the "old seminary" which was situated where the high school building now stands, and ended after a two term course at the Notre Dame University. His standing as a scholar was fair; his reputation as a shrewd barterer in tops, knives and marbles was so great that none dreamed of outbidding him in a transaction, and this ability to make the most of small opportunities stood him in good stead when he was old enough to join his brothers in business. To this natural shrewdness was added a gift of judging quickly the relative value of property and materials, and partly for this reason, partly because he had learned the carriage trimming trade, he was placed at the head of the

carriage manufacturing department, and it was mainly through his practical knowledge and keen business foresight that this branch of the business reached such monumental proportions. For a number of years he was connected with their repository and manufactory on Wabash avenue, Chicago. Always a lover of horses, Mr. Studebaker was an authority on horse breeding, and had a large and valuable stock farm. In 1880 he organized the Percheron Horse Co., of Colorado, which imported some of the finest specimens of Percherons ever brought to America. As a business man he possessed excellent judgment; was most energetic and progressive, and was remarkably just and successful in his dealings with his employees. He was largely interested in the organization of the Agricultural Association of St. Joseph County, and was identified with a number of public enterprises. In 1864 he was married to Harriet, daughter of Samuel Chord, of South Bend, and had two daughters. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17, 1887.

APPLETON, Nathan, merchant and congressman, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., Oct. 6, 1779, son of Rev. Samuel Appleton. He was educated at Dartmouth College, but left before graduation to enter business with his brother, Samuel in Boston, Mass., and upon reaching his majority was admitted to the firm, the name becoming S. & N. Appleton. With Francis C. Lowell, Patrick T. Jackson, Paul Moody, and others, he established, in 1813, the Waltham cotton factory, operating the first loom ever used in America. This venture proved so successful that the water-power of Pawtucket falls was soon afterward purchased. He was one of the founders of the Merrimac Manufacturing Co., as well as the projector and principal proprietor of the Hamilton Co.; and in 1821 he was one of the three founders of Lowell, Mass., the city resulting from this manufacturing settlement. In 1815 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, served several terms, and in 1830 represented his state in the 22d congress, being again elected, to the 28th congress, in 1842, from which he resigned. He was the author of "Remarks on Currency and Banking" (1858), as well as several speeches and essays on finance, commerce and the tariff; and he also wrote an account of the introduction of the power loom, and of the origin of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Appleton was a member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and though he acquired great wealth, was a man of benevolence. His death occurred in Boston, July 14, 1861.

CARROLL, Charles, patriot, was the son of Charles Carroll, a native of Ireland, who came to Maryland in 1715, and accumulated an immense estate, including Carroll's island; Mount Clare, now Carroll park, near Baltimore; Claremont, The Plains, near Annapolis, and "The Caves," the present residence of his descendant, Gen. John Carroll. Dr. Carroll, as he was called, was prominent in the public affairs of Maryland. He was a member of the lower house in 1737, and a representative from Annapolis to the house of delegates in 1745. He was twice married: first, to Dorothy, daughter of Charles Blake; second, to Henrietta, daughter of Philemon Lloyd, and had two children. The daughter, Mary Clare, became the wife of Nicholas Maccubbin. His son (by his first wife), Charles, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 22, 1723, and was educated in England. He was one of the most trusted leaders of the people before and during the revolution. He served on every important committee in the conventions of Maryland, and framed many important state documents and public papers, among them the "Declaration of Rights," adopted by the convention of Maryland, Nov. 3, 1776. In December, 1774, he was appointed by the convention of Maryland one of the committee on correspondence. At a meeting of the delegates in Annapolis, in August, 1775, he was made one of the council of safety. He presided at the conventions held in December, 1775, and January, 1776. He was president of the Maryland convention, held in Annapolis from May 8 to 25, 1776, and was again elected by it one of the council of safety. It was this convention that relieved Gov. Robert Eden of his office and requested him to leave the province. He was an active member of the convention of June 21, that voted to declare "the united colonies free and independent states," and on July 5th was re-elected one of the council of safety. On Aug. 17th he was one of the "seven most distinguished patriots of Maryland" chosen to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government for the state of Maryland. On Nov. 10, 1776, he was elected to congress, taking the place of his cousin, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. In 1777, having declined the chief judgeship of the general court, he was elected representative to the first state senate, and held this office until his death. He was married, June 3, 1763, to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, and, leaving no children, willed his large estate to the two sons of his sister, Mary Clare (Carroll) Maccubbin, upon condition that they adopt his name of Carroll, and "use the coat of arms forever after." He died at his residence, Mont Clare, near Baltimore, March 23, 1783.

DRESSER, Horatio Willis, editor and author, was born at Yarmouth, Cumberland co., Me., Jan. 15, 1866, son of Julius A. and Annetta G. (Seabury) Dresser, of English descent. His father edited a newspaper in Webster, Mass., and later in Dansville, N. Y., Denver, Col., and Oakland, Cal., where the son attended school. Financial necessities compelled him to leave school at the age of thirteen and to learn a trade, and having chosen telegraphy, he, at the age of sixteen, took charge of a railroad station at Pinole, Cal., on the Central Pacific. Removing to Boston, Mass., in 1882, he became a reporter, and later business manager of the "New England Farmer," meanwhile giving as much time as possible to general reading. He fitted himself for Harvard, though he had never attended a high school, and matriculated there in 1891; but owing to the death of his father he left college during his junior year, and took up the work of writing and lecturing. He has been a serious student of Emerson since the age of seventeen, and intensely fond of philosophy. In October, 1896, he founded the "Journal of Practical Metaphysics," and this periodical he edited until 1898, when it was consolidated with "The Arena," of which Mr. Dresser was for a time associate editor. In December, 1899, he founded "The Higher Law," a periodical of advanced ideals, which he still conducts. His published works include: "The Power of Silence: An Interpretation of Life in Its Relation to Health and Happiness" (1895; 10th ed., 1900); "The Perfect Whole: An Essay on the Conduct and Meaning of Life" (1896); "In Search of a Soul: Essays in Interpretation of the

Higher Nature of Man" (1897), "Voices of Hope and Other Messages from the Hills: A Series of Essays on the Problem of Life, Optimism and the Christ" (1898); "Methods and Problems of Spiritual Healing" (1899); "Education and the Philosophical Ideal" (1900); "Voices of Freedom" (1900), "The Christ Ideal" (1901). Mr. Dresser's thought has been described as unifying the best teachings of all schools and sects. "It appeals to orthodox believers, as well as to free-thinkers, Quakers, Unitarians, scientific and philosophical students, and to those who recognize a truth in the theory of mental healing, but who are wholly repelled by 'Christian Science.'" Of his "Education and the Philosophical Ideal" a reviewer has said: "It views education as a process of soul development, rather than as formal instruction of the intellect. . . . While some of the philosophical tenets of the author may not stand the test of future experiment and research, yet his volume will vastly help all those who are toiling in educational work. It breathes hope and victory. It is full of helpful, practical considerations that give direction and power to its theories." His "Living by the Spirit" (1900), probably his most valuable work, is described as "A thoughtful little book addressed to devotional minds, urging considerations which make for quiet and peace and restfulness in the midst of external distractions, full of the sense of God's presence and power in human life, independent of theological forms and phrases." Mr. Dresser was married in Boston, Mass., March, 1898, to Alice Mae, daughter of Elliott and Betsey H. (Gregory) Reed.

Horatio W. Dresser

EGAN, Maurice Francis, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1852, son of Maurice F. and Margaret (MacMullen) Egan. He was carefully educated during his early youth at private schools and by tutors, and while still very young began to prepare himself for the career of a man of letters. He was graduated at La Salle College, Philadelphia (B. C.), and in 1878 was made professor of English literature at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. While there he made his first literary ventures, and his books won such immediate success that he abandoned the study of law, which he had just begun, and determined to devote himself entirely to literary pursuits. While writing his independent works he also engaged in journalism, and served in succession as assistant editor on the staffs of Henry Peterson's "Saturday Evening Post," "McGee's Weekly," "The Catholic Review," and the New York "Freeman's Journal," becoming editor-in chief of this last in 1885. For a number of years he also traveled as a press correspondent in the western and southern states and Mexico. He was appointed professor of English literature at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1888, but for several years has held the same chair in the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. His sonnets, "Theocritus," "Maurice de Guérin," "Of Flowers," have been printed in nearly all the anthologies, and their author is regarded as a master of this delicate form of verse. His writings are: "That Girl of Mine" (1877); "That Lover of Mine" (1877); "Preludes," poems (1879); "A Garden of Roses" (1885), "Stories of Duty" (1885), "Songs and Sonnets" (1885, enlarged ed., 1892), "The Life Around Us" (1886); "The Theatre and Christian Parents" (1887), "Modern Novelists" (1888), "Lectures on English Literature" (1889), "The Disappearance of John Longworthy" (1890), "A Primer of English Literature" (1892); Songs and Sonnets and Other Poems" (1892), "A Gentleman" (1893), "A Marriage of Reason" (1893), "The Successors of Patrick Desmond" (1894), "The Flower of the Flock," "The Badgers of Belmont" (1894), "The Vocation of Edward Conway" (1896); "Jack Chumleigh: A Story for Boys" (1897); "Jasper Thorn: A Story for Boys" (1897); "From the Land of St. Lawrence" (1898), "In a Brazilian Forest" (1898), introduction to Manzoni's "Betrothed," in "The World's Great Books" (1898); "The Leopard of Lanciranus and Other Tales" (1899), "Studies in Literature" (1901), "The Watson Girls" (1901). He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington and Authors' Club of New York. His wife was Katharine Mayo of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELL, John Lorne, clergyman, was born at Dominionville, Ontario, Jan. 14, 1845, son of Peter and Flora Campbell. His grandfather, Malcolm Campbell, emigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1818. His early education was received in the country schools, and after teaching for two years he entered Woodstock College, Ontario, being graduated in 1868. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry on Aug. 14th of that year, and became pastor of a church at Chatham, Ontario, organized the same day. In 1870 he changed to a lighter charge at Dundas, Ontario, and in 1878 went to the St. Catherine St. Baptist Church of Montreal. He was also secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec in 1872-79, resigning in the latter year to pursue his studies at Toronto University, having obtained a pastorate in the neighborhood of that city. He was graduated at the university in 1883 with high honors, taking the degree of B.A. In the following spring he accepted a call to the Baptist church of Nyack, N. Y., which, during the four years of his pastorate, reached the highest point of prosperity in all its history. After being engaged for a short time in mission work in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was very successful, in April, 1889, he entered upon his present pastorate of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, New York city (1901), then greatly reduced in numbers, and with finances much depleted. Under him the church has thrived. Nearly 1,300 new members have been received, and the organization has grown to be one of the largest and most aggressive in the city, its diversity of work keeping the building open almost every afternoon and evening, and the eloquence of the sermons crowding the edifice so that large numbers are often turned away. During a vacation, in 1898, Dr. Campbell conducted a large party through Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Constantinople, Greece, Italy and other parts of Europe. In 1899 and in 1901 he preached by invitation, in London, England. He is a contributor to religious periodicals and the author of "Heavenly Recognition, and Other Sermons" (1893) and a treatise, "Sanctification" (1901). The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Central University of Iowa in 1893. Dr. Campbell was married, Aug. 27, 1868, to Maggie C., daughter of Archibald and Janet (McCallum) McIntyre, of Dominionville, Canada. They have one son and one daughter living.

J. L. Campbell

WHITMAN, Marcus, missionary and pioneer, was born at Rushville, Yates co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1802, son of Beza and Alice (Green) Whitman, and a descendant of John Whitman, who came from Norfolk, England, to New England, in 1635, in the Confidence, and settled at Bridgewater, Mass. For some years Marcus Whitman lived with his grandfather, Deacon Samuel Whitman, at Plainfield, Mass., and studied under Rev. Moses Hallock, the noted teacher. Returning to his native place, he united with the Congregational church and began to prepare for the ministry, but was persuaded by his brother to take up medicine instead. After graduating at the Fairfield Medical Institute, he practiced in Canada for four years and in 1828 settled at Wheeler, N. Y., where he became a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. In 1835 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commissioned Rev. Samuel Parker, of Massachusetts, to explore the country beyond the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains for the purpose of ascertaining the condition and character of the Indian tribes and the facilities for introducing the Gospel and civilization among them. Dr. Parker received Mr. Whitman as an assistant, and proceeding to St. Louis, they joined a convoy of the American Fur Co. At the trading rendezvous at Green river, in the present state of Wyoming, they found some Indians of the Flathead and Nez Perces tribes, who seemed so interested in their project and so ready to have a mission established among their people that Dr. Whitman proposed to return immediately to the states and organize a mission to come out the following summer. This would save a year. Dr. Parker consented and went on his way to select sites for stations, while Dr. Whitman went back to New York. In February, 1836, he was married at Prattsburg, N. Y., to Narcissa, daughter of Judge Stephen Prentiss, and in March, of that year, with Rev. Henry H. Spalding and W. H. Gray, they set out for Oregon. After a circuitous journey they overtook at Loup fork, in what is now Nebraska, one of the Fur Co.'s trains, and reached Fort Walla Walla on the river of that name in September. Owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Spalding, Dr. Whitman persisted in retaining a wagon as long as possible, at Fort Hall transforming it into a two-wheeled cart, which he was able to take as far as Fort Boisé. He established himself among the Cayuse Indians at Waiilatpu, not far from Walla Walla, where he built a grist mill, opened a school and induced many of the Indians to till the soil, while in addition to teaching he engaged in medical work. In 1842 the Board transferred him to the station near Fort Colville. The Oregon missionaries were most perplexed and distressed at this decision. The influx of immigrants and the activity of Roman Catholic missionaries convinced them that it would be unwise and perhaps a fatal blow to the interests of Protestantism in that region to abandon the southern station and at their fall meeting discussed the question carefully. Just as the meeting was closing, Dr. Whitman made the startling proposal that he should return to the United States to secure a reversal of the order, additional helpers and, if possible, a few families to form the nucleus around the mission of a Christian community and undertake the secular work that heavily burdened the missionaries. His associates reluctantly consented and at the risk of his life he undertook a winter journey to the East and with two companions, an American, Amos L. Lovejoy, and an Indian guide crossed the mountains and, after tarrying at St. Louis for a few days, proceeded to Boston, which he reached March 30, 1843. He persuaded the Mission Board to continue the stations at Waiilatpu and Clearwater, but, owing to the shortness of the time at his disposal, was not able to recruit the families he needed. He had, however, by a pamphlet and by newspaper articles, called attention to the fertility and resources of Oregon, and on his return journey joined a large emigrant train, the first that ever crossed the continent, and served as its guide and medical attendant from Fort Hall to the Walla Walla valley. The work of a medical missionary was one of peculiar peril among the Indians, owing to their associating medicine with witchcraft. In 1847 an epidemic of measles was unusually fatal among the Cayuses. Their apprehensions had been aroused by the steadily increasing immigration, and when Dr. Whitman's medicines proved ineffectual they suspected him of poisoning them, and resolved to destroy the mission at Waiilatpu. On Nov. 29, 1847, Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and fourteen others were cruelly massacred, and forty-seven persons, mostly immigrants, were taken captive. These were ransomed later by the efforts of the Hudson Bay Co. officers. Dr. Whitman was a man of indefatigable energy and resolution and devoted to the interests of Oregon and of his mission. He looked back with especial satisfaction to the assistance he was able to render the immigration of 1843, and felt that in promoting its success he had done much to secure Oregon to the United States. The contemporary authorities for his missionary labors are the files of the "Missionary Herald" and the reports of the American Board from 1836 to 1838. The story of his journey east in 1842, as given by Gray in his "History of Oregon," by Barrows in his "Oregon," and by Nixon in "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon," and as detailed in many other books and magazine articles, is fictitious. It was invented about twenty years later, in every important element is without contemporary evidence, and in several is contrary to known facts. Briefly told, it is to the effect that having discovered a plot on the part of the Hudson Bay Co. to seize Oregon for England by colonizing it from Canada, Whitman went to the States to secure immigrants who would establish strong American colonies there, and to expose the plot to Pres. Tyler. He arrived in Washington, according to the story, to find the government about to barter Oregon for the Newfoundland fisheries, and he convinced the president of the fertility of Oregon and its importance as a national possession. The account given in Bancroft's "Oregon," written by Mrs. Frances A. Victor, may be relied on, and a critical examination of the common version and a demonstration of its fictitious character by Prof. Bourne, of Yale, may be found in the "American Historical Review" for January, 1901. Whitman College, at Walla Walla, and Whitman county perpetuate the name of this zealous man. The accompanying illustration represents the head of a statue of Whitman which adorns the Witherspoon building in Philadelphia.

O'BRIEN, Jeremiah, patriot, was born at Scarboro, Cumberland co., Me., in 1744, eldest son of Maurice and Mary (Kane) O'Brien. His father, a native of Cork, Ireland, removed with his family from Scarboro to Machias in 1765. On June 2, 1775, there arrived in the harbor an armed British schooner, the Margaretta, Capt. Moore, with about forty men, convoying two sloops from Boston, the Unity and the Polly, under Capt. Ichabod Jones. On learning that a liberty pole had been erected by the people of

Machias, Capt. Moore ordered it to be removed or he would fire upon the town. The citizens refused, whereupon Jones persuaded Moore to wait until June 14th, when, he said, final action would be taken. Meanwhile it was decided to seize the vessels and likewise Capt. Moore and his men while they were attending church on the following Sunday, June 11th. They escaped, however, Jones taking to the woods and Moore and his associates proceeding down the river on the Margaretta. On the 12th O'Brien and about forty others started in pursuit in the sloop Unity, of which he was chosen commander; some being armed with pitch-forks and axes, a few having muskets, and the Unity carrying but a single gun. The Margaretta carried sixteen swivels and four four-pounders. The plan of the patriots was to board the schooner and have the battle on her deck; and refusing Moore's command to keep off or he would fire, Jeremiah O'Brien shouted back a demand to surrender. Instead of using his large guns Moore stood out to sea, but the Unity soon collided with her, and O'Brien's brother, John, sprang on her deck. A discharge from the Unity's gun killed the helmsman of the Margaretta; the schooner came to and her mainsail was run through by the sloop's bowsprit. Capt. Moore was mortally wounded, and the American's ammunition having given out, about twenty boarded the Margaretta and overcame the crew in a hand-to-hand fight. Five of the latter were killed or mortally wounded; while one was killed, one mortally and one seriously wounded on the Unity. This engagement, although occurring before the provincial congress of Massachusetts authorized such proceedings, was the first naval battle of the war. The Unity, equipped with the armament of the Margaretta and fitted with bulwarks, was named the Machias Liberty, and under Jeremiah O'Brien made an unsuccessful search in the bay of Fundy for the Diligence, a British coast-survey vessel. On July 14th the Diligence and the Tatmagouche, an armed tender, came into Machias river, hoping to retake the Margaretta; but Capt. Knight and his crew having landed and been taken prisoners, the vessels surrendered to Capt. O'Brien of the Liberty and Capt. Foster of the Falmouth Packet. Meanwhile these brave men had received the thanks of the provincial congress. In the course of three weeks a flotilla with several hundred men was sent from Halifax against Machias; but an attack made on a breastwork at Scott's point, below the town, was repulsed by the Americans under O'Brien and Foster, and the British were driven to their ships and sailed away. Later in the year the Liberty and the Diligence were commissioned, and the former, having Jeremiah O'Brien as captain and his brother, William, as lieutenant, cruised for two years on the northern coast, capturing vessels bringing supplies to the British army and causing other losses to the enemy. In 1780 O'Brien, in the Hannibal, was captured by two frigates off New York, and was transferred to Mill prison, England, where he remained for a number of months. He escaped to France, and at the close of the war returned to his native country. After living at Brunswick, Me., he went back to Machias, and was the first collector of its port. The fame of the patriotic brothers is perpetuated by Fort O'Brien, at Machias, and by a government torpedo boat, launched in 1898. Congress in 1892 named a gunboat the Machias to commemorate the naval battle of 1775. Jeremiah O'Brien was married to Elizabeth Fitz Herbert, of Nova Scotia, who died without issue. He died at Machias in September, 1818.

O'BRIEN, John, privateersman, was born at Scarboro, Me., in 1750, third son of Maurice and Mary (Kane) O'Brien. He was one of the party commanded by his brother, Jeremiah, which in June 1775, captured the British schooner Margaretta, off Machias. The sloop Unity, in which they made their attack, no sooner collided with the Margaretta than John O'Brien was on board, the only one to reach the deck, and as if bearing a charmed life he escaped the bullets from several muskets, eluded the crew who charged upon him with their bayonets, and jumping overboard reached the sloop in safety. He took part in the hand to hand fight that followed, and was put in command of the force which marched the prisoners overland to Cambridge, Mass., delivering them to Gen. Washington, and receiving the commendation of the provincial congress. Later in the year he became second lieutenant on the Diligence, which his brother, Jeremiah, had captured from the enemy. He was fortunate in capturing a store ship, and its contents, clothing and provisions, went far toward relieving the needs of the army at Cambridge. Afterwards with others at Newburyport, Mass., he fitted out the Hannibal which he commanded for one voyage, subsequently he was captain of the ship Holderness, the brigantine Adventure and in 1779 of the fast-sailing brig Hibernia, sailing from Newburyport. He made many captures, including an armed vessel the Gen. Patton, conveying a number of British officers from New York to England, and a West Indiaman part of whose cargo was an immense Christmas pie intended for the governor of one of the islands. On one occasion he was overmatched by a 74 gun ship and was chased through Long Island sound to the Thames, up which he ran at nightfall, the frigate remaining at the river's mouth, the wind having died away. During the night, which was very dark, Capt. O'Brien took a hogshead, broke out several staves, and inserting about ten feet of spar, to which he had fastened a light, set it adrift. The frigate fired upon the approaching craft, and soon after its captain, probably supposing he had sunk the Yankee vessel, sailed away, giving O'Brien opportunity to escape. After the war John O'Brien settled in Newburyport and was a ship owner and captain; but early in the nineteenth century he removed to Brunswick, Me., where his daughter, Mary (Mrs. Robert Dunning) lived. He was a man of public affairs, was charitable, exercised a large hospitality, and by his contemporaries was said to have no idea of the meaning of fear. He was married to Hannah Tappan, and had six children. Their daughter, Maria, was married to Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, president of Waterville College, Maine. Their son, John (1790–1866), was a captain of marines during the war of 1812, and being taken prisoner was confined in a prison at Chatham, England, for ten months. Later in life he left the sea and was superintendent of the dead letter office at Washington. His wife was Ruth Pope, daughter of Dr. Alpheus Bradbury, of Fryeburg, Me. Capt. John O'Brien, Sr., died at Brunswick, Me., Oct. 24, 1826. Gideon, second son of Maurice O'Brien and brother of Capt. John O'Brien, Sr., was born at Scarboro, Jan. 14, 1746, received a captain's commission in the Continental army in 1782, and was detailed at Machias, his regiment being the third in Lincoln county. In 1822 he was elected a representative to the Maine legislature. By his wife, Abigail Tupper, of Lebanon, Me., he had ten children. William, fourth son of Maurice O'Brien, always followed the sea, and died at Bilbao, Spain, in 1781. He was married at Newburyport in 1780 to Lydia Clarkson, widow of Amos Tappan. Esq.

daughter, Lydia, became the mother of Hon. John P. Hale, of Maine. Dennis, fifth son of Manrice O'Brien, born at Kittery, was married to Isabella Andrews, and removed to Philadelphia, where he died, leaving one son.

ALBRIGHT, Jacob, clergyman, was born at Pottstown, Montgomery co., Pa., May 1, 1759. His parents, natives of Germany, were members of the Lutheran church, in which faith they educated their son. He removed to Lancaster county in his youth and for some time followed the business of a tile burner. In 1790 he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal church. At that time no services in German had been provided by the Methodist church, and he, being deeply interested in the religious welfare of his German brethren, commenced holding meetings in the German language in 1796. He soon organized societies according to the system of the Methodist church, and in 1800 several of them existed. In a few years, as helpers were brought under his ministry, a district was formed and he became a presiding elder. As the number of ministers and members increased a conference was organized in 1807 and he was elected bishop. A certificate of ordination issued by him in 1807 shows that his followers were known as "New Methodists." The denomination is now known as the Evangelical Association. About six months after the organization of this conference he died, in March, 1808.

FLANDERS, Henry, lawyer and author, was born at Plainfield, Sullivan co., N. H., Feb. 13, 1824, son of Charles and Lucretia (Kingsbury) Flanders. He is a direct descendant of Stephen and John Flanders, who came to America from England between 1640 and 1646, settling in Massachusetts. His father was graduated at Harvard in 1808, and was a prominent member of the New Hampshire bar. His mother's ancestors came to America during the Puritan emigration under Gov. Winthrop. Henry Flanders was educated at Kimball Academy and at the seminary at Newbury, Vt. In 1842 he commenced the study of law under his father and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he has since practiced. In 1858 he published "Lives of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," which was followed in 1860 by "Exposition of the Constitution of the United States." He also is author of "Treatise on Maritime Law" (1852); "Treatise on the Law of Shipping" (1853); "Observations on Reconstruction" (1866); "A Treatise on the Law of Fire Insurance" (1871), and a romance, "The Adventures of a Virginian" (1881), published under the pseudonym Oliver Thurston.

DOWNING, Charles, horticulturist, was born at Newburgh, Orange co., N. Y., July 9, 1802, eldest son of Samuel and Eunice (Bridge) Downing. His father was a native of Lynn; his mother, daughter of Francis and Eunice (Brown) Bridge, of Lexington, Mass., was descended from John Bridge, the Puritan, one of the earliest settlers of Cambridge, Mass., whose statue in bronze stands on the common in that city. Samuel Downing, upon his marriage, removed from Lexington, Mass., to Newburgh, and thence to Montgomery, intending to pursue his trade of carriage making at that place; but owing to ill-health he returned to Newburgh and became a nurseryman. The early life of Charles Downing was passed under the careful training of his father and in attendance upon common schools. Before he had attained his majority his father died, and the responsibility of conducting the nurseries and the support of the family to a large degree devolved upon him. In 1837, leaving the home place in charge of his brother, Andrew J. Downing, he removed to the outskirts of the city, where he continued in the nursery business thirty years. Naturally of a penetrating and inquiring mind, he studied closely the forms, varieties and qualities of the different fruits that came under his observation, and by careful investigation, experimenting and proving he was enabled to improve many varieties of fruits and to originate others, some of which bear his name to this day. Charles had delighted more in the cultivation, study and growth of those things of which his brother wrote; but in the latter part of his life he became a regular contributor to periodicals, and twice he revised "The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," originally written by his brother, and after the last revision added two appendices, making the volume twice the original size. This great work has passed through many editions, and become a classic, and is regarded as the highest authority on the subjects of which it treats. In his chosen field he became renowned; from all parts of the land his advice and judgment were sought, and fruits were sent to him to prove their nomenclature and characteristics. As a result of his labors Newburgh became the centre of a great fruit-growing district, which has produced men who have earned distinction in this field, all of whom looked to Downing as a master. As a pomologist he had no superior; in the department of nomenclature, no rival. Mr. Downing was a modest, unassuming man; an attentive listener at meetings of horticulturists, but rarely known to speak unless asked to, and then in the briefest and most direct manner. He was married, Sept. 20, 1830, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Wait, of Montgomery, N. Y., but had no children. He died at Newburgh, Jan. 18, 1885.

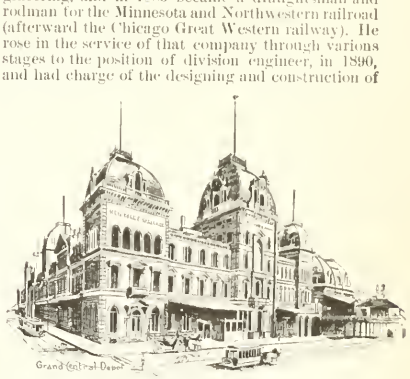
DOWNING, Andrew Jackson, landscape gardener, was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1815, youngest of five children of Samuel and Eunice (Bridge) Downing. He attended an academy at Montgomery, near Newburgh, until the age of sixteen, when he returned and joined his brother, Charles, in the management of the nursery founded by their father. He early became interested in the subjects of botany and mineralogy, and his spare time was spent in rambling over the country, alone or with congenial friends, preparing himself for his life's career. In his excursions in the neighborhood he formed the acquaintance of Baron de Liderer, the Austrian consul-general; Mr. Hark, an English artist, and other men, whose homes he visited, and thus spent several years in self-education. He began his career as a landscape gardener at his own home, on the Hudson. The house was an elegant mansion in the Elizabethan style, and the grounds were beautifully laid out according to his own ideas. George William Curtis, who knew him personally, wrote: "His home was his first work. It was materially beautiful and spiritually bright with the purest light of affection. Its hospitality was gracious and graceful." In 1850 Downing went to England, and visited the famous country seats which are described in his publications. In 1851 he was commissioned to lay out and plant the public grounds of the capitol, the White House and the Smithsonian Institution buildings in Washington. His first writings were a discussion of novel reading and some botanical papers, which were contributed to a Boston journal. In 1841 he published "Treatise and Practice of Land-

scape Gardening," which met with immediate success and brought him many orders for the construction of houses and arrangement of grounds. His other books are: "Cottage Residences" (1842); "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" (1845); "Additional Notes and Hints to Persons About Building in the Country," which appeared in an American reprint of Wightwick's "Hints to Young Architects" (1849); "Architecture for County Houses, Including Designs for Cottages, Farm-Houses and Villas" (1850), and an edition of Mrs. Loudon's "Landscape Gardening for Ladies" (1850). In 1846 Mr. Downing became editor of the "Horticulturist," published in Albany, N. Y., contributing an essay each month for the remainder of his life. These essays were collected and published separately in 1853, with a memoir by George William Curtis. Downing was the pioneer in the development of rural art in America, and to him is due the movement, reaching throughout the country, for the improvement of American homes. A contributor to the New York "Independent" wrote of him: "Whoever has a set of the old 'Horticulturist' will be likely to hold it merely as an illustration of what a single man can do in a neglected class of literature. This was the product of the genius of A. J. Downing, a man gifted, as few men are, to be at the same time thorough and not above the comprehension of the people. The result of his essays was a great public awakening for purer art in horticulture and home culture. Among his best known pupils, or coadjutors and successors, were Meehan, Barry, Wilder, Warder, Campbell, Scott. In fact, go where you might in the United States, the influence of Downing was stirring the people to think of nature, and to become natural in planting gardens and lawns—in other words, in creating their homes." On June 7, 1838, he was married to Caroline, eldest daughter of John Peter De Wint. They had no children. He lost his life by the burning of the steamer Henry Clay, on the Hudson river, July 28, 1852. Downing park in Newburgh commemorates the names and work of his brother, Charles, and himself.

GILMER, John Alexander, jurist and senator, was born in Guilford county, N. C., Nov. 4, 1805.

He received a classical education at winter schools, working on a farm during the summer months. He taught school and thus obtained the means to study at the academy at Greensboro for three years, becoming a good linguist and mathematician. He taught school again for three years, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832. In 1846 he was elected to the state senate, and was successively re-elected until 1856. He was elected a representative to the 35th congress, serving as a member of the committee on elections, and in 1856 was a Whig candidate for governor of North Carolina, but was defeated. He was re-elected to the 36th congress and made chairman of the committee on elections, withdrawing in 1861. Mr. Gilmer was mentioned for a place in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, but he embraced the cause of secession, and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He was, however, a delegate to the National Union, or Loyalists', convention of 1866. He died at Greensboro, N. C., May 14, 1868.

WILGUS, William John, civil engineer, was born in Buffalo, Erie co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1865, eldest son of Frank Augustus and Margaret (Woodcock) Wilgus. He was graduated at the Central high school of Buffalo in 1883, receiving an academic diploma from the regents of the University of the State of New York. He then studied civil engineering, and in 1885 became a draughtsman and rodman for the Minnesota and Northwestern railroad (afterward the Chicago Great Western railway). He rose in the service of that company through various stages to the position of division engineer, in 1890, and had charge of the designing and construction of



Grand Central Depot

extensive railroad terminals at Minneapolis and East Minneapolis, Minn., and at St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. He also constructed the railroad extension from St. Joseph to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1890. In 1890 Mr. Wilgus was appointed locating engineer for the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, and in 1891–92 he was in charge of the construction of the Chicago Union Transfer railway in Chicago, Ill. In 1892 he surveyed the line for the extension of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad from Embarrass lake westerly over the Mesaba range. In 1893–97 he was assistant engineer of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, having charge of the engineering on that division of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad system. At the same time he had charge of the designing and construction of the Terminal railway of Buffalo from Depew to West Seneca, N. Y. In 1897 he became resident engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, with headquarters in New York city, and in 1898 chief assistant engineer. In 1898–99 he was engineer of maintenance of way. He became chief engineer of the railroad in 1899, and still holds that position (1901). Mr. Wilgus, as chief engineer, has made improvements in the railroad company's piers and bulkheads and in the Grand Central station, New York city; built new bridges over the Harlem ship canal, New York city, and over the Hudson river at Albany, N. Y., and made many other station and bridge improvements along the main line and branches of the road. His department has jurisdiction over the track, bridge, buildings and other property of the company, comprising about 6,000 miles of road, and gives employment to about 10,000 men. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, Minn.; the Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, and the Transportation Club of New York city. He was married, March 1, 1892, to May, daughter of John Z. and Maria (Cox) Reed, of Avon, N. Y. They have one son and one daughter.

DAVIS, John Chandler Bancroft, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822, eldest son of John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis. His father was four times elected governor of

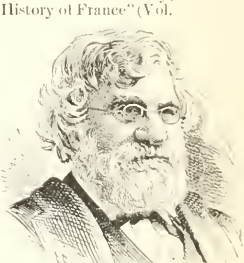
Massachusetts; his mother was a sister of George Bancroft, the historian. His earliest American ancestor was Dolor Davis, of Kent, England, who came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. Young Davis was educated in the public schools of Worcester, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1840, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Worcester in 1844. Upon his appointment, in 1849, by Pres. Taylor as secretary of the U. S. legation in London, he gave up his practice, and repaired to that post. He served as charge d'affaires between the departure of Mr. Bancroft and the arrival of his successor, Abbott Lawrence, and then as secretary of the legation until 1852, when he resigned. Mr. Davis returned to the United States, and carried on his practice until 1862, when he retired, owing to ill-health, and spent two years on the Riviera; then resided at Newburgh, N. Y., until 1869. He was chosen a member of the New York legislature in 1869, but during his term of office was called by Pres. Grant to serve as assistant secretary of state, under Hamilton Fish. During his incumbency of that office he acted as arbitrator in the dispute between Portugal and Great Britain concerning their possessions in Africa, and as the American secretary of the joint high commission to settle the disputes between Great Britain and the United States. He prepared, by direction of the secretary of state, the "Case of the United States," for submission before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, to determine the Alabama claims, and served as the U. S. political agent for managing and conducting its business there, having resigned his assistant secretaryship for that purpose. Upon his return from this mission, in 1873, he was reappointed assistant secretary, and seven months later was appointed U. S. minister to Germany, which position he resigned in 1877. Returning to this country the same year, he was for four years judge of the U. S. court of claims, and, at the request of Pres. Arthur, resigned this post to serve six months as assistant secretary of state under Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. He was reappointed to the court of claims in 1882. The following year he became the reporter of the supreme court, a position which he still holds (1901). Mr. Davis was the New York correspondent of the London "Times" in 1854–62; has contributed to "Fraser's" and the "Edinburgh" reviews, and is the author of "Notes upon the Treaties of the United States" and the "Centennial Appendix to the Reports of the U. S. Supreme Court." His reports of that court begin with volume 108. The degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1847, as of the class of 1840, and that of LL.D. by Columbia College, New York, in 1887. Mr. Davis was married at Weehawken, N. J., Nov. 19, 1857, to Frederica Gore, daughter of James Gore King, and granddaughter of Rufus King, a framer of the Constitution and one of the first senators from New York. They have no children.

J. C. Bancroft Davis

WESTINGHOUSE, George, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. His earliest American ancestors on the paternal side emigrated from Germany to Massachusetts. His father, an inventor, removed, in 1856, to Schenectady, N. Y., and there established the agricultural works of George Westinghouse & Co., which are still in existence. He received his early education in public and high schools, and in his father's shops laid the foundation of his successful career. When he was fifteen years old he invented and built a rotary engine. He enlisted in the 15th New York regiment in June, 1863, but being able to render more valuable service in the navy, on Dec. 14, 1864, was appointed a third assistant engineer. In August, 1865, he resigned, and entered Union College, Schenectady, where he remained until the close of his sophomore year, when he withdrew. He invented, in 1865, a device for replacing railroad cars upon the tracks, and in the same year a collision between two freight trains near Troy, N. Y., suggested to him the idea of a brake which would be under the control of the engineer. He first experimented with steam; but a newspaper article upon the use of compressed air in boring the Mount Cenis tunnel directed his attention to that as an agent. He devised a brake apparatus, and submitted drawings to the superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad; but met with no encouragement. Later he filed a caveat in the U. S. patent office, and soon afterward unavailingly offered his invention for trial to the officers of the Erie railroad. He then gave his attention to his car-replacer and reversible frogs, erecting steel works for their manufacture at Schenectady, in 1867. Lack of capital was a hindrance to him, and having made a contract with the Pittsburgh Steel Works to manufacture these inventions, he traveled extensively in the United States to introduce the replacers and frogs, and seized every opportunity to interest railroad officials in his brake. In 1868 he offered Ralph Baggeley a one-fifth interest in the brake if he would pay the cost of providing the apparatus for one train of cars. The offer was accepted, and in the first trial, made late in 1868, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, an accommodation train running to Steubenville, O., was saved from collision with a wagon. Mr. Westinghouse received his first patent for his air-brake April, 13, 1869, and on June 20, 1869, the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. was formed. The first orders came from the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Northwestern railways. Since then many improvements have been made in the brake, and it is in use throughout the world. The invention of what is called the triple valve was almost as important an invention as that of the air brake itself. This enables the brakes to be applied almost simultaneously on a train of as many as sixty cars, and if a car detaches itself from the train the brakes are instantly set. The air brake works at Wilmerding, Pa., are very extensive. It took Mr. Westinghouse eleven years, including nearly seven years of residence in Europe, to overcome the conservatism of the railroad men of the Old World. In 1883 he developed and patented the signal and switch system now manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Co., of Pittsburgh. In these inventions compressed air is the power, and electricity is the agent. Mr. Westinghouse purchased some patents from William Stanley in 1883, and began the manufacture of lamps and other electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Co. In 1885 he purchased the patents of Messrs. Ganlard and Gibbs, for the distribution of electricity by means of alternating currents, and in 1886 he organized the Westinghouse Electric Co. In 1891 the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. was organized, and to it the founding and development of East Pittsburgh, Pa., are due. In the factory and other buildings there every attention has been given to the health and comfort of the employees, a rule Mr. Westinghouse has enforced in all establishments with which he is connected. In 1892 Mr. Westinghouse began the manufacture of incandescent lamps, under

the patents of Messrs. Sawyer and Man, establishing the Westinghouse Glass Factory for producing the needed glassware, having invented a new lamp, called the Stopper pattern, and machinery for perfecting it; also a special form of air pump to secure exhaustion. The lighting of the buildings and grounds at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, was his first great triumph. The electrical installation at Niagara was the next. Among the devices brought to perfection under him and made commercially useful is the Wenst lamp. He aided Tesla in the development of multiphase apparatus, and particularly what is known as the induction motor. When natural gas was introduced into Pittsburgh from the Murrysville district of Westmoreland county, Pa., Mr. Westinghouse drilled a well on his own grounds in that city, and obtained gas in enormous quantities. Later he purchased the charter of the Philadelphia Co., which now supplies gas through over 900 miles of pipes, explosions being guarded against by many devices of Mr. Westinghouse's own invention. The work of this company was instrumental in reviving the dying energies of the great iron and steel industries of Pittsburgh. He is interested in the following companies, being president of all except one: The Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; the Westinghouse Brake Co., of London, England; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.; the Westinghouse Electric Co., of London, England; the Westinghouse Machine Co.; the Westinghouse Co., of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Westinghouse Glass Factory; the Philadelphia Co.; the Allegheny Heating Co.; the Allegheny County Lighting Co.; the Union Switch and Signal Co.; the U. S. Light and Power Co., of New York; the Pittsburgh Meter Co.; the Brush Electric Light Co., of Baltimore; the East Pittsburgh Improvement Co.; the Turtle Creek Valley Water Co., and the Standard Underground Cable Co. The combined capital of these companies is $41,000,000, and their business amounts to about $20,000,000 annually. Mr. Westinghouse is a member of the Union League and Lawyers' clubs of New York city, and the Duquesne and Pittsburgh clubs of Pittsburgh. He received the decoration of the Order of Leopold from the King of Belgium in 1884, and that of the Royal Order of the Crown from the king of Italy in 1889. In 1890 he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Union College. He was married, Aug. 6, 1887, to Marguerite Erskine Walker, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one son, George Westinghouse, Jr.

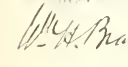
GODWIN, Parke, journalist and author, was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 25, 1816, son of Abraham and Martha (Parke) Godwin. His ancestors emigrated from England prior to the revolutionary war, settling at Totowa, now included in Paterson. During the revolutionary war the family was distinguished for its patriotism, three of its members, including Abraham, grandfather of Parke, having served from White Plains to Yorktown. During the war of 1812 Abraham, father of Parke, served as an officer under Pike and Montgomery; in the civil war two of Parke's brothers were killed. Parke Godwin was educated at Kinderhook, N. Y., and at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), where he was graduated in 1834. Returning to Paterson he studied law, then removed to Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar, but soon returned to New York city and found it difficult to make a living. In 1837 he made the acquaintance of William Cullen Bryant, editor of the "Evening Post," and was asked to serve as assistant editor of that journal temporarily. Though he had no experience in journalistic work he accepted, and after the regular incumbent's death remained on the staff, a single year excepted, until 1873. In February, 1843, Mr. Godwin began the publication of "The Pathfinder," a political and literary weekly journal, to which John Bigelow, later managing editor of the "Evening Post," and better known as an historian, contributed, but, though ably conducted, it was discontinued with the fifteenth issue. On the establishment of "Putnam's Monthly Magazine" (1853) he became one of the editors of that periodical; held the position until 1857 and again in 1867–70. Among articles revised by him was one, with which he did not agree: that by Delia Bacon asserting that Lord Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays. While connected with the "Evening Post" Mr. Godwin wrote frequently for the "Democratic Review" upon political and miscellaneous topics, and advocated many measures which were afterwards embodied in the constitution and code of New York. During the administration of Pres. Polk he was deputy collector of New York. Joining the Republican party on its organization, he supported it in articles for the press and on the platform until the nomination of his friend, Samuel J. Tilden, for the presidency. He is the author of "Pacific and Constructive Democracy" (1844); "Popular View of the Doctrines of Charles Fourier (1844); "Vala, a Mythological Tale," dedicated to Jenny Lind (1851), with illustrations by his friends, Hicks, Rossiter, Wolcott and Whitley; "Political Essays" (1856); "History of France" (Vol. I., Ancient Gaul, 1860); "Out of the Past," essays (1870), and "Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1883). He translated, in connection with Charles A. Dana and others, "Goethe's Autobiography" (1847); "Zschokke's Tales" (1848), and was the editor of "Handbook of Universal Biography" (1851, new ed., "Cyclopædia of Biography," 1871), and "The Writings of William Cullen Bryant (1883–84). Among notable addresses by him are, one delivered at the Century Club on the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation; a eulogy on George William Curtis at the same place (subsequently printed in pamphlet form); on the first settlers of Paterson, N. J., at its centennial celebration in 1892; at the service in memory of Edwin Booth, by the Players' Club in 1893 and at Cummington, Mass., at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Bryant's birth, 1884. In 1884 he delivered lectures on art at Princeton College. A profound student of Shakespeare, he has made his contribution to the discussion concerning the meaning of the poet's sonnets, his belief being that they tell the history of their author's passional and intellectual life (1900). Mr. Godwin is a member of the Century Association, the Players' and Authors' clubs, the Dunlap and American Fine Arts societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Academy of Design. He was married in New York city, in 1837, to Fanny, the eldest daughter of William Cullen Bryant, and has three sons and three daughters. Clover Croft, Roslyn, L. I., his summer home for many years, is now owned by a married daughter. For the last twenty years Mr. Godwin has been a resident of Bar Harbor, Me.



Parke Godwin

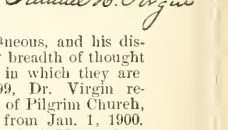
BRAWLEY, William H., jurist, was born at Chester, S. C., in 1841. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and was graduated at South Carolina State College in 1860. The outbreak of the civil war found him ready for service, and enlisting in the 6th South Carolina volunteers, he

served through the campaigns in Virginia, receiving wounds in a battle before Richmond, resulting in the loss of an arm and disabling him for military service. He returned home, and until April, 1864, had charge of his father's plantation, and then went abroad to complete his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and two years later was elected solicitor of the 6th judicial circuit, the duties of which he discharged with conspicuous ability. In 1874 he resigned and removed to Charleston, where he obtained prominence and acquired a profitable practice at the bar. He was elected to the state legislature in Charleston county in 1881, and served continuously, by successive re-elections, until 1890. During this service he displayed eminent ability as a master of public questions and as possessor of a high power of clearly stating and analyzing current issues. In 1886 he made an appeal to the house in behalf of the Charleston earthquake sufferers, which was considered one of the ablest bursts of oratory ever heard there. His position as chairman of the judiciary committee made him leader of the legislature, and in 1890 he was elected to the 51st congress. In this new capacity Mr. Brawley entered upon a larger field of usefulness, steadily winning wider reputation for sound judgment, accurate knowledge of public questions and exceptional oratorical gifts. He was one of the three members from the South who voted against the Bland silver bill, and the only one who spoke against it. In his speech he expressly stated that his judgment and conscience in the matter had determined his action against the expressed will of many of his constituents. He was re-elected to the 53d congress, in which he made an able speech on the repeal of the Sherman act, in December, 1893. He retired from congress in February, 1894, to accept appointment as U. S. judge for South Carolina. On the bench he has displayed the ability, steadfast purpose and high principles characteristic of all his previous public life. Judge Brawley was married, in 1868, to Marion E., daughter of Hon. William D. Porter, a distinguished lawyer of Charleston, S. C. They have two sons and two daughters.



MATHEWS, William, author, was born at Waterville, Kennebec co., Me., July 28, 1818, son of Simeon and Clymena (Esty) Mathews. After spending four years at various academies in Maine, he entered Waterville College (now Colby College), where he was graduated in 1835. He then studied law for four years, alternately in the office of Hon. Timothy Boutelle, of Waterville, and in the law school of Harvard University. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar. After a year spent in teaching, in May, 1841, he began publishing, at Waterville, a literary and family newspaper, "The Watervillonian," which a year later was enlarged and called "The Yankee Blade." This paper, which soon engrossed all his time, was removed, in 1843, to Gardiner, Me., and in 1847 to Boston, Mass. After nearly nine years' publication in that city, during which it won great popularity and a wide circulation in all parts of the country, the paper was sold to the publishers of the Boston "Mercantile Journal," who merged it into their own weekly paper, "The Portfolio." In 1856 Mr. Mathews removed to Chicago, Ill., where during the next three years he lectured occasionally, edited a weekly financial journal and a department of the "Daily Tribune," and contributed to several other journals. From 1859 to 1862 he was librarian of the Young Men's Association, after which he held the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Chicago. He resigned in 1875 to devote himself wholly to literature. In 1880 he returned to his former residence, Boston, Mass. In 1839 he received from Harvard University the degree of LL. B., and in 1868 from Colby College the degree of LL. D. His published works are: "Getting on in the World; or, Hints on Success in Life" (1873), "The Great Conversers, and Other Essays" (1874); "Words: Their Use and Abuse" (1876); "Hours with Men and Books" (1877); "Monday Chats," a translation of selections from the "Causeries du Lundi" of C. A. Sainte-Beuve, with an elaborate introductory essay on his life and writings (1877); "Oratory and Orators" (1879); "Literary Style, and Other Essays" (1881); "Men, Places and Things" (1887); "Wit and Humor: Their Use and Abuse" (1888); "Nugæ Litterariæ; or, Brief Essays on Literary, Social and Other Themes" (1896), and numerous articles in the "North American Review" and other periodicals. In 1895 he contributed for a subscription edition of Bulwer's complete novels and romances, a series of introductory notices, critical and bibliographical.

VIRGIN, Samuel Henderson, clergyman, was born at North Carver, Plymouth co., Mass., Aug. 25, 1842, son of Samuel and Melissa Cobb (Hammond) Virgin, and a descendant of an Englishman who settled at Plymouth, Mass., about the middle of the seventeenth century. Two of his ancestors, George Hammond and Nehemiah Cobb, were officers in the revolutionary army. His early education was obtained at the Phillips School, Boston; he entered Harvard University in 1862, but left there before the completion of his course to become principal of the Leominster high school, meanwhile continuing his college studies. Later he studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained to preach Oct. 27, 1868. He became pastor of the Broadway Church, Somerville, Mass., but resigned, on account of illness, in 1871. He soon after became pastor of Pilgrim Church (Congregational), New York city, where he remained for nearly thirty years. Under his guidance, the confidence of the community was secured, a strong feeling of fellowship among the members of the congregation was established, and broader plans for Christian work were adopted. Slowly the church reached out into the community to help others, and stands to-day, with its industrial school, its Chinese school, as well as various other social, philanthropic and religious activities, as the best expression of the energy and thought of Dr. Virgin. His preaching is always extemporaneous, and his discourses are remarkable for their breadth of thought and the lucid and clear style in which they are presented. In November, 1899, Dr. Virgin resigned from his active pastorate of Pilgrim Church, and was made pastor emeritus from Jan. 1, 1900. He owns a farm at West Chelmsford, Mass, where much of his time is spent. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of New York in 1886, and LL. D. from Iowa College in 1890. He is a member and was one of the founders of the Congregational Club of New York; is a member of the Union



League Club, the New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of other societies, has served on the committees in most of the national Congregational missionary societies, and has been for many years chairman of the publishing committee of the American Tract Society. Dr. Virgin was married, Dec. 24, 1868, to Isadora F., daughter of Luther and Almira (Glover) Blodgett, of Boston, and has one daughter, Edith Miriam, and a son, Frederic O., who is junior surgeon on the staff at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city.

WAUGH, Beverly, M. E. bishop, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Oct. 25, 1789, son of Capt. James Waugh, who commanded a company of militia men during the invasion of that state by Lord Cornwallis. He professed conversion in boyhood. At the age of seventeen his ability as a mathematician and skill in penmanship attracted the attention of a Mr. Robins, of Alexandria, Va., who gave him employment. At the age of twenty he was received into the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. During nineteen consecutive years, from 1809 until 1828, he was assigned to various charges within the boundaries of the Baltimore conference, including the city of Washington, where he was stationed three years. He was elected to the general conferences of 1816 and 1820. In 1828, together with Rev. John Emory, he was made assistant agent of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern in New York city. In 1832, Dr. Emory being elevated to a bishopric, Dr. Waugh became the principal agent, and under his direction the business of the house greatly increased. At the general conference of 1836 Dr. Waugh was made bishop, and resided in Baltimore, Md., but traveled almost constantly until 1852. By the decease of Bishop Elijah Hedding, D.D., in that year, he became senior bishop of the church; but after that his health gradually failed until he died. From the time he was eighteen years old until shortly before his death Bishop Waugh kept a journal, which amounted to several manuscript volumes. It is stated that during his episcopate he never failed to preside at any conference to the presidency of which his colleagues had appointed him. He organized, in 1840, the Texas conference; he presided over 150 conferences; assigned to their pastoral charges 12,000 ministers; ordained 3,000 clerical candidates; preached over 2,000 sermons, and traveled more than 100,000 miles. He was married, in 1812, to Kate B. Bushby, of Washington, D. C. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1858.

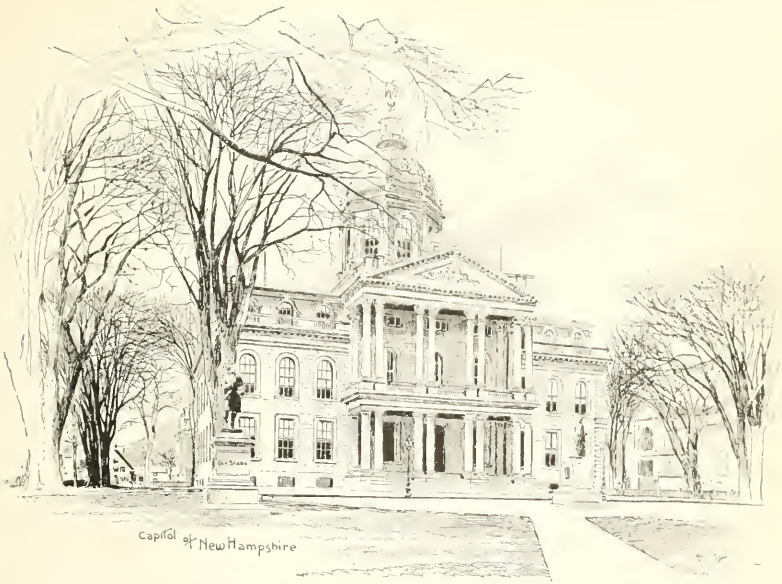
MACDERMOTT, William A. ("**Walter Leeky**"), author and R. C. clergyman, was born in Stranorlar, county Donegal, Ireland, about 1845, of Celtic and Norman French ancestry. When a mere child he was brought to America by his maternal uncle, Father Devir, who located in Lawrence, Mass., and provided for his education. He had inherited from his father's mother decided literary and artistic tastes, she being the possessor of a well selected library, which passed to his possession. His first studies were conducted in private schools of New England, and afterward under the tutorship of his reverend uncle, who prepared him for college, and he entered Villanova. At the age of seventeen he left college, and after a trial and failure as a book canvasser, entered the field of journalism in Chicago as reporter. He was afterward attached to the Louisville "Courier-Journal," and subsequently to the New Orleans "Picayune." He tramped on foot through Mexico, and worked his way back to New York as cabin page on a steamer. He then became a college professor, and began his studies for the priesthood. Having fallen heir to a small sum of money bequeathed by a maiden aunt, he made a pilgrimage to Europe. He met Parnell, Gladstone, Cardinal Newman, Renan and Leo XIII., and witnessed the sacred play at Oberammergau. On his return to America he settled at Chasm falls, in the Adirondack mountains, where he took charge of a parish with less than twenty families. His literary work first found a channel to the public through the Montreal "True Witness," and then to a larger audience through the "Catholic World" and Boston "Pilot." His Adirondack sketches won him fame not only in Catholic circles, but among the literary critics of the day. He published "Green Graves in Ireland" (1892); "Down at Carctons" (1893); "Studies in Literary Criticism" (1893); "Adirondack Sketches," and "Old English Dramatists," a series of papers for the "Catholic Summer School Review" (1894).

OTIS, Elisha Graves, inventor, was born at Halifax, Windham co., Vt., Aug. 3, 1811, son of Hon. Stephen J. and Phœbe (Glynn) Otis, and a descendant of John Otis, who came from Hingham, Norfolk, England, in June, 1635, and settled in Hingham, Mass., and who was also the ancestor of James Otis, the revolutionary statesman and patriot. Elisha Otis began life as a farmer; but his inventive genius led him to turn his attention to mechanical pursuits. At the age of nineteen he removed to Troy, N. Y., where for five years he was actively engaged in building operations. Mr. Otis returned to Vermont in 1838, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages until 1845. He then removed to Albany, N. Y., where he assumed charge of the construction of machinery in a large manufactory. He subsequently started a factory of his own, and finally removed to Bergen Heights, N. J., to take the superintendency of a bedstead factory. This was subsequently removed to Yonkers, N. Y., and while in charge of the erection of the buildings it became necessary to construct an elevator for use on the premises, and in connection with this Mr. Otis devised a plan to prevent the fall of the platform in case of the breaking of the lifting rope. This safety device was the means of introducing the elevator system into public buildings, and it has since proved to be one of the most useful and important inventions of the nineteenth century, adding millions of dollars to the value of real estate by the increased facilities for reaching any desired height. Mr. Otis demonstrated the safety and utility of his invention during the great International exposition in New York, in 1853, by placing one of his elevators in the main building, on which he made frequent ascensions to a considerable height, cutting the rope and letting the elevator fall. By degrees the building of elevators became the leading feature of the works, although up to the time of his death his establishment did not confine itself to elevators, but continued to do a somewhat promiscuous business. He was fertile in other lines of invention and improvement, among his products being a machine for making blind staples, an automatic wood-turning machine, a railway bridge for carrying trains across a river without impeding navigation and at the same time doing away with the danger of a draw, a very ingenious steam plow, and a rotary oven for use in the manufacturing of bread. Shortly before his death he made a decided innovation in the methods of elevator operation by designing, patenting and

constructing an independent engine capable of high speed (consisting of two connected reversible oscillating cylinders, very compactly arranged) to raise or lower the platform or car. Up to that time the elevator had been regarded and treated only as one of the incidental objects for attention and service in the general distribution of steam motive power in a manufacturing establishment, being operated by belting from some conveniently located power shaft. With the direct gearing of it to an independent steam engine the era of the elevator as a separate institution of the age was ushered in. Further improvements were made by him and by his two sons, and in the course of a few years the new elevator was introduced into most of the public buildings throughout the United States and in nearly every part of the world. Mr. Otis invented numerous other machines of great practical value, some of which were brought into general use. He was a man of varied attainments and great mental power, and took a deep interest in the great moral issues of the day. He was active and outspoken in his opposition to slavery, and in 1859 predicted that it would cease to exist in this country within ten years, which prediction was literally fulfilled in less than half of that period, although he did not live to see it. In 1834 he was married to Susan A., daughter of Artemus Houghton, of Halifax, Vt., by whom he had two sons, Charles R. and Norton P., who became his successors in business. He died at Yonkers, N. Y. April 8, 1861.

OTIS, Charles Rollin, inventor, was born at Troy, N. Y., April 29, 1835, son of Elisha G. and Susan A. (Houghton) Otis. He was educated in the schools at Halifax, Vt., and Albany, N. Y. He inherited his father's inventive genius, and early developed a fondness for mechanics. At the age of thirteen he entered the factory where his father was employed, and learned the trade of machinist. He witnessed the gradual development of the elevator business and became impressed with the idea that there was a great future in this line. He, therefore, urged his father to concentrate their efforts on the manufacture of safety elevators, there being at that time no one in America, or in the world, so far as known, exclusively engaged in this particular business. Accordingly the firm was reorganized under the name of N. P. Otis & Bro. in 1860. The hoisting engine invented by his father was somewhat defective in operation until Charles R. Otis, in 1860–61, invented and patented an improvement. As the business developed, many improvements were made, chiefly in the direction of securing greater safety in the use of elevator apparatus, and a large number of patents were taken out by the firm. At the beginning of this enterprise there were few buildings in our large cities over five or six stories high, the upper stories of which yielded but a small income to their owners. These inventions made it possible to construct buildings fifteen and twenty stories high, which could be ascended in perfect safety. Steam power was used originally, subsequently hydraulics where found practicable, and later electricity has been utilized as a motive power. The modern elevator is one of the important inventions of the nineteenth century, and has revolutionized the construction of large buildings. Mr. Otis has devoted his life to the growth and development of this branch of manufacture, and has traveled extensively at home and abroad. On the organization of the business into a stock company, he was chosen president, and retained that position until his retirement from active work in 1890. He was married, in 1861, to Carrie F., daughter of Boyd.

OTIS, Norton Prentiss, manufacturer, was born at Halifax, Windham co., Vt., March 18, 1840, son of Elisha G. and Susan A. (Houghton) Otis. He was educated in the public schools at Halifax; Albany, N. Y.; Bergen Heights, N. J., and Yonkers, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's employ, and on the death of the latter continued, with his brother, Charles R. Otis, in the construction and improvement of elevators. He traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada for the purpose of introducing the Otis elevators, until the incorporation of the Otis Elevator Co., in 1867, when he was elected treasurer, continuing until 1882. He became vice-president in 1887, and on the retirement of his brother from the presidency in 1890, was elected his successor. When the Otis Elevator Co. was organized in 1899, taking over the business of the Otis Brothers & Co. and other manufacturing concerns in the same line, Mr. Otis, wishing to retire from active business, was made chairman of the board of directors. Among the most important elevators the Otis Co. constructed are those in the Eiffel Tower, Paris, 1889; the Glasgow harbor tunnel, 1895; the great elevators at Weehawken, N. J.; the Otis Elevating Cable railway, in the Catskills, length 1,680 feet, shortening the time to the summit from two hours to ten minutes, and the Prospect Mountain Inclined railway at Lake George, 1883. The Otis Co. were the first to institute the system of regular inspection of elevators. Mr. Otis is also president of the Otis Electric Co., of Yonkers, N. Y. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Yonkers on the Republican ticket. During his term of office the fire department was reorganized, the charter for a new public dock was obtained, and the entire plan of public school management was changed, Mr. Otis having appointed the first school board under the consolidated system. Other public improvements were made, and the indebtedness of the city reduced upwards of $75,000. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1880 in a district largely Democratic. He introduced several important measures, among which was one giving protection to the Hudson river towns against being overrun by Sunday excursionists, and another for the reduction of exorbitant rates of fare on state railroads; also an act which provided that only practicing physicians should be eligible for the office of coroner. The last mentioned was found to be unconstitutional, a defect of the state constitution, which the state convention, in 1884, remedied by an amendment to the constitution, afterwards ratified by the people. Gov. Black, in 1898, appointed him one of the commission of sixteen to represent the state of New York at the Paris exposition of 1900, and he was unanimously elected its president. He has been vice-president of St. John's Riverside Hospital, of Yonkers, since 1890. Mr. Otis is a member of the Engineers' and Fulton clubs, of New York city, and the Amackassin and Corinthian yacht clubs, of Yonkers. He was married, in 1877, to Lizzie A. Fahs, of York, Pa., and has eight children living, viz., Charles Edwin, Sidney, Arthur Houghton, Norton P., Katherine Lois, Ruth A., James R. and Carolyn M.



BARTLETT, Josiah, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and first governor of New Hampshire (1793–94), was born at Amesbury, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 21, 1729, son of Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett. His father, fourth in descent from John Bartlet, or Bartlett, of Newbury (1635), and a shoemaker in early life, tilled a farm called the "Lion's mouth," in the northwestern part of Amesbury, and brought up a family, whose members were characterized by good sense, quick perceptions and moral deportment. Josiah acquired the rudiments of Greek and Latin from a relative, Rev. Dr. Webster, of Salisbury, and at the age of sixteen took up the study of medicine under Dr. Ordway, at Amesbury. On coming of age, although imperfectly educated, he began practice at Kingston, Rockingham co., N. H., living in the family of Rev. Joseph Secombe, whose library was of great use to him in his general studies. Two years later the young physician was stricken with fever, and saved his own life by dosing himself with cider, contrary to the maxims of the profession. In 1754 he gained great repute by his successful use of Peruvian bark in the treatment of children afflicted with malignant inflammation of the throat. In 1765 Dr. Bartlett was sent to the legislature, where he joined the patriot party, and in June, 1768, resolutely opposed a grant called for by Gov. Wentworth. To moderate his zeal and to win his support Wentworth made him a justice of the peace and a colonel of militia in 1767, and bore with his opposition until February, 1775, when the commission as justice was revoked, and an order of dismissal from the service issued. Meantime, July 21, 1774, delegates from the New Hampshire towns had met and had appointed Bartlett and John Pickering their representatives in the first Continental congress, but the former had been almost impoverished through the burning of his house and did not serve. On Aug. 23, 1775, Gov. Wentworth having left the province, the provincial congress placed Bartlett on the committee of safety, re-elected him to the Continental congress, and later in the year reinstated him as justice of the peace and as colonel of militia. He took his seat in congress in September, and on Jan. 23, 1776, was returned. On June 12th he was one of a committee to prepare and digest the form of confederation to be entered into between the colonies. On July 2, when the vote for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence was taken, his name was first called as representing the most easterly province, and he boldly answered in the affirmative. Soon after signing the document he resigned, important matters at home requiring his attention, and, after organizing regiments for the impending attack from Montreal, he in 1777 accompanied Gen. Stark to Bennington to furnish the New Hampshire troops with medical and other supplies. In 1780 again he served as muster-master. Dr. Bartlett was re-elected to congress March 14, 1778, resumed his seat May 21, and was re-elected Aug. 19th, but withdrew to attend to private affairs, Oct. 31st. He was a judge of the court of common pleas from 1779 until 1782, when he succeeded Matthew Thornton as judge of the superior court, and became chief-justice in 1788, being, it is said, the only physician who has held that office in New Hampshire. In 1788 he attended the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, and on his return exerted his influence in the state convention called to ratify the U. S. constitution. Depressed by the death of his wife, and burdened with the

weight of years, Dr. Bartlett declined an election to the national senate, but in June, 1790, he was chosen president of the state by the legislature, though John Pickering and Joshua Wentworth each received many more votes of the people. On his recommendation Pickering was appointed chief-justice. In 1791 and 1792 he was re-elected, receiving in the latter year 8,692 out of 8,389 votes; and when in 1793 the amended constitution went into effect, and the title president gave way to governor, he was again elected, Timothy Walker, John Langdon and John Taylor Gilman being the opposing candidates. During his administration as president and governor important laws were passed, and the first bank in New Hampshire was incorporated, at Portsmouth. He was renominated in 1794, but wisely declined to serve, for he had lost popularity, and was considered too old to hold office. In June he retired to private life. Dr. Bartlett was one of the incorporators of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1791, and was its first president. He was very tall, with dignified yet affable manners, and had a humane and compassionate disposition. His style of living was so simple that he incurred the charge of parsimony. Though brought up a Calvinist he early became liberal in his belief, and was connected with the

Universalist denomination. He was married to Mary Bartlett, of Newton, N. H., who bore him six daughters and three sons, Levi, Josiah and Ezra, all of whom became eminent physicians. Dr. Josiah Bartlett (1768–1838) was a representative in congress from New Hampshire from 1811 to 1813, and a presidential elector in 1792 and 1825. Gov. Bartlett died May 19, 1765, probably at Kingston, N. H., as he was buried there.

GILMAN, John Taylor, second and seventh governor of New Hampshire (1794–1805; 1813–16), was born at Exeter, Rockingham co., N. H., Dec. 19, 1753, son of Nicholas and Ann (Taylor) Gilman. He was fifth in descent from Edward Gilman, a native of Hingham, Norfolk, England, who became a resident of Hingham, Mass., in 1638, and of Exeter about 1648. Nicholas, grandson of Edward, was an officer in the Indian wars during Queen Anne's reign, and his son, Peter, royal councillor under Wentworth, was the first to hold the office of brigadier-general in New Hampshire. Daniel, another son of Nicholas, and direct ancestor of John Taylor Gilman, was stationed at Albany, in 1756, as commissary for the New Hampshire troops at Ticonderoga; later and for many years he was colonel of the 4th regiment of militia. Nicholas, eldest son of Daniel, served as a lieutenant under his uncle, Peter, in the operations around Lake George in 1755; held many civil and military appointments under the Wentworths; in 1775–83 was treasurer of New Hampshire; was also Continental loan officer; in 1777–83 a member of the committee of safety, and of the governor's council; and in 1775 colonel of a regiment at Cambridge, and was receiver-general of the state and in that capacity issued the colonial currency. His wife, a daughter of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton, N. H., was a woman of great culture, strength of mind and beauty. John Taylor Gilman was educated in the common schools of Exeter and at an early age went into the ship-building business, but also engaged in trade, his father having a store, and in farming. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Exeter he joined his father's regiment and marched to Cambridge, and while serving on his father's staff acted as commissary of the three New Hampshire regiments. A copy of the Declaration of Independence was brought by pony express to Exeter not long after the original was passed and was read by John Taylor Gilman to an assemblage of fellow-citizens. Young Gilman remained out of public office until 1779, when he was sent to the legislature; in 1780 he was placed on the committee of safety which continued in session during the revolution, and in the same year represented New Hampshire in the colonial convention at Hartford. In 1781 he was elected to the first Federal congress as successor to Gen. Sullivan, and the following year was re-elected. In 1782 he was the youngest but not the least useful member, and excited much admiration by a speech in which he declared that New Hampshire would conclude no peace. Mr. Gilman also took a strong stand in favor of maintaining our boundaries and fisheries to their utmost extent. In 1783 he succeeded his father in the loan office, and rivaled him in repute as a financier, holding office by successive re-elections until 1786, when a commission to settle the war accounts of the several states was formed, with Gilman, Gen. William Irvine and John Kean as members. Ill-health obliged him to resign in 1791, and he was again chosen state treasurer. The new constitution restored the office of governor, and Pres. Bartlett, who held office under the former system, was elected to the position. His health failed, and he joined in the general desire for Mr. Gilman, whose name was placed at the head of the Federalist ticket, Timothy Walker being the candidate of the recently formed Republican party. Gilman won, receiving four-fifths of the popular vote, and retained the office by re-election until 1805, when, after an exciting contest, the Republicans came into power, carrying every branch of the state government by a majority of nearly 4,000 votes. He represented Exeter in the legislature in 1810–11; in 1812 served as a presidential elector, the Federalist candidate being DeWitt Clinton. In 1813 and 1814 the Federalists carried the state election, though with decreasing majorities. Although opposed to the war, Gov. Gilman exerted himself to protect the state from invasion, both on the coast and on the western boundary, and in 1814, when Portsmouth was anticipating an attack, called out the militia. Through his influence a system for the defense of the seaboard of the United States was begun by the general government. After the legislature had adjourned in 1814 a letter was received from Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, inviting New Hampshire to send delegates to the Hartford convention. Much as Gov. Gilman sympathized with the projectors of that convention, he nevertheless declined to act, for the legislature could not be reassembled without the advice of his council, and that being largely Republican would naturally withhold consent. During his administration a medical school was established

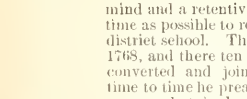
at Dartmouth, the first cotton factory in New Hampshire was erected (New Ipswich, 1804), and the northern part of the state was made a separate county. Gov. Gilman was the first of the governors to exercise the veto power. Declining a renomination in 1816, he returned to Exeter and thereafter held less important, if any, public offices. Dartmouth, of which he was a trustee, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1818; his name is also connected honorably with Phillips Exeter Academy, for he was president of its board of trustees and the beautiful site on which the buildings stand was his gift. He was three times married; in 1775, to Deborah, daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom; next, to Mrs. Mary Adams; lastly, to Charlotte Hamilton. His brother, Col. Nathaniel Gilman, was state senator and treasurer; another brother, Col. Nicholas, was a member of congress for a long period, serving in the senate for nine years. He had five children, four being daughters, one of whom, Mary F., became the wife of Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, first superintendent of the Astor Library. Gov. Gilman died at Exeter, N. H., Aug. 31, 1828.

LANGDON, John, statesman, and third and fifth governor of New Hampshire (1805–09, 1810–12), was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 25, 1741, second son of John and Mary (Hall) Langdon, and great grandson of Capt. Tobias Langdon, an Englishman who died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1664. Through his mother, granddaughter of Judge Hall, of Exeter, he was descended from Gov. Dudley, of Massachusetts. His father, a farmer, sent him to a grammar school, and next placed him in a countinghouse; at the close of his apprenticeship he took up a sea-faring life as captain, supercargo, and finally as owner of vessels. As captain of militia he aided Maj. John Sullivan in capturing Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, in December, 1774. In 1775 Langdon was elected to the Continental congress for the session beginning in May, and there signed the petition to the king. Resigning in June, he accompanied Livingston and Paine to Ticonderoga to inquire into the safety of the fort and the state of Schuyler's army, and next, as naval agent in New Hampshire, he superintended at Portsmouth the building of several ships of war, including the Ranger, of which Paul Jones became commander. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the court of Common Pleas, but resigned in April, 1777. At a most critical time (1777) he became speaker of the New Hampshire assembly. Troops were called for to check the progress of Burgoyne; the treasury was empty, and no way of replenishing it could be suggested. Suddenly Langdon arose, and said, "I have $1,000 in hard money. I will pledge my plate for $3,000 more. I have seventy hogsheads of Tobago rum which I will sell for the most it will bring. They are at the service of the state." Following his suggestion, the assembly dissolved, in order that the members might volunteer, and Langdon, with others, joined a brigade equipped through his patriotic generosity, which, under Gen. Stark, won the battle of Bennington. He was present at the battle of Bemis' heights (Stillwater); was captain of a company, fought at Saratoga, and commanded a detachment of this same company at the siege of Newport. In September, 1779, he presided over the state convention called to appreciate and support the paper currency; in 1778–82 was a member of the general assembly and frequently speaker. On June 13, 1783, he was elected to congress, and in 1784 was offered a re-election, but declined. In 1785 he succeeded Meshech Weare as chief magistrate, and in 1787 was again a candidate, but was defeated by John Sullivan; in June, 1787, he was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the Federal constitution, and on Sept. 25th took his seat in congress. Having zealously favored the adoption of that instrument, he signed it, and as a member of the state convention promoted its ratification. In March, 1788, Langdon re-entered the legislature, but in June was chosen president of New Hampshire by a majority of five, and served until Jan. 22, 1789. A new honor came to him in November, 1788: that of election, as a Whig, to the national senate, which he entered March 4, 1789, this being the first session of congress under the constitution. He was chosen president of the senate in order that the electoral votes for president might be counted, and by virtue of his office, was the one on whom devolved the duty of informing Washington of his election. Langdon was an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire in 1783; but was returned to congress in 1784, and served until March 3, 1801. Meantime he changed his political party, and opposed violently the measures of Washington and Adams. Jefferson, on his accession, offered Langdon the post of secretary of the navy, which was declined. He was a member of the legislature in 1802–5, acting as speaker in 1803–5; thrice lost the governorship in 1802–4, but gained it in 1805, receiving 16,097 votes out of 28,413, and served by re-election until 1809. The seat of government had been at Portsmouth for nearly ninety-five years, but from the beginning of the revolution until 1807 the legislature had held sessions in Exeter, Concord, Hopkinton, Dover, Amherst and Hanover, and at the close of the first session of 1807 it adjourned to Concord, which has since been the capital. In 1810 he was again placed in the executive chair, and continued in office until June, 1812, when he refused a renomination. In 1808 he received nine electoral votes as a candidate for the vice-presidency, and in 1812 was renominated by the Republican congressional caucus, but declined on account of old age and infirmities. During the latter year, however, he was an elector and supported Madison and the war with England. He was one of the founders and the first president of the New Hampshire Bible Society. Gov. William Plumer, of New Hampshire, in a biography of Gov. Langdon extols him as a patriot, but characterizes his speeches and public papers as mediocre, and attributes much of his success to his partisan spirit, his gracious and insinuating manners and his social habits. The most detailed biography of him, by John Langdon Elwyn, is given in the "State Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. XX." Gov. Langdon was married in Portsmouth, Feb. 3, 1776, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Sherburne, by whom he had a daughter. He died in Portsmouth, Sept. 18, 1819. Woodbury Langdon, the jurist, was his brother.

SMITH, Jeremiah, jurist, and fourth governor of New Hampshire (1809–10) was born at Peterboro, Hillsboro co., N. H., Nov. 29, 1759, son of William and Elizabeth (Morrison) Smith, both of whom were Scotch-Irish. He early showed a love of learning, and would walk miles in order to read some book of which he had heard. Volunteering at the age of seventeen, under Stark, he was slightly wounded at the battle of Bennington. In 1777 he entered Harvard, but two years later removed to New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1780 was graduated at Queens (Rutgers) College. On being admitted to the bar, in 1786, he settled in his native town, represented it in the general assembly in 1788–90, and while there conducted the impeachment of Woodbury Langdon. He served as chairman of the com-

mittee to prepare a draft of revised statutes which were enacted in 1791, and he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1791–92. From October, 1791, until July, 1797, he served in congress, supporting the policy of Washington and Hamilton. Appointed U. S. district-attorney for New Hampshire in 1797, he removed to Exeter. In 1800 he was made judge of probate for Rockingham county, and in February, 1801, judge of the newly established U. S. circuit court, which was abolished in 1802. He then was appointed chief-justice of the superior court, and held the office for seven years, resigning to become a candidate for the governorship, because Daniel Webster and other personal friends persuaded him that he was the most available candidate of the Federal party. Failing of re-election in 1810, Judge Smith returned to the bar, but in 1813 left it to become chief-justice of the supreme court. When, in 1816, this court was abolished he resumed private practice, and, with Daniel Webster and Jeremiah Mason, represented Dartmouth College in the famous suit in 1817. In 1797 he removed to Exeter, where he resided until 1842, and then removed to Dover. He was treasurer of the Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1828–42 was a trustee, most of the time serving as president of the board. He was also president of the bank in Exeter. "On coming to the bench," says Belknap, "he introduced the custom of allowing a single judge to direct the course of trials at the trial terms, of reserving cases and questions for the consideration of the whole court and of preparing written opinions. He also prepared the written opinions in all cases heard *en banc*, making fourteen manuscript volumes, with a manuscript digest." A volume of selections from these decisions was published in 1879, with the title: "Smith's New Hampshire Reports." The only works by him that appeared during his lifetime were a sketch of "Judge Caleb Ellis" (1816), and a memorial address upon the death of Washington. He is said to have had few equals as a general scholar, while his tastes were cultivated and his manners urbane. Mr. Webster said of him: "Jeremiah Smith was, perhaps, the best talker I have been acquainted with." Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1807, and Dartmouth the same in 1804. Judge Smith died at Dover, N. H., Sept. 21, 1842. His son, of the same name, has been an associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire.

PLUMER, William, sixth and eighth governor of New Hampshire (1812–13; 1816–19), was born at Newbury, Essex co., Mass., June 25, 1759, son of Samuel and Mary (Dole) Plumer, and fifth in descent from Francis Plumer, an Englishman, who was grantee of Newbury in 1634. Gifted with an active mind and a retentive memory, he devoted as much time as possible to reading and study after he left the district school. The family removed to Epping in 1768, and there ten years later young Plumer was converted and joined the Baptist church. From time to time he preached and met with remarkable success, but in less than two years experienced a change of belief and gave up the ministry, returning to his father's farm. Soon after, he began the study of law in the office of Joshua Atherton, at Amherst, N. H., but, being dissatisfied with his instructor, once more returned to Epping. In November, 1785, he entered the law office of John Prentice, at Londonderry, and in November, 1787, was admitted to the bar without previous examination. Opening an office in Epping, he continued practice until 1802, and served as solicitor for Rockingham county for many years. In 1786–91 he represented the town in the legislature, was speaker the last mentioned year, and was the most influential member in the convention held to revise the state constitution. In 1797 he re-entered the legislature, and was speaker of the house; in 1798–1801 served again. The offer of a nomination to congress was declined, but in 1802 he was elected to the state senate without previous consultation. While in that body he acted in general with the Federalist party, at times showing an independence that was characteristic of the man. In 1810 Plumer sat in the U. S. senate, presiding over it in that and the following year, and was appointed chairman of a committee to report a new judiciary system, and of one for a revision of the laws, but declined both. On the retirement of Gov. Langdon, in 1812, Plumer, who had been a Democrat, was nominated in opposition to John Taylor Gilman, and was elected by the legislature, there being no choice by the people, receiving 104 out of 186 votes. "His inaugural address, delivered a few days before the declaration of war with England, was impressive and eloquent, and met with much favor in and out of the state." In July Gov. Plumer perfected the organization of the detached militia, and formed two brigades; sent a force to the northern frontier, and garrisoned Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth, and Fort McClary, protecting Kittery navy yard. In November he made a speech to the legislature in harmony with the measures of the administration, which was approved by both houses. During his first term the number of offences punishable by death was reduced from eight to two: murder and treason. He failed of re-election in 1813, and in 1814 was defeated again (though by less than forty votes), the Federalists securing all branches of the government except the council, in which were three Democrats. In 1816, though opposed by members of his own party, and by James Sheaffe, the Federalist candidate, he was elected, and, further, was urged to accept a seat in the national senate, but declined. His majority over Sheaffe and others in 1817 exceeded 3,000, and he secured a majority of 6,000 in 1818, Jeremiah Smith, subsequently governor, being one of his opponents. Again he was offered a seat in the senate and again declined, retiring to Epping at the end of his term. His last public appearance was in 1820, when he was a presidential elector, and cast the only vote in opposition to James Monroe, to whom he objected on account of his financial embarrassments. The remainder of his life was spent in literary work and in correspondence with scientists and public men at home and abroad. Among the writings that were given to the public were: "Appeal to the Old Line Whigs" (Washington, 1805); "Address to the Clergy of New England on Their Opposition to the Rulers of the United States, by a Layman"; a series of articles, 186 in number, contributed to the press in 1821–29, by "Cincinnatus"; also a series signed "Veritas." His proclamations for fast and thanksgiving days "were of such a patriotic order that ministers in neighboring states who were Republicans read them in place of those from their own Federalist governors." He was a member of several learned organizations, including the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen; the New Hampshire Historical Society, which he aided in founding, and of which he was first president, and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was married at Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 13, 1788, to Sally Fowler, who bore him five sons and a daughter, and died in 1852, aged ninety. Their eldest son, William (Harvard, 1809), represented his native town in the legislature and his state in the U. S. house of representatives in 1819–25. He opposed the Missouri compromise. A lawyer by profession, he cared little for it, but led the life of a student and scholar. He wrote a "Life" of his father. Gov. Plumer died at Epping, N. H., Dec. 22, 1850.



BELL, Samuel, ninth governor of New Hampshire (1819–23), was born at Londonderry, Rockingham co., N. H., Feb. 9, 1770, fifth son of John and Mary Ann (Gilmore) Bell. His grandfather, John Bell, of Ireland, was married to Elizabeth Todd, and in 1720 emigrated to New England, becoming, that same year, one of the proprietors of Londonderry, under the charter of Gov. Shute. His youngest son, John, father of Gov. Bell, was a man of marked individuality and importance in church and state. He was a member of the committee of safety in 1775, and of the provincial congress in 1775–81. In 1776 he was appointed muster-master of the New Hampshire troops and in 1780 colonel of the 8th regiment. Throughout the revolutionary struggle much confidence was reposed in him by the prominent men of the state for his sound judgment and steady support of the cause. He was state senator in 1786–91, and was special justice of the court of common pleas. Samuel Bell began his education in the common schools of Londonderry, and then at his urgent request was sent to Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1793. The study of law was next pursued in the office of Judge Samuel Dana, of Amherst, N. H., and in 1796 he was admitted to the bar of Hillsboro county, and began practice at Francestown, which he represented in the legislature in 1804, 1805 and 1806. As speaker of that body, Bell made a most creditable record and as president of the state senate, of which he was a member in 1807 and 1808, he sustained the reputation so justly won. From Francestown he removed to Amherst in 1810, and thence to Chester in 1812. In 1809 he sat in the governor's council. The attorney-generalship of the state was offered him, but he declined it, accepting, however, an appointment to the bench of the superior court on the reorganization of the state judiciary, in 1816, and served until he was elected chief-magistrate. Bell was three times re-elected governor without practical opposition. He left the chair in 1823 to enter the U. S. senate, and there remained under two successive elections until 1835, when he retired from public life and to his farm at Chester. He was a trustee of Dartmouth in 1808–11, and while he was governor Bowdoin conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1821. In every situation Gov. Bell was an honor to his office and to his state. He was endowed with strong native powers of intellect, and through his life exhibited a firm, consistent and well-balanced character. He was married at Amherst, N. H., Nov. 26, 1797, to Mehitabel Bowen, daughter of his old preceptor, Judge Samuel Dana; second, at Amherst, July 4, 1828, to Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Smith, and niece of his first wife. By the first marriage he had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Samuel Dana, became chief-justice of the state; John, a physician; James, a U. S. senator, and Luther V., a physician. By the second marriage he had four sons, two of whom became physicians and two lawyers. One of the daughters, Mary Ann, was married to John Nesmith, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. Gov. Bell died at Chester, N. H., Dec. 23, 1850.

WOODBURY, Levi, jurist and tenth governor of New Hampshire (1823–24). (See vol. II., p. 471.)

MORRIL, David Lawrence, eleventh governor of New Hampshire (1824–27), was born at Epping, Rockingham co., N. H., June 10, 1772, son of Rev. Samuel and Anna (Lawrence) Morril, and grandson of the Rev. Isaac Morril, of Wilmington, Mass. Both his father and grandfather were graduates of Harvard, and with the latter he began his classical studies, continuing them at Phillips Exeter Academy. He next obtained a regular medical education; in 1793 began practice at Epsom, Merrimack co., and continued it until 1800, when he turned to another profession, that of theology. In March, 1802, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian and Congregational Church at Goffstown, and ministered to it until 1811, when he was dismissed on account of ill-health. In 1807 he resumed medical practice in order to have more exercise, and, with occasional interruptions, carried it on until 1830. He was justice of the peace under seven governors. Goffstown was represented by him in the general court in 1808–17; of that body he was speaker in June, 1816, and at the same session was elected to the U. S. senate as an Adams Democrat. He served from Dec. 1, 1817, until March 3, 1823; then was placed in the state senate, representing the 3d district, and in June was elected its president. In 1824 he was a candidate, but there being no choice by the people he was elected by the legislature. In 1825 out of 30,770 votes he received 30,167; in 1826, after a sharp contest with Benjamin Pierce, subsequently governor, as a competitor, he was again elected by the people. In 1831 he removed to Concord, and from that time on held no public office. He was connected with a company which published the Scriptures, and for two years was editor of the "New Hampshire Observer," a religious journal. Gov. Morril was the author of sermons, orations and controversial pamphlets. He was vice president of the American Bible Society, American Sunday-school Union and American Home Missionary Society, and president of the Hillsboro County Agricultural Society, and the New Hampshire Missionary and Colonization societies. He received the honorary degrees of M.A. and M.D. (1821) from Dartmouth and that of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1825. He was a man of great versatility of talent and of popular manners. He was married, first, Sept. 25, 1794, to Jane Wallace, of Epsom, who died in 1823; second, to Lydia Poor, of Goffstown, who bore him four sons. Their son, David Lawrence Morril, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1847, and took up the practice of law in Massachusetts. Gov. Morril died in Concord, N. H., Jan. 28, 1849.

PIERCE, Benjamin, twelfth and fourteenth governor of New Hampshire (1827–28, 1829–30), was born at Chelmsford, Middlesex co., Mass., Dec. 25, 1757, son of Benjamin and descendant of Stephen Pierce, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1651. The father died when he was a boy, and he was brought up by an uncle, Robert Pierce, a farmer in the same town. On April 19, 1775, he was at work in the field when a special messenger rode through Chelmsford, telling the news of the battle of Lexington, and young Pierce left the plow, took his uncle's gun, and with many others started on foot to meet the British. Before they reached Lexington the enemy had retreated toward Boston, but the party proceeded to Cambridge, to enlist in the army. Pierce was in the battle of Bunker hill, and in other engagements; served with bravery until the war ended, and rose to the command of a company, which he held at the disbanding of the troops in 1784, attaining the rank of captain and brevet-major. He then returned to Chelmsford and to farming, but two years later removed to Hillsboro county, N. H., and there cleared a farm in the forest, and built a cabin which, before long, gave place to a house of some architectural pretensions. In addition to his service in the regular army he was connected with the Massachusetts and New Hampshire militia for more than twenty years, and in 1805 was promoted to brigadier general. He was a member of the general court in 1789–1802, coun

cillor in 1803–9, and 1814–18, and high sheriff of the county in 1809–14, and 1818–23. On assuming the duties of sheriff he found imprisoned for debt an old companion in arms, Capt. Moses Brewer, and, with a kindness that was characteristic of the man, he paid the sum necessary to procure his release and the release of two other men in the same jail. Gen. Pierce was an ardent admirer of Andrew Jackson, and became the head of the Democratic party in New Hampshire, which elected him governor in 1827 and 1829. He was twice married, first, in 1787, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Andrews, by whom he had one daughter, who became the wife of Gen. John McNeil. His second wife was Anna Kendriek, of Amherst, N. H., by whom he had eight children, one of whom, Franklin, was the fourteenth president of the United States; another, Nancy, became the wife of Gen. Solomon McNeil. Gen. Pierce died at Hillsboro, N. H., April 1, 1839.

BELL, John, thirteenth governor of New Hampshire (1828–29), was born at Londonderry, Rockingham co., N. H., July 30, 1765, son of Hon. John and Mary Ann (Gilmore) Bell and brother of Samuel Bell, governor in 1819–23. He inherited those valuable qualities for which the Scotch-Irish settlers of New Hampshire were eminently distinguished. In early manhood he engaged in the Canadian trade, and by his ability, probity and sound judgment, rapidly acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens of Londonderry, who sent him to the legislature (1799–1800). He soon after removed to Chester, N. H., where he resided until his death. He was elected senator from the 3d district of the state in 1803, and at the end of his term retired to private life until 1817, when he was chosen councillor, and filled the office for five years. In 1823–28 he was sheriff of Rockingham county, and in the latter year was elected governor as a supporter of Adams, and served one term. In the discharge of these various public duties he uniformly exhibited the same traits of sagacity, diligence, justice and conscientiousness which achieved success for him in his business enterprises. He was married to Persis, daughter of Dr. Isaac Thom, of Londonderry, a woman strong in mind and character, and had ten children, of whom the youngest, Charles Henry, was governor of New Hampshire in 1881–83. Gov. Bell died at Chester, N. H., March 22, 1836.

HARVEY, Matthew, fifteenth governor of New Hampshire (1830–31), was born at Sutton, Merrimack co., N. H., June 21, 1781, son of Matthew and Hannah (Sargeant) Harvey and descendant of William Harvey of Plymouth (1639) and Taunton, Mass. He was fitted for college by Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1806; then read law in the office of Hon. John Harris, at Hopkinton, and began practice in that town in 1809. Soon becoming a leader in the Democratic party, he represented Hopkinton in the legislature in 1814–20, and during the last three terms was speaker. Elected to congress, he served for four years, 1821–25; returning to New Hampshire, he was a member of its senate in 1825–28, was president of that body in 1826–28 and sat in the executive council in 1828–30. In 1830 he became governor, but in the same year was appointed judge of the U. S. district court for New Hampshire, and on Feb. 28, 1831, resigned the executive chair. Judge Harvey remained on the bench until his death, but during that time he deigned to hold the humbler office of moderator of town meeting, to which he was frequently called. As governor he made himself acceptable to the people, and then, as at all times, his influence was widely felt. McClintock, the historian, says of him: "In social nature he was generous, kind and sympathetic, in moral character, honest and truthful; in religious life, fervent and liberal. . . . His whole personal identity partook more of the ideal than the actual, though he was not so ideal as to be impractical." At one time he was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1855. Judge Harvey was married, Sept. 21, 1811, to Margarette, daughter of Zchulon Rowe, of Newburyport, Mass., who bore him a son and a daughter. He died, April 7, 1866, at Concord, which had been his home since 1850.

HARPER, Joseph Morrill, physician, and acting governor of New Hampshire (1831), was born at Limerick, York co., Me., June 21, 1789, son of Samuel and Sarah (Godfrey) Harper, and descendant of a Scotch-Irishman, who early in the eighteenth century emigrated to Massachusetts, settling at Newbury. His mother was of English descent, and of a family which had come to New England in the seventeenth century. From 1773 until 1783 Samuel Harper lived at Sanhornton, N. H.; later resided at Brentwood, his native place, removing thence to Limerick. He fought under Gen. Stark at Bennington, but for his services received Continenal money, which proved worthless, and in consequence could afford his children only a limited education. In 1806 Joseph Harper became a student in the academy at Fryeburg, Me.; in 1807–08 had charge of district schools, and began the study of medicine, which he continued under Dr. William Swasey, of Limerick, and Dr. Jonathan Kittredge, of Canterbury. After attending lectures at Fryeburg, and Boston, Mass., he spent the winter of 1810–11 at Sanhornton; then removed to Canterbury. In January, 1813, he joined the regular army as second surgeon, 4th infantry, and continued in that capacity until the war closed in 1815. He then returned to Canterbury, and for several years devoted his talents to his profession. About that time he was elected a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society. In March, 1826, he was elected to the state legislature by the Democrats, and in 1827 was returned; in 1829 he was sent to the state senate, and in both houses entirely satisfied his constituents. In 1830 he was re-elected to the senate, and when that body was organized was chosen its president. On Feb. 28, 1831, Gov. Harvey resigned his office to become judge of the U. S. court for the district of New Hampshire, and Mr. Harper, by virtue of office, succeeded him, remaining in the executive chair until June. In March of the same year he was elected a representative to congress, and in December took his seat in that body; in 1833 was re-elected, and served for two years more, closing his political life in March, 1835. He supported Jackson's measures, and, though not a fluent speaker, by his steadfast adhesion to Democratic principles did much to help the cause he loved. During his last term he was on the committee on commerce, and during the last session acted as chairman the greater part of the time. Returning to Canterbury, Gov. Harper engaged in farming and in transacting business, as agent, trustee, attorney, also serving as justice of the peace and quorum. He frequently lectured on the subject of temperance. He was president of the Mechanics' Bank, Concord, also a director in a savings bank in that city, and president of an insurance company in Canterbury. Gov. Harper was married at Canterbury, June 6, 1816, to Elizabeth, daughter of Obadiah Clough. She

J. M. Harper

bore him two sons and a daughter. Their son, Charles Augustus, a graduate of Dartmouth, became a lawyer, settling at Clarksburg, Va., whence he removed to Texas and was colonel of the Texan rangers during the war with Mexico. Gov. Harper died at Canterbury, N. H., Jan. 15, 1865.

DINSMOOR, Samuel, sixteenth governor of New Hampshire (1831–34), was born at Windham, Rockingham co., N. H., July 1, 1766, fourth son of William and Elizabeth (Cochran) Dinsmoor, and descendant on both sides of the Scotch-Irish founders of the town. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, read law, and settled at Keene in 1792. Having had an interest in military matters from his youth, he organized the Keene light infantry, and for many years was major-general of militia. In 1808 he was postmaster of the town; in 1811 was sent to congress, where he served for two years, and voted for the war grant bill. Upon his return to New Hampshire he was appointed collector of the direct tax; subsequently was judge of probate, and in 1821 became a state councillor. In June, 1822, he was regularly nominated for governor by the Democrats, but at the election in 1823 he was defeated by Levi Woodbury, at that time a justice of the supreme court, there being no election by the people. In 1831 he was made governor, and held the office for three successive terms. While he was in office Gen. Lafayette visited the state, on invitation of the legislature, and was received with great demonstrations. Gov. Dinsmoor was the first president of the Ashuelot Bank, and held that position at the time of his death. He was married at Londonderry to Mary, daughter of Gen. George Reid, of the revolutionary army, and Mary (Woodburn) Reid. Samuel Dinsmoor, governor in 1849–52, was their son. Gov. Dinsmoor died at Keene, N. H., March 15, 1835.

BADGER, William, seventeenth governor of New Hampshire (1834–36), was born at Gilmanton, Belknap co., N. H., Jan. 13, 1779, son of Joseph Badger, Jr., and Elizabeth (Parsons) Badger, and descendant of Giles Badger, who was the first that came to this country and settled at Newbury, Mass. His grandfather, Joseph Badger, a native of Haverhill, Mass., removed to New Hampshire (Gilmanton), in 1763, and became prominent in the affairs of the commonwealth, serving as member of the provincial congress, as colonel of militia, and as brigadier-general (in 1780), as judge of probate, as member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and as member of the state council. The early part of William Badger's life was devoted to business. In 1810 his fellow townsmen sent him to the legislature, where he remained for two years; then, after an interval, he served in the senate, 1814–16, representing the 6th district, and during the last year presided over that body. As one of the associate justices of the court of common pleas in 1816–20, he gave great satisfaction, and as high sheriff of Stafford county in 1820–30, he honored his office. Popular manners, and a spirit of hospitality, combined, with native ability, and especially sound judgment, to advance him; in 1834 he was elected governor on the Democratic ticket by a large majority, and in 1835 was re-elected. McClintock, one of New Hampshire's historians, says of him: "During the 'Indian stream' territory troubles his duties were of great responsibility, but he performed them with promptness and at the same time judiciously. A man with less care and prudence might have greatly increased our border difficulties. His course received the hearty commendation of all parties, and doubtless saved us from a war with Great Britain." Subsequently, and at three different times, he was chosen a presidential elector. Gov. Badger was very tall, and at times exceedingly stout, but he was always active. He was twice married: first, to Martha, daughter of Rev. Isaac Smith; there were two children by that marriage, a son, John, and a daughter, Martha; both died in early life. He was married, second, at Atkinson, N. H., to Hannah Pearson, daughter of Dr. William and Judith (Badger) Cogswell. They had sons, Joseph and William, graduates of Dartmouth, the latter an officer in the Federal army in the civil war. Gov. Badger died at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 21, 1852.

HILL, Isaac, journalist and eighteenth governor of New Hampshire (1836–39), was born in Somerville, Mass., April 6, 1788, son of Isaac and Hannah (Russell) Hill, and a descendant of Abraham Hill, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1636, settling at Charlestown. Of French war and revolutionary stock on both sides, he was imbued with patriotic ideas at an early age. In 1798 the family removed to Ashburnham, Mass., and there he went to school, gathering nuts to pay for his books, for his parents were poor, and for that reason also gaining a scant education. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the publisher of the "Farmer's Cabinet," and made the journey to his new home, Amherst, N. H., on horseback. His hours after work were spent in study, and at the end of a seven years' apprenticeship he felt qualified in all respects to enter the field of journalism. For that purpose, in April, 1809, he removed to Concord, having as capital the nominal sum of $1; but, full of hopefulness, assumed charge of the "American Patriot"; soon became the owner of that newspaper, and changed its name to the "New Hampshire Patriot." As an organ of the Democratic party it attained a large circulation; many of its contributors were prominent men, and through it the editor exerted a personal influence so great that he was said to "carry New Hampshire in his breeches pocket." He was a facile writer, and was unquestionably one of the best journalists of his day, turning off sheet after sheet of manuscript without emendation, often keeping up at the same time a running conversation with an occasional caller or visitor. Many of his editorials were composed at the case without copy. His political articles were marked by great vigor and power, and were trenchant and incisive. Soon after taking charge of the "Patriot" the fierce discussion preliminary to the war of 1812 began, in which Mr. Hill supported Madison most energetically. He stoutly advocated entire religious equality, labored assiduously to utilize the water-power of the state, and in the early history of cotton and woolen manufacturing in New England advocated the exemption of these corporate interests from taxation, thereby inviting the investment of foreign capital in their aid. Later he favored largely the building of railroads, taking issue with a portion of his party on questions arising from their extension, which ultimately were carried in his favor. He also published and sold books for many years, but about 1829 entrusted his business to others, being engrossed by political affairs. Mr. Hill was clerk of the state senate in 1819, and afterwards state senator—in 1820–22 and 1827, and was second comptroller of the national treasury, 1829–30, under Jackson, to whom he became confidential adviser and life-long friend, being, with Amos Kendall, a member of the famous "kitchen cabinet." He was renominated, but was rejected by the senate. Mr. Hill took a seat as U. S.

Isaac Hill

senator in 1831, and retained it until 1836, when he resigned to become governor of New Hampshire, being elected by an unprecedented majority. He was re-elected in 1837 and 1838. He was appointed sub-treasurer at Boston by Van Buren, upon the establishment of the independent treasury, but was removed by Harrison about a year later. On account of dissatisfaction with the management of the "New Hampshire Patriot," which was in other hands, he in 1840 established "Hill's Patriot," in connection with his sons, and continued it until 1847, when the two journals were united. A practical and experimental farmer, he did much to promote agriculture in the state, contributing to various journals on that subject, and publishing for several years the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," in which his best descriptive articles are to be found. He was senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1826. In religion he was an ardent Episcopalian. This physically feeble man assisted his mother, educated three brothers and five sisters, fought his way by sheer energy, made his name a watchword in the state, a power in New England and the country, and left his mark enduringly upon his party and the people. He was married at Concord, N. H., Feb. 2, 1814, to Susan, daughter of Richard and Susannah (McClary) Ayer, who bore him three sons and a daughter. Their son, George McClary, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor in 1884. Gov. Hill died in Washington, D. C., March 22, 1851.

PAGE, John, nineteenth governor of New Hampshire (1839–42), was born at Haverhill, Grafton co., N. H., May 21, 1787, son of John Page and Hannah, daughter of Rev. Samuel Rice, of Landaff, N. H. His father, a native of Lunenburg, Worcester co., Mass., removed with his parents to Rindge about 1761, and helped build a log house for their dwelling place. By doing sutler's work he was enabled to buy some land in the township; the following winter he spent at the Great Ox-bow (Newbury), taking care of cattle, and with his earnings bought land in Haverhill, some of which is still owned by descendants. He was a man of great agility and strength, and it is related that he could lay his hand on the back of one of his yoke of oxen and vault over both. Mrs. Hannah (Rice) Green, who became his third wife, "was a woman of great superiority of mind and character and exerted a strong influence in moulding the moral and intellectual habits of their children." John Page, the son, attended school regularly until he was fifteen years of age, and then gave up study to help his father free the homestead from debt. As the years passed he became prominent in the town in various ways; was chosen selectman, assessor of taxes for his district in 1815, was a Democratic representative in 1818–20 and again in 1835; register of deeds for Grafton county in 1827, and again in 1829–35. During the war of 1812 he served as a lieutenant at Stewartstown, on the New Hampshire frontier. In June, 1835, he was elected to the U. S. senate to complete the unexpired term of Isaac Hill and served until March, 1837. In 1838 he was re-elected to the executive council; but in 1839 left it to occupy the governor's chair. While chief executive he took particular interest in promoting agriculture in the state and in forwarding Prof. Jacksou's geological survey. On returning to private life Gov. Page spent his time in farming, though he retained an acquaintance with public affairs, and was influential in securing the building of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel and Sarah (Hazen) Merrill, who bore him eight sons and a daughter. Gov. Page died at Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 8, 1865.

HUBBARD, Henry, twentieth governor of New Hampshire (1842–44), was born at Charlestown, Sullivan co., N. H., May 3, 1784, son of John and Prudence (Stevens) Hubbard, grandson of Rev. John Hubbard of Northfield, Mass., and also a descendant of George Hubbard, of Wethersfield (1638), Guilford and Milford, Conn. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1803; read law under Hon. Jeremiah Mason at Portsmouth, and began practice at Charlestown; was a supporter of the Unitarian church, was moderator of town meeting several times, and representative in the legislature eleven times, in 1812–27, being speaker in 1825–27. As solicitor for Cheshire county, 1823–28, he sustained so excellent a reputation that when Sullivan county was incorporated, 1827, he was made its judge of probate, and served for two years. Originally a Federalist, he became a Democrat, and as such was a member of congress 1831–35; was an active member of the committee on claims; gave untiring support to the pension act of 1832, and in 1834 was speaker *pro tempore*. In 1834 he entered the national senate, where for six years he had the implicit confidence of the administration and the Democratic party. After he left the governor's chair he continued to exert an influence in politics, and is credited with having brought forward Franklin Pierce at the right moment for his success in the Baltimore convention which nominated him for the presidency. In 1846 he removed to Boston, where he held the office of sub-treasurer during Polk's administration, returning to Charlestown in 1849. The people of the state had the greatest confidence in his faithfulness, as is shown by the many positions held by him. He was an energetic lawyer, and his rank was high in the profession. His voice was powerful, and it is said that his political speeches "were literally thundered." Gov. Hubbard was married at Charlestown, Nov. 30, 1813, to Sally Walker, daughter of Aaron and Phyla (Walker) Dean, who bore him four sons and a daughter, who became the wife of chief-justice John J. Gilchrist. Gov. Hubbard died at Charlestown, N. H., June 5, 1857.

STEELE, John Hardy, twenty-first governor of New Hampshire (1844–46), was born at Salisbury, Rowan co., N. C., Jan. 4, 1789. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, emigrated to North Carolina early in life, and established himself as a brick maker at Salisbury. The son was left an orphan at an early age, had very limited opportunities of gaining an education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a maker of Windsor chairs, gigs and sulkies. Capt. Nathaniel Morison, of Peterboro, N. H., a carriage maker by trade, happened to reside for a time at Fayetteville, N. C., and making the acquaintance of young Steele induced him to go North, which he did, arriving at Peterboro in May, 1811. He at first worked for Capt. Morison at carriage making, afterwards at machine-making, receiving $13 per month, but developed mechanical skill so rapidly that he became a manufacturer himself, and in 1817 put in operation the first power loom used in New Hampshire. In 1824 he erected a cotton mill at West Peterboro, and this he superintended until 1845, also carrying on a farm there. He was a member of the state legislature in 1829, and represented the old Hillsboro district in the council in 1840 and 1841. In 1842, partly for his health, partly to examine new machinery and methods of manufacture, he visited England, and before his return made a tour of Ireland. Elected governor by the Democrats, he served for two terms (1844–46), and

then returned to his farm, which he tilled according to the most scientific methods of agriculture; but as this occupation was not remunerative, he abandoned it before his death and returned to Peterboro village. He was moderator of town meetings in 1830–38, and selectman in 1846, in addition to the more important offices held, and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens for his efforts to advance their welfare and for his personal worth. Gov. Steele was married at Peterboro, N. H., Nov. 5, 1816, to Jane, daughter of John and Belinda (Bardwell) Moore, who bore him five sons. She died in 1831, and on Jan. 8, 1833, he was married to her sister, Nancy, who bore him a son. Gov. Steele died at Peterboro, N. H., July 3, 1865.

COLBY, Anthony, twenty-second governor of New Hampshire (1846–47), was born at New London, N. H., Nov. 13, 1795, son of Joseph Colby. The ancestral line has been followed back to three crusaders of Danish antecedents, whose home was Ingeworth manor, Colby, in the town of Cawston, near Norwich, England. Only one, Robert, returned from the Holy Land, and he is accounted the progenitor of the American branch of the family. In 1351 John De Colby was knighted for service in the wars with France and Scotland. Among Winthrop's company of Puritan emigrants to New England in 1630 was an Anthony Colby, of Roos Hall, Beccles, Suffolk, the second son of Thomas and Beatrice (Felton) Colby, his mother being the daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford. He became a member of the First Church of Boston, built the first house in Cambridge, and afterwards was the founder of Amesbury, where still stands his house, built in 1647. Many of his descendants distinguished themselves in King Philip's war, in the French and Indian wars, and in the revolutionary struggle. Gov. Colby's mother was descended from one of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, N. H. His father, bought a portion of the Masonian grant in New Hampshire, and served for a long period in the general assembly, having as an associate and intimate friend Capt. Ebenezer Webster. After obtaining a common school education, Anthony Colby took up manufacturing, and in 1828 he was elected to the legislature. When elected to the executive chair he received the heartiest congratulations from Daniel Webster, between whom and himself as strong a friendship existed as between their fathers. He was the first Whig to become chief magistrate since Gov. Bell. To one who twitted him on the shortness of his administration, he made answer that it was the most remarkable administration the state had ever had, for he had satisfied the people in one term, and no other governor had ever done that. He established, at New London, Colby Academy, an institution under Baptist control, which was endowed by his family, and in 1850–70 was a trustee of Dartmouth College, of which two of his sons were graduates. He received from it in 1850 the honorary degree of A.M. He was major-general of the state militia for many years, and held other positions of trust, especially in religious and educational interests of the state. "Naturally intrepid, he originated and carried on a variety of business operations much in advance of his times, and fearlessly assumed the responsibilities of a leader." Like his father, he was a pillar in the Baptist denomination, and did much to promote its growth in the state. McClintock, the historian, wrote of him

"He seemed to illustrate in his noble, cheerful life the effects of the companionship of the granite hills. His great heart, sparkling wit, fine physical vigor and merry laugh made his presence a joy at all time, and welcome everywhere." Gov. Colby's first wife was Mary Everett, and their son, Daniel Everett, was adjutant general of the state militia in 1863–64. His second wife was Mrs. Eliza Richardson, of Boston. Gov. Colby died at New London, N. H., July 13, 1873.

WILLIAMS, Jared Warner, twenty-third governor of New Hampshire (1847–49), was born at West Woodstock, Windham co., Conn., Dec. 22, 1796, son of Capt. Andrew and Sarah (Skinner) Williams, and descendant of Robert Williams, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. He was graduated at Brown University in 1818, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and settled at Lancaster, N. H., to practice his profession. He represented the town in the legislature in 1830–31; was register of probate in 1832–37; entered the state senate in 1833, and was its president in 1834–35. In 1835–36 he served again in the lower house. His next election was to congress from the 6th district, his term of service lasting from Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1841. In 1852 he was made a judge of probate. As chief executive (1847–49), he merited the eulogy of one of his contemporaries: "He was a man of the highest type of character, winning social qualities, and rare abilities. His various honors sat easily upon him, and vanity did not manifest itself." The death of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, in November, 1853, left a vacancy in the U. S. senate, which was filled by the election of Judge Williams. The latter took his seat Dec. 12, 1853, and remained until March 3, 1855. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1825, and Brown that of LL.D. in 1852. Gov. Williams was married at Woodstock, Conn., 1824, to Sarah, daughter of Alvin and Bethiah (Clapp) Bacon, who bore him two sons. Their son, George Canning, was graduated at Dartmouth (1844); Jared Irving, at Brown University (1854). Gov. Williams died at Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 29, 1864.

DINSMOOR, Samuel, twenty-fourth governor of New Hampshire (1849–52), was born at Keene, N. H., May 8, 1799, eldest son of Gov. Samuel and Mary (Reid) Dinsmoor. He was so precocious that at the age of ten he was fitted to enter college, but was held back for a year, and then was matriculated at Dartmouth, where in 1814 he was graduated. After reading law under his father he was admitted to the bar in 1818, and began practice in his native town, but in 1819 left it for a time, accompanying Gen. James Miller to Arkansas territory, of which the latter had been appointed governor. Later he was sent to Paris to obtain property left by his mother's brother, a wealthy banker, and while abroad attained great proficiency in the French language. On the visit to New Hampshire of Gen. Lafayette, Mr. Dinsmoor was one of two commissioners appointed to receive him at the state line and conduct him to Concord. He became cashier of the Ashuelot Bank, at Keene, on its organization, retained the position for many years, and was afterwards president. Elected governor on the Democrat ticket in 1849, he served for two terms, to the general satisfaction of the people at large, declining a subsequent re-election, which was, however, later forced upon him. His messages to the legislature were marked by a courtesy that was a distinguished characteristic of the man. He was married: first, at Weathersfield, Vt., Sept. 11, 1844, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Hon. William Jarvis, who bore him two sons. She died in 1849. Second, at Nashua, in May, 1853, to Mrs. Catharine Pickman (Abbot) Fox, daughter of Daniel Abbot, and widow of Charles James Fox. Gov. Dinsmoor died at Keene, N. H., Feb. 24, 1869.

MARTIN, Noah, twenty-fifth governor of New Hampshire (1852–54), was born at Epsom, N. H., July 26, 1801, son of Samuel Martin and Sally, daughter of Maj. James Cochrane, of Pembroke, and great grandson of Nathaniel and Margaret (Mitchell) Martin. His ancestors on both sides were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and settled in Londonderry, N. H. His father served in the revolutionary war. He was educated at a district school, and later under the tuition of Rev. Jonathan Curtis, of Epsom, and completed his classical course at Pembroke Academy, of which the venerable Father Vose was then principal. Choosing medicine as his profession, he began his studies under Dr. G. Pillsbury, of Pembroke, continued them with Dr. Graves of Deerfield, and then entered the Medical School at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1824. He was in partnership with Dr. Graves, of Deerfield, for the ensuing year, and in 1825 located at Great Falls, where he spent nine years (1825–1834), building up for himself a lucrative and extensive practice. He removed to Dover in 1834, where he spent the remaining years of his life. As a physician he stood at the head of the profession in his own section, his counsel and advice being eagerly sought in difficult and complicated cases. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He was a representative to the state legislature from Somersworth in 1830, and from Dover in 1837, when he was chairman of the committee on the state prison. He sat in the senate, 1835–36, serving as chairman of the committee on banks, and a member of the committee on the judiciary, and on the committee on agriculture and manufactures in 1835; and in 1836 was chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and a member of that on schools and seminaries of learning. He was elected governor of the state, 1852, 1853, on the Democratic ticket, and served with satisfaction to his party. During his term he proposed the formation of an agricultural commission, and he urged the introduction of agriculture as a branch of education in the schools. He was a member of the following medical societies: Strafford District Medical Society, 1835, and its president in 1841–42; New Hampshire Medical Society 1836, its president in 1858; American Medical Association, 1849. He was one of the founders of the Dover Medical Association, and its first president in 1849; re-elected president 1850. In 1849 he was a delegate from the New Hampshire Medical Society to examine the medical students at Dartmouth College, and delivered an address to the graduating class. He was president of the Strafford County Savings Bank at Dover, 1844–52, when he resigned; a director of the Dover Bank, 1847–55; a director of the Strafford Bank, 1860–63. He was president of the Dover Library, 1851–53, and a trustee of the New Hampshire House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, 1855. He was a charter member of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, and its vice-president in 1851; member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1853; an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1853, and a vice-president in 1855; a Freemason and Odd Fellow. Dr. Martin was married, in 1825, to Mary J., daughter of Dr. Robert and Abiah (Kingman) Woodbury, of Barrington. He died at Dover, N. H., May 28, 1863.

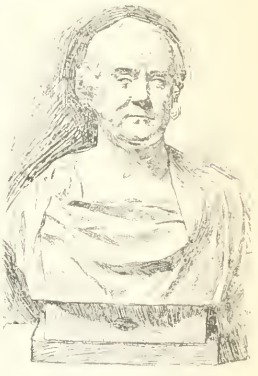
BAKER, Nathaniel Bradley, twenty-sixth governor of New Hampshire (1854–55), was born in that part of Hillsboro now Henniker, N. H., Sept. 29, 1818, eldest son of Abel and Nancy (Bradley) Baker. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Bradley, of Concord, a man of much local distinction. His grandfather, Abel Baker, a native of Berlin, Mass., removed to Concord, N. H., in 1789, and built the first grist mill and first saw mill in the town. Nathaniel Baker was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, being graduated in 1839 in the same class with Edward Everett Hale; studied law in the office of Franklin Pierce, at Concord, and began practice there in 1842. In 1841–45 he was joint proprietor and editor of the "New Hampshire Patriot," in 1845 was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and in 1846 clerk of the superior court of judicature of Merrimack county. He was a representative in the legislature in 1850–51, and speaker both years; was a presidential elector in 1852, on the Democratic ticket. He was one of the first trustees of the now famous St. Paul's School, Concord. In 1856, the year after he left the governor's chair, he removed to Clinton, Ia., where he continued his law practice. In 1859–61 he served in the legislature, and during the session of 1860, and the extra session of 1861, acted with the Republicans. In July, 1861, he was appointed adjutant-general of Iowa, and continued to hold that office until his death. Gov. Baker was married, May 10, 1843, to Lucretia M. Tenbroeck, who bore him four children. He died at Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 11, 1876. The grave of Gov. Baker is marked by a tall granite shaft, and the corners of the lot by four cannon which bear marks of service in the civil war.

METCALF, Ralph, twenty-seventh governor of New Hampshire (1855–57), was born at Charlestown, Sullivan co., N. H., Nov. 21, 1798, eldest son of Hon. John and Ruby (Converse) Metcalf. In 1635 Michael, son of Rev. Leonard Metcalf, of Norwich, England, became a dissenter and in 1637 emigrated to New England with his family, arriving at Boston. His descendants migrated to different parts of Massachusetts colony, some to Oakham, where John, father of Ralph, was born, and whence in early manhood he removed to Charlestown, N. H., to engage in lumbering and farming. Ralph worked on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, and then, owing to lameness, was obliged to take up a less active kind of life and decided to be a professional man. His father, whose means were small, contrived to give him $100 and the young man, after studying in the academy at Chester, Vt., entered Dartmouth in 1819; he left in 1821 to accept a professorship in the Literary Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., but in 1822 rejoined his class and in 1823 was graduated. With the exception of three weeks which were spent at Concord in studying law and in editing the "New Hampshire Patriot" during the absence of its proprietor, he lived at Charlestown for two years, continuing his law studies in the office of Henry Hubbard, subsequently governor. Claremont became his place of residence in 1825, and there he read law under Hon. George B. Upham; in 1826 he was admitted to the bar and until 1828 practiced at Newport, Sullivan co.; then became a partner of Judge Waterman, at Binghamton, N. Y. Dissatisfied with his prospects, Metcalf returned to New Hampshire in 1830, and lived at Claremont until June, 1831, at which time he became secretary of state, and again removed to Concord. In 1835 George Thompson, the English anti-slavery lecturer, visited Concord and Metcalf was one of the citizens who formally met to denounce him as "a foreign emissary" who was assailing the institutions of the country. During his secretaryship, which was held for five years, Metcalf declined the attorney-generalship. In 1838–40 he was a clerk in the treasury department in Washington, then after a residence at Plymouth, N. H., he, in 1841, opened an office at Newport. He was register of probate for Sullivan county in 1845–51, chairman of the committee to compile the state laws in 1850; represented Newport in the legislature in 1852 and 1853. The Know-Nothing party nom-

inated him as its candidate for the governorship in 1855, and he received 32,769 votes out of a total of 64,690. In 1856 he was renominated but fell short of an election by the people and was placed in office by the legislature. He was a man of varied acquirements and sound judgment. He was married: first, in January, 1835, to Lucretia Ann, daughter of Nathan Bingham, of Claremont, who died in 1836; second, on Nov. 10, 1843, to Martha Ann, daughter of Capt. John Gilmore, of Newport, who bore him two sons and two daughters. Gov. Metcalf died at Claremont, N. H., Aug. 26, 1858.

HAILE, William, twenty-eighth governor of New Hampshire (1857–59), was born at Putney, Windham co., Vt., May, 1807, son of John and Eunice (Henry) Haile. When he was fourteen years of age the family removed to Chesterfield, N. H., and not long after that he became a member of the family of Ezekiel Pierce, Sr. After teaching for two years, he in 1823 entered Mr. Pierce's store as a clerk; but five years later borrowed a small sum and opened a store of his own at Centre village. His attention having been called to the abundant water power at Hinsdale, he became convinced that the place was destined to become an important one, and removing thither about 1835, continued merchandizing until 1846, when he engaged in the lumber business. In 1849 the firm of Haile & Todd, manufacturers of cashmerettes, was formed; later the style became Haile, Frost & Co. He represented Hinsdale in 1846–54 (two years excepted); sat in the state senate in 1854–55, and was president the latter year; in 1856 again entered the legislature, and in that year was elected governor. In 1873 Gov. Haile removed to Keene, and was occupied with business there until his death. He was married at Chesterfield, in 1828, to Sabrina Shaw, daughter of Arza and Lydia (Baker) Walker. She bore him three daughters and a son, William Henry, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1856, and a manufacturer at Hinsdale. Gov. Haile died at Keene, N. H., July 22, 1876.

GOODWIN, Ichabod, twenty-ninth governor of New Hampshire (1859–61), was born at North Berwick, York co., Me., Oct. 10, 1796, son of Samuel and Anna Tompson (Gerrish) Goodwin, and descendant of Daniel Goodwin, a large landed proprietor, who settled in Berwick, then a part of Kittery, in 1652. His great-grandfather, Capt. Ichabod Goodwin, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticonderoga, and was especially mentioned in Maj.-Gen. Abererombie's report to Sec. Pitt. Mr. Goodwin was educated at South Berwick Academy, and on leaving it went to Portsmouth, N. H., and entered the counting house of Samuel Lord. Mr. Lord was largely concerned in navigation, and in one of his ships, at twenty years of age, Mr. Goodwin commenced a seafaring life as supercargo. After two very prosperous voyages in this capacity he took charge in the same employ as master and supercargo. He was a successful shipmaster and part owner for twelve years. In 1832 he retired from the sea, but engaged extensively in navigation in Portsmouth, identifying himself with all the prominent enterprises of the place. He was devoted to the interests of the Whig party, and represented Portsmouth in the New Hampshire legislature in 1838, 1843, 1844, 1850, 1854 and 1856, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1850. He was a delegate-at-large to the conventions which nominated Henry Clay and Gens. Taylor and Scott for the presidency, and was one of the vice-presidents at the two first mentioned conventions. He was for several years the nominee of the Whig party for congress, when the members were chosen at large, but as during that time the Democratic party was dominant in New Hampshire, these nominations were rather marks of esteem than given in the hope of accomplishing an election. After the state was divided into congressional districts he received the unanimous nomination of his party for congress at the first convention held in his district. This nomination, made with more than a fair prospect of success at the polls, he declined, owing to business engagements that needed his personal attention. He retained his connection with the Whig party, so long as that party continued to exist in New Hampshire, and was its last nominee for governor. At the rise of the Republican party Mr. Goodwin turned all the force of his will and character towards wheeling New Hampshire into the Republican ranks, and in 1859 was elected governor of the state. Re-elected in 1860, his term of office extended to June 5, 1861, covering the breaking out of the civil war, and the raising and putting into the field of the first two regiments of volunteer infantry from the state. Waite's "History of New Hampshire in the Rebellion" contains the following notice of Gov. Goodwin's course at that time: "This was a most trying period in the history of New Hampshire, and most nobly and patriotically did Gov. Goodwin meet the emergency. The people had confidence in his wisdom and financial skill, and when he issued a call for men and money for the war they responded promptly. There were no funds in the treasury aside from what was required to meet the ordinary expenses of the state, and the crisis demanded the 'sinews of war' in such amount as then seemed very large, and that the quota of men called for by the president from New Hampshire should be raised and made ready for the field without delay. In this dilemma Gov. Goodwin appealed to the banking institutions and private individuals of the state, and they promptly and nobly came forward and placed at his disposal $680,000. To call an extra session of the legislature would involve delay, and Gov. Goodwin assumed the responsibility to act without special legislative authority. With a portion of these funds (about fifteen per cent. of the sum volunteered), the two regiments were put into the field. On the assembling of the legislature in June, in a valedictory address, he plainly and concisely stated the position he had assumed and the motives which actuated him. The legislature at once endorsed all his acts by unanimously passing the 'enabling act,' relieving the governor of his heavy responsibility." Mr. Goodwin's experience and connection with railroad enterprises was large and satisfactory. He became a director in the Eastern Railroad Co., now a part of the Boston and Maine system, a few years after its organization, and was the first president of the Eastern railroad in New Hampshire, which position he held for twenty-five years. He was also a director in the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Co. from its beginning; was elected president of that corporation in 1847, remaining in that office for twenty four years, during which time he successfully carried the road through many difficulties. He resigned this position in 1871, finding the cares too arduous for his advancing years. He was a director of the Piscataqua Exchange Bank (now the First National) from its incorporation, and its president for a number of years, and until his death, and was also a director in the Portsmouth



Savings Bank. An active member of the Unitarian Church at Portsmouth, he did much to promote the interests of the denomination. Gov. Goodwin was married at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1827, to Sarah Parker, daughter of William Rice, a merchant, of Portsmouth. Of seven children, one son, Prof. Frank Goodwin, of Boston, and two daughters survive. The youngest daughter, Susan Boardman, became the wife of Adm. Dewey. Gov. Goodwin died at Portsmouth, N. H., July 4, 1882.

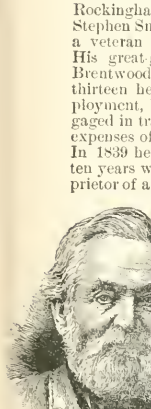
BERRY, Nathaniel Springer, thirtieth governor of New Hampshire (1861–63), was born at Bath, Sagadahoc co., Me., Sept. 4, 1796, son of Abner and Betsy (Springer) Berry. He was the grandson of John Berry, a captain of infantry in the revolutionary war and of Nathaniel Springer who commanded a company of artillery in the same war and was killed in action. His father, a ship-builder by trade, died in 1802, leaving the family penniless, and at the age of nine Nathaniel became a "chore boy" in a tavern. In 1807 his mother was married to Benjamin Morse, and in 1809 the family removed to Lisbon, N. H., but in a few months' time Nathaniel apprenticed himself to a tanner and currier at Bath, N. H., and there enjoyed the privileges of a public library. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Bristol to take charge of a tannery on a salary of $200. In 1820 he began the manufacture of leather, and in 1826 introduced into New Hampshire the process of tanning with hot liquids. The business was removed to Hebron in 1840 and was conducted until 1857, when his tannery was burned. He made his home at Andover, Mass., from 1864 until 1878; in 1878–83 lived at Milwaukee, Wis., with a married daughter; then returned to New Hampshire to end his days at Bristol with his son. He was justice of the peace and quorum for New Hampshire for twenty-three years and for Massachusetts five years; was judge of the court of common pleas in 1841–50 and judge of probate in 1856–61; represented Bristol in the legislature in 1828, 1833, 1834 and 1837 and Hebron in 1854; was state senator from the eleventh district in 1835 and 1836. Mr. Berry acted with the Democratic party for twenty-two years and in 1840 was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore. The action of that convention regarding slavery caused him to leave the party and to aid in organizing the Free-soil party, whose first candidate for governor he became in 1854. In the same year his name headed the ticket of the Liberty party. At the election in 1846 there was no choice, but in June the Whig, Federal and Liberty representatives in the legislature united, electing John P. Hale speaker and Anthony Colby governor. Mr. Berry received the nomination at four succeeding conventions. As a Republican candidate in 1861 he carried the state by 3,000 majority over two candidates, and in 1862 was re-elected. In the first year of his administration he appointed ex-Governor Colby adjutant-general and ex-Gov. Currier one of his council. During his term of office he enlisted, armed and equipped fourteen regiments of infantry, three companies of sharpshooters, four companies of cavalry and one of heavy artillery; in all over 15,000 men, all but one regiment being sent to the front. He was well qualified for the work, for in his early manhood he had been connected with the 34th regiment New Hampshire militia, and had risen to the rank of colonel. Five times at his own expense he visited Washington on business concerning these troops. In 1862 he was one of the twenty-two governors of northern states who in convention at Altoona, Pa., prepared an address to Pres. Lincoln pledging their continued support, and was chosen to address the chief-magistrate when it was presented. "He retired from the office with the respect and good wishes of all in the state. . . . In all he did he was influenced by pure and patriotic motives. His official acts were characterized by care and prudence and his state papers were clear and wise." Gov. Berry was a man of strong piety; was an active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bristol, a class leader for thirty years, and represented New Hampshire at the general conference of his denomination in 1872. While at Bristol he was a member of the board of trustees of the Conference Seminary at Northfield; was elected president of the Grafton County Bible Society at its organization; founded several Sunday-schools, and formed the first temperance society in the state, among the men in his tannery. He was married at Bath, N. H., in January, 1821, to Ruth, daughter of James and Ruth (Weeks) Smith, who bore him a son and daughter. She died in 1857, and in 1859 he was married to Mrs. Louisa Farley, of Andover, Mass., who died in 1878. Gov. Berry died at Bristol, N. H., April 27, 1894.

GILMORE, Joseph Albree, thirty-first governor of New Hampshire (1863–65), was born at Weston, Windsor co., Vt., June 10, 1811, son of Asa and Lucy (Dodge) Gilmore. His educational advantages were extremely meagre. While a mere youth he made his way to Boston, whither an elder brother (Addison Gilmore, afterwards distinguished as a railroad manager) had preceded him. Here he obtained employment in a store. At the age of twenty-one he was in business for himself, and was married to Ann Whipple, of Dunbarton, N. H. On

the completion of the Concord (N. H.) railroad (1842) he established a large wholesale grocery at Concord, which, so long as that town was the northern terminus of the New England railroad system, did an immense business. In 1848 Mr. Gilmore became construction agent, and subsequently was superintendent, of the Concord and Claremont railroads. Still later he became superintendent of the Manchester and Lawrence, the Concord and other connecting roads—a position which he filled with great shrewdness, tact and enterprise. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore was elected a member of the senate of New Hampshire on the Republican ticket. In 1859 he was re-elected and made president of that body. In 1863 he received the Republican nomination for governor of New Hampshire, but as there was an "Independent Republican" candidate in the field, there was no election by the people. Mr. Gilmore was, however, elected by the legislature. In the following year he was re-elected by the people, receiving 5,666 more votes than his Democratic opponent. Mr. Gilmore became governor at the gloomiest period in the civil war. New Hampshire had sent to the front 15,500 men, who had been prompted to enlist mainly by patriotic motives. To meet the subsequent demands of the general government, it was necessary to offer excessive bounties and even to resort to drafting. Meanwhile, there was in New Hampshire a large element bitterly opposed to the war, which could only be held in check by the sternest repressive measures. In these circumstances, Gov. Gilmore raised and equipped the 18th regiment of New

Hampshire infantry, the 1st regiment of New Hampshire cavalry, and the 1st regiment of New Hampshire heavy artillery, besides sending recruits to other regiments which swelled the state's contribution to the Federal army from 15,500 to 33,258—a number 1,814 in excess of New Hampshire's quota. Gov. Gilmore carried into the work thus imposed upon him the same enterprise, energy and enthusiasm which had characterized him as a merchant and a railroad man, and justly deserves to be remembered as one of the great war governors. Upon his retirement from office his active life practically ended, and he died at Concord, N. H., after a long and painful illness, April 17, 1867.

SMYTH, Frederick, thirty-second governor of New Hampshire (1865–67), was born at Candia, Rockingham co., March 9, 1819, third child of Stephen Smyth and Dolly, daughter of Isaiah Rowe, a veteran of the French and revolutionary wars His great-grandfather, Chase Smyth, went from Brentwood to Candia about 1771. At the age of thirteen he went to Lowell, Mass., in search of employment, but soon returned to his native town, engaged in trade, and thus earned enough to pay the expenses of a term at Phillips Academy, Andover. In 1839 he removed to Manchester, and for nearly ten years was in business either as a clerk or as proprietor of a store. His next occupation was that of city clerk; his next (1852–55), that of mayor, and in 1864 he was prevailed on to take the office again. He also aided in locating and building the house of reformation for juvenile offenders, now the State Industrial School. In 1857–58 Mr. Smyth sat in the state house of representatives. At the Republican convention in 1861 he was appointed one of the agents to obtain subscriptions to the national loan. In 1861, also, he was appointed one of the agents of the United States at the International exhibition in London. On his return he devoted himself to the care of the First National Bank and of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, both of which had been established through his efforts. In 1865 Mr. Smyth was elected governor of his native state, and in 1866 was re-elected to the same position. His administration of affairs during this critical period was such as to elicit unqualified commendation from men of all parties. Financial matters were established on a firm basis, and the credit of the state, which felt the severe strain of war time, was made equal to that of the best. In 1866, by vote of congress, he was made one of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, and at the organization of the board Gov. Smyth was chosen one of the vice-presidents. This important place he held for nearly fourteen years, giving to it the most faithful and assiduous service. He delivered numerous agricultural addresses, and sought to stimulate and encourage home industry and enterprise by all legitimate means. In 1878 he was appointed by Pres. Hayes as one of the commissioners on the part of New Hampshire to the international exhibition at Paris. It was the good fortune of Gov. Smyth and his wife to be the recipients of many flattering attentions while in Paris. They were among the guests of the Stanley Club at the dinner to Gen. Grant, and were also present at the reception tendered Gen. and Mrs. Grant by the American legation. Gov. Smyth was president of the Concord and Montreal Railroad; trustee and treasurer of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; president of the Franklin Street Congregational Society; president of the First National Bank of Manchester; treasurer of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and held many other minor offices of trust. In 1866 the faculty of Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of B.A. Gov. Smyth was married at Candia, N. H., in 1844, to Emily, daughter of John and Emily (Collin) Lane. She was a lady of many accomplishments, rare personal attractions and refined manners, who died greatly lamented in 1884. He was married a second time in Scotland, Feb. 22, 1885, to Marion Hamilton, daughter of James Cossar. Gov. Smyth died at his beautiful home, "The Willows," in Manchester, N. H., April 22, 1899.



HARRIMAN, Walter, thirty-third governor of New Hampshire (1867–69), was born at Warner, Merrimack co., N. H., April 8, 1817, third son of Benjamin Evans and Hannah (Flanders) Harriman, and descendant of Leonard Harriman, of Rowley, England, one of the founders of Rowley, Mass., in 1638. He received an academical education; taught for six years in several states; in 1841–51 was a Universalist minister, preaching at Harvard, Mass., and Warner, N. H., and then, with John S. Pillsbury, later governor of Minnesota, opened a general store at Sutton, N. H. In 1849–51 he represented Warner in the lower house of the legislature; in 1851 made stump speeches as a Democrat; in 1853–55 was state treasurer, in 1855–56 was the leading opposer in New Hampshire of Know-Nothingism, and for six months (1855–56) was examiner of claims to bounty lands in the pension office at Washington, soon after being appointed on a commission to appraise Indian lands in Kansas. In the fall of 1856, in company with Lewis Cass, he canvassed Michigan for Buchanan. Harriman again represented Warner in the lower house of the legislature in 1858–59, and in the senate in 1859–61, having defeated his own brother, candidate on the Republican ticket. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he supported Douglas, but Lincoln was his second choice, and the latter and his war policy were vigorously sustained when, in 1861–62, Harriman was editor of the Manchester "Weekly Union." In August, 1862, he recruited, and became colonel of the 11th New Hampshire regiment, which in 1863 was transferred to the department of the Ohio, and aided in protecting the rear of Grant's army at Vicksburg. Early in 1863 Col. Harriman was nominated for governor of New Hampshire by the Republicans and the war Democrats, but was defeated; his candidacy, however, wrought the overthrow of the anti-war party in the state. In February, 1864, through the union of the 9th army corps with the army of the Potomac, Col. Harriman took part in the movement on Richmond, but was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and was confined at Charleston, S. C., until Aug. 3d, when an exchange of prisoners took place. After a visit to New Hampshire to advocate the re-election of Lincoln he rejoined the army, and at the assault on the defenses of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, commanded a brigade whose leader had been wounded. On June 10th he was discharged from the service, having previously been promoted brigadier general by brevet. In 1865–68 Gen. Harriman was secretary of New Hampshire, and then was advanced to the governor's chair, his plurality over the Democratic candidate, Sinclair, being 3,010. Among the laws passed during his term of office was one creating a department of public instruction, the original bill having been drawn by him, and one adopting the "general statutes" of the state as amended and codified by a commission. Gov. Harriman was renomi-

nated unanimously in 1868, and polled a larger vote than any candidate in New Hampshire had ever received. In that year Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of M. A. The most important act of his second term was his veto of a bill to abolish usury laws and to fix the highest rate of interest at six per cent. During the presidential campaign of 1868 Gov. Harriman made a tour of the middle and western states advocating the election of Gen. Grant, fully sustaining his reputation as one of the most eloquent and magnetic public speakers New England ever produced. During Grant's administration (1869–77) he was naval officer at the port of Boston; then returned to New Hampshire, and in 1881 was again elected to the legislature. His principal writings other than editorial were: "History of Warner"; "Boundaries of New Hampshire," published as an appendix to the same, and "Travels and Observations in the Orient" (1883). He was married at Warner, in 1841, to Apphia K., daughter of Capt. Stephen Hoyt. She died without issue in 1843, and in 1844 he was married at Warner to Almira, daughter of Noah T. and Sally (Bean) Andrews, who bore him a daughter and two sons. Gov. Harriman died July 25, 1884, at Concord, which had been his home since 1872. A "Life," by Amos Hadley, was published in 1888.

Walter Harriman

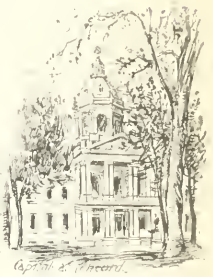
STEARNS, Onslow, thirty-fourth governor of New Hampshire (1869–71), was born at Billerica, Middlesex co., Mass., Aug. 30, 1810, son of John Stearns and grandson of Isaac Stearns, both prosperous farmers. His earliest ancestor in this country was Isaac, of Watertown, 1630. Onslow worked on the farm, and attended the district schools and academy until 1827, when he removed to Boston to become a clerk in the house of Howe & Holbrook. In 1830 he joined his brother, John O. Stearns, in Virginia, and was engaged in the engineering department of construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. In 1833 he formed a partnership with his brother, John, and they took contracts for the construction of various railroads, among them the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Philadelphia and Columbia, the Germantown, the Philadelphia and Trenton, and a number of other important lines then being built or extended. In 1837 he returned to New England and became interested in the construction of various railroads in the New England states. He was appointed superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell railroad in 1838, resigning the position in 1845 to become agent of the Northern railroad of New Hampshire. In 1844 Mr. Stearns was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the New Hampshire legislature, whereby railroad corporations were allowed to secure a right of way by taking land for that purpose, the state paying damages caused thereby from the state treasury, they subsequently paying the damages that the state had paid for a lease of the right of way. Mr. Stearns was manager of the Northern railroad until 1852, when he became its president, and held that position up to the time of his death. The Northern railroad and the branch from Franklin to Bristol was located and built entirely under his superintendence. Mr. Stearns was connected with various other railroads, and was so successful in their management and construction that his services were constantly sought by large railroad corporations. He, however, uniformly declined such offers until July, 1886, when he accepted the presidency of the Old Colony and Newport railroad in Massachusetts. This he resigned in 1887 on account of ill-health. During this period the Old Colony and Newport railroad and Cape Cod railroad were consolidated under the name of the Old Colony and Newport Co., the Duxbury and Cohassett and South Shore railroad being subsequently added to it. The Old Colony Steamboat Co. was also formed and purchased the stock of the Narragansett Steamship Co., thus establishing in connection with the Old Colony railroad the present Fall River line between Boston and New York. In politics Mr. Stearns was originally a Whig, but afterwards became a Republican; in 1862 was elected by this party to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1863 and chosen president of the senate. In 1864 he was a delegate to and vice-president of the Republican national convention at Baltimore. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1869, and on June 3 of that year delivered his first message to the legislature, declining a renomination in 1870 on account of ill-health and the pressing demands of his business. The convention refused to accept his withdrawal, and Mr. Stearns was re-elected by a large majority. During his gubernatorial terms he gave particular attention to the financial affairs of the state and reforms in the management of the state prison. The state debt was reduced nearly one-third during that time, while the state tax was reduced more than one-half. The entire management of the state prison was changed by him. The result justified his course, for the prison, which was before ill disciplined, expensively managed and a constant charge to the state, soon became well managed and produced a satisfactory revenue above its expenses, while the care and condition of its inmates was much improved. Mr. Stearns discharged his duties with ability, impartiality and independence, and in his executive capacity knew no party in the administration of affairs. He was the first Republican governor of New Hampshire who had the hardihood to nominate a Democrat to a position on the bench. He was exact in the performance of his duties as a public official, as he was in his attention to his private affairs; nothing escaped his notice, and no department of the state but received his careful inspection and supervision. His recommendations to the legislature showed the most accurate knowledge of the affairs of the state. Mr. Stearns was one of the originators and officers of the Soldiers' Aid Society of New Hampshire, and was one of its most active and liberal supporters. He was married on June 26, 1845, to Mary A., daughter of Hon. Adin Holbrook, of Lowell, Mass. He died at Concord, N. H., Dec. 29, 1878.

Onslow Stearns

WESTON, James Adams, thirty-fifth and thirty-seventh governor of New Hampshire (1871–72, 1874–75), was born in Manchester, Aug. 27, 1827, son of Amos and Betsey (Wilson) Weston, and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Weston, of Buckinghamshire, England, who participated in the establishment of the colony at Weymouth. John returned to England and died suddenly there, but his son, John, came over in 1644, settled in Reading, Mass., and was the progenitor of the American family. The father of James Adams was prominent in town affairs, was three times a representative of Manchester in the state legislature, and a member of the constitution committee in 1850. James Adams was educated at the district school and at the Man-

chester and Piscataquog academies. He taught school during the winters, and applied himself to mastering the principles of civil engineering, and in 1846, being then nineteen years of age, was appointed assistant civil engineer of the Concord railroad, and superintended the laying of the second track of that road. In 1849 he was made chief engineer, and so continued during a long series of years. He was also road-master and master of transportation of the Concord, Manchester and Lawrence railroad; chief engineer of the Portsmouth railway, constructing a considerable portion of that line, as he did later the Suncook Valley road. He was a Democrat from his youth, and always so continued, and was elected mayor of Manchester, after holding several minor offices, in 1861, and again in 1867, 1869, 1870, 1874. His able administration of the civic affairs of a great city like Manchester led to his nomination at the state convention of 1871 as Democratic candidate for the governorship. His opponent was the Rev. James Pike. Mr. Weston led the poll, but had not a large enough majority to ensure his election by the people. He was elected by the legislature, and the Republicans thus lost control of the state government for the first time since 1851. In 1872 and 1873 he was an unsuccessful candidate, but in 1874 he was again elected, his opponent being Luther M. Cutching. A scattering vote for a third party prevented a choice by the people, and he was again appointed by the legislature. His official integrity and devotion to the interests of the state during his terms of office were acknowledged by his political opponents, and he won and held the respect of both parties. He was deeply interested in all that concerned the prosperity and advancement of his native city, and was largely instrumental in securing for it a purer and more adequate water supply from Lake Massabesic. He was a member of the board of water commissioners; chairman of the board of trustees of the cemetery fund; a member of the committee on cemeteries, and its clerk and treasurer; chairman of the New Hampshire Centennial committee; chairman of the building committee of the soldiers' monument and of the state board of health. He was also appointed by congress a member of the centennial board of finance. In addition to his participation in state and city affairs he had prominent and various business interests. He was trustee of the Amoskeag Savings Bank; president of the City National Bank, which in 1880 was changed to the Merchants' National Bank, of which he continued president. He was one of the projectors and founders of the Guaranty Savings Bank of Manchester in 1879, and served it as trustee and also clerk and treasurer; was treasurer of the Suncook railroad, and director and clerk of the Manchester horse railroad, and was chairman of the finance committee of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. from its inception. Gov. Weston stood high in the Masonic order, and belonged to the Trinity Commandery of the Knights Templars. He was a member of the Congregational church, and, with the exception of a short residence in Concord, always lived in Manchester. He was married, in 1854, to Anna S., daughter of Mitchell and Czrina (Currier) Gilmore, of Concord, who bore him four sons and two daughters. Gov. Weston was a man of great executive ability, cautious, methodical and sagacious; scrupulously exact in the performance of his public and private duties. He died in Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1895.

STRAW, Ezekiel Albert, thirty-sixth governor of New Hampshire (1872–74), was born at Salisbury, Merrimack co., N. H., Dec. 30, 1819, oldest son of James B. and Mehitable (Fisk) Straw. He acquired his education in the schools of Lowell, to which the family had removed, and in the English department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he gave especial attention to practical mathematics. Upon graduation he was, in the spring of 1838, employed as assistant civil engineer upon the Nashua and Lowell railway, then in process of construction, and in the same year became regular engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., of Manchester, N. H. In November, 1844, he was sent by the Amoskeag Co. to England and Scotland, to obtain the information and machinery necessary for making and printing muslin delaines, and the success of the Manchester Print Works, which first introduced this manufacture into the United States, was due to the knowledge and skill he then acquired. He continued in the employ of the Amoskeag Co., and in 1858 assumed entire control of its operations. Mr. Straw represented Manchester in the legislature in 1859–64, and during the last three years was chairman of the committee on finance. In 1861–66 he sat in the state senate, being its president in the latter year. He was also chosen, on the part of the senate, one of the commissioners to superintend the rebuilding of the state house. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Stearns a member of his staff. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans governor of New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1873. In 1870 he was appointed by Pres. Grant the member from New Hampshire of the commission to arrange for the centennial celebration of the independence of the United States at Philadelphia, and was a member of the executive board of that commission. Gov. Straw was the treasurer and principal owner of the Namaske Mills Co. from its organization in 1856 until its dissolution, and after 1864 its sole proprietor; he was chosen a director of the Langdon mills, the president and one of the directors of the Blodget Edge Tool Manufacturing Co., and a director in the Amoskeag Axe Co., which succeeded it. He was one of the first directors of the Manchester Gas Light Co., and president from 1856 until his death. He also served as president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. Gov. Straw was married at Amesbury, Mass., April 6, 1842, to Charlotte Smith Webster, who died in Manchester, March 15, 1852. To them were born two sons and two daughters. Gov. Straw died in Manchester, N. H., Oct. 23, 1882.



CHENEY, Person Colby, thirty-eighth governor of New Hampshire (1875–77), was born at Holderness, Grafton co., N. H., Feb. 25, 1828, son of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, and descendant of John Cheney, an Englishman, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1635, but removed to Newbury the following year. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. Person Cheney was educated in the academies at Peterborough and Hancock, N. H., and Parsonsfield, Me., and then entered the employ of his father, a paper manufacturer. The family removed to Peterborough in 1835, where Moses Cheney continued paper manufacturing, and ten years later the son assumed the management of the mill, in 1853 becoming a member of the firm of Cheney, Hadley & Going. He represented Peterborough in the legislature in 1853 and 1854, and was a director of the bank of that town. In August, 1862, he was appointed quartermaster of the 13th New Hampshire volunteers, Col. A. F. Stevens, but in January, 1863, after three months' illness, was

forced to resign, sending, however, a substitute into the field. In 1864–67 he was a railroad commissioner, being elected by popular vote. Removing to Manchester in 1866, he dealt in paper stock and manufacturers' supplies, also engaging in paper manufacture at Goffstown, as a member of the firm of Cheney & Thorpe. As mayor of Manchester in 1873–75, he gave great satisfaction, and the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph system was one of the marked features of his administration. Declining a renomination in 1875, he accepted a nomination for the governorship on the Republican ticket, was elected, and in 1876 re-elected. At the close of his term Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In 1886 he was appointed U. S. senator to fill out the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, and in 1888 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention. He succeeded Hon. Edward H. Rollins on the Republican national committee, was re-elected in 1892, and held that position until his death. From December, 1892, until June 29, 1893, he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland. He was president of the American Paper and Pulp Association; president and treasurer of the P. C. Cheney Co., dealers in paper stock, and president of the People's Savings Bank. He was a member of Altemont Lodge, F. & A. M., and similar organizations; of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.; of the Massachusetts Loyal Legion, and of the Army of the Potomac; was a trustee of Bates College, in which, in 1872, he founded a scholarship, and was a member of the Unitarian Society. Gov. Cheney was married twice: (1) May 22, 1850, to S. Anna, daughter of Samuel Morrison Moore, of Bronson, Mich., who died in 1858; (2) June 29, 1859, to Mrs. Sarah Keith, daughter of Jonathan White, a paper manufacturer, of Lowell, and his wife, Sarah Goss. Mrs. Cheney has been president of the Woman's Aid and Relief Society of Manchester for many years. Their only child, Agnes Annie, is the wife of Charles H. Fish, agent of the Cocheco Manufacturing Co., of Dover. Gov. Cheney died in Manchester, N. H., June 19, 1901.

PRESCOTT, Benjamin Franklin, thirty-ninth governor of New Hampshire (1877–79), was born at Epping, Rockingham co., N. H., Feb. 26, 1833, only child of Nathan Gove and Betsey Hills (Richards) Prescott. He was educated at Pembroke and Phillips Exeter academies, and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with honors in 1856. Teaching and the study of law engaged his attention for the next four years; in 1861 he became associate editor of the "Independent Democrat," the leading anti slavery paper in the state, at Concord, but in January, 1865, relinquished this position, and from then until June, 1869, was a special agent of the U. S. treasury department for New England. He was secretary of the Republican state committee for fifteen years from 1859. In June, 1872, he was elected secretary of state, and served in this position until June, 1877, with the exception of the year 1874, when the office was held by a Democrat; was secretary of the New Hampshire college of electors of president and vice-president of the United States in 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1877 he was elected governor of New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1878. In 1874 Gov. Prescott was appointed a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and president of the board the last two years of his life. He was elected a trustee of Dartmouth College by vote of the alumni in 1878, and was a trustee until his death. On May 6, 1880, he was elected a delegate at large to the national Republican convention at Chicago, and was chosen chairman of the New Hampshire delegation while there. For many years he was president of the Bennington (Vt.) Battle Monument Association; was present as governor, and took conspicuous part in the centennial celebration of the battle in 1877; was also president of the day at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument in 1887, and took part in its dedication in 1891. He was elected in 1876 a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and an honorary member of the Marshfield Club, of Boston, in 1881, and was vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In November, 1887, he was appointed by Gov. C. H. Sawyer and council a railroad commissioner, which position he held for six years. Gov. Prescott did an unprecedented work in conceiving the idea and executing it so fully of collecting for the state, and for Phillips Academy, at Exeter, Dartmouth College and other institutions, portraits of her distinguished sons and alumni; it was a service of enthusiasm and love. His zeal and persistent labor in this self-imposed tax of strength and money makes him largely the creditor of the present and coming generations. The extent of this work is indicated by the large number secured through his efforts, nearly three hundred in all. Gov. Prescott was married at Concord, N. H., June 10, 1869, to Mary Little, daughter of Jefferson and Nancy (Peart) Noyes. Their only son, Benjamin F., Jr., fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the class of 1900, Dartmouth. Gov. Prescott died at Concord, N. H., Feb. 21, 1895.

HEAD, Natt, fortieth governor of New Hampshire (1879–81), was born at Hookset, Merrimack co., N. H., May 20, 1828, son of John and Anna (Brown Head and descendant of Nathaniel Head, a Welshman, who emigrated to Massachusetts in early colonial days. His great grandfather and grandfather served in the revolutionary war, the former rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and losing his life at Bennington. Natt Head, after attending Pembroke Academy, aided his father in farm work, and in a lumbering business to which he succeeded, and then added the manufacture of bricks in association with a brother. Early interested in military affairs, he was one of the first members of the Hookset light infantry; served for four years as drum-major of the 11th regiment; for many years was commander of the Amoskeag veterans of Manchester, and was an honorary member of the Boston lancers and an ex sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. He also was on the staff of Gov. Gilmore and in recognition of his many services in the department of arms, a military organization formed in Manchester at the close of the civil war was named the Head Guards. After holding various town offices and representing Hookset in the legislature (1861–62) he was appointed adjutant-inspector and served from 1864 until 1870. In this capacity he issued a series of reports giving the history of every officer and private who had ever entered the service from New Hampshire, beginning with 1623 and including the period of the civil war, thus making an invaluable contribution to the annals of the state and nation. Gen. Head's business interests were varied and important. He was a director of the Suncook Valley railroad and of the First National and Merrimack River savings banks of Manchester; was a leading member and president of the State Agricultural Society and originated the plan of holding farmers' conventions. In 1875 he was elected to the state senate but was unseated by a

technicality. In 1876 and 1877, however, he was re-elected and was chosen president of the senate. At the Republican state convention in 1878, which was the first to elect candidates for a biennial term, Gen. Head was nominated upon the first ballot by a decided majority, and at the election, in spite of the rise of the Third (Greenback) party, which drew off many Republicans, he received a majority of 488. His election being for a period of two years he was not a candidate for re election. During his term many questions arose demanding good sense, wisdom and impartiality on the part of the executive

and it was conceded by men of all parties that Gov. Head met every requirement. The project of a new state prison inaugurated by his predecessor was carried forward to completion, and the case of the murderer, Buzzell, one of the most celebrated in the criminal records of this country, was finally disposed of, Gov. Head refusing to commute the sentence of death, previously passed. On leaving the chair Gen. Head returned to business life, but soon retired on account of ill-health. He was a prominent member of several secret organizations and had received all the degrees in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and all in the Rite of Memphis. Gen. Head was married in Lowell, Mass., in 1863, to Alice M. Sayford, who, with a daughter, survived him. He died at Hookset, N. H., Nov. 12, 1883.

BELL, Charles Henry, forty first governor of New Hampshire (1881-83), was born at Chester, Rockingham co., N. H., Nov. 18, 1823, son of Gov. John and Persis (Thom) Bell. He was fitted for college at Pembroke and Phillips Exeter academies, and entered Dartmouth in 1838, but in the same year his health obliged him to leave, and he did not return until 1840, when he re entered the freshman class. Some months of the intervening period were devoted to the study of civil engineering in Boston. Upon leaving college he studied law in the offices of his cousin, Hon. James Bell, of Exeter, and the latter's brother, Hon. Samuel Dana Bell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Two years later he removed to Great Falls, N. H., where he practiced, in partnership with Nathaniel Wells. Exeter offered a more satisfactory field, however, and in 1854 Mr. Bell removed to that place. In 1856–66 he was solicitor of Rockingham county, at the same time conducting an important civil business both in his office and in the courts. Charles Doe, chief-justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, said of him: "A mind more capable of grasping, mastering and presenting legal questions quickly, clearly and thoroughly I have never known." In 1868 he retired from active practice. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1872 and 1873 he represented Exeter in the state legislature, and in 1863, 1864, in the state senate; was speaker of the house in 1860, and president of the senate in 1864. In his first year in the house he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, an unusual honor for one so young. By appointment of the governor, in 1879, he became a member of the U. S. senate, filling a vacancy until an election in the following June. Nominated for governor by the Republicans by acclamation, and elected by the largest number of votes ever cast for a governor in the state, he met the expectations of his constituents, and received the approbation of those of the opposite party. His dignity, impartiality, clear judgment and freedom from ambition for personal ends made him a model executive. In 1889 he presided over a convention called to revise the state constitution. Gov. Bell took a warm interest in institutions of learning, especially Dartmouth College, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Robinson Academy, Exeter, serving on the boards of all these, and he wrote much on educational subjects. The main part of his life from 1868 was given to literary pursuits, for which he had ever had a strong predilection; indeed, his first book, a life of Chief Justice William M. Richardson, was published just after he had completed his fifteenth year. Works of his mature years were: "Men and Things of Exeter, New Hampshire" (1871); "Exeter in 1776," pamphlet (1876); "John Wheelwright," with memoir (1876); "Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire" (1883); "History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire" (1888); "Bench and Bar of New Hampshire" (1894). All represent the labor of many years, especially the last, with its (nearly) nine hundred biographies. Gov. Bell was a voluminous contributor to the journals of the day, and made a number of addresses on anniversary and other occasions. An oration on the "Worship of Success" was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth in 1881, which at that time gave him the degree of LL.D. Gov. Bell was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Association from 1853 until his death; its president in 1868–87. He was a vice-president of the Prince Society, and a member of its council for twenty-one years; member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society for twenty-three years, and contributor to it of valuable papers; of the Royal Antiquarian Society; the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and others. He was married, May 6, 1847, to Sarah Almira, daughter of Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter, who died in 1850, leaving two daughters. He was married, second, June 3, 1867, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison Gray, of Boston, and widow of Joseph T. Gilman, of Exeter, who survived him. Gov. Bell died at Exeter, N. H., Nov. 11, 1893.

Chas. H. Bell

HALE, Samuel Whitney, forty second governor of New Hampshire (1883–85), was born at Fitchburg, Worcester co., Mass., April 2, 1823, son of Samuel and Saloma (Whitney) Hale, and descendant of Thomas Hale, of Walton, Hertfordshire, England, and Newbury, Mass. His grandfather, Moses Hale, removed from Newbury to Fitchburg about 1786, and there tilled a farm, as did his son after him. Saloma Whitney, born at Westminster, Mass., was seventh in descent from John Whitney, of Isleworth, England, and Watertown, Mass. Samuel Hale had the advantage of the district school and the academy of his native town; but as his parents were in moderate circumstances could proceed no further in acquiring an education. He had no particular fondness for farm work, and had a restless disposition which inclined him to leave home and engage in trade. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-two, he joined his elder brother, John Moses, at

Dublin, N. H., and began a business life. Prospering in this, he extended his interest to manufacturing, and in 1859 removed to Keene, where in a small way he began to make chairs, his workmen being about twenty in number; twenty five years later 100 workmen were employed on the premises, the factory having been considerably enlarged, while some 500 women and children outside of the building, in Keene and adjoining towns, were also employed. Another branch of business in which Mr. Hale was largely concerned was the purchase and sale of shoe-pegs, his sales in some years amounting to 1,000 bushels per day, most of these being exported to Germany. In 1882 he bought a woollen mill at Lebanon and conducted this in addition to his other interests. He aided in building the Manchester and Keene railroad, and was an owner of large amounts of stock of other roads. He was a director of the Citizens' Bank, of Keene, and of the Wachusett Bank, of Fitchburg, Mass. His home in Keene was a large mansion, built by ex-Gov. Dinsmoor; besides this property he had a farm of 300 acres and one of equal extent in Newbury, Vt. He was a member of the Methodist church in early manhood, but at Dublin and Keene was connected with Congregational churches and was a founder of the Second Congregational Church, of Keene, of which he was a pillar of strength in every department of work, giving generously to its needs, and through it to the church of Christ at large. In 1862 he joined the Masonic fraternity and rose to the degree of master Mason. Mr. Hale's first vote was cast for a Free-soil candidate and naturally he joined the Republican party on its organization. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature and the next year was re-elected; in 1869–70 was a member of the governor's council. In 1880 Mr. Hale was selected as one of the delegates to the national Republican convention at Chicago, Blaine being his preferred candidate; then in September of the same year, after an exciting canvass, he became the Republican nominee for governor. He was inaugurated June 7, 1883, and discharged his duties in a most admirable manner. Several new and important measures adopted by the legislature received his sanction. "Great pressure was brought to bear upon him to exercise his power of veto. He could have done so with reasons which would have seemed sufficient to many, and his action would have been of life-long benefit to himself in circumstances which conspired against him, but he did not hesitate for one moment to choose that course which he thought was for the welfare of the state. He made such appointments as the dignity of the office at his disposal demanded, even at the risk of experiencing the resentment of some who had been his personal friends." He was never heard to speak unkindly of his political opponents or in fact of any one, yet in no respect was he a weak or time serving man. His relations to his employees, to his fellow-citizens, to the poor or unfortunate made manifest a large and generous nature. His kindly disposition was detected in his face; children were instinctively drawn to him, and strangers put trust in him at sight. Gov. Hale was married at Dublin, N. H., June 13, 1850, to Emelia Marinda, daughter of Joseph Fitch and Nancy (Saunders) Hay. Their children are: William Samuel, now a manufacturer of Keene, and Mary Louise. Gov. Hale died at the home of his elder brother, John M., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1891, but was buried at Keene.

S. M. Hale

CURRIER, Moody, forty-third governor of New Hampshire (1885–87), was born at Boscawen, Merrimack co., N. H., April 22, 1806, son of Moody and Rhoda (Putney) Currier. His boyhood was passed on a farm, but a love of study and early aspirations led him to leave, that he might acquire a liberal education. After a few months spent at Hopkinton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in the class of 1834, his untiring energy soon giving him a prominent place and entitling him to the Greek oration at the graduating exercises. After leaving college he became preceptor of Hopkinton Academy, and inspired his pupils with an enthusiasm for learning; at the same time he began the study of law under Horace Chase. Five years were spent at Lowell, Mass., where he had like success as principal of the high school; then having resumed his law studies and gained admission to the bar, he opened an office in Manchester, N. H., in 1841, also engaging in journalism as one of the proprietors and editors of the Manchester "Democrat." He continued practice for several years with flattering results, appearing in the U. S. courts as well as those of New Hampshire, but soon became interested in manufacturing and other enterprises, and founded and was the head of several banking institutions which are among the most prosperous corporations in New Hampshire. He was cashier of the Amoskeag Bank, president and treasurer of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, president of the Amoskeag National Bank, and was the founder, director and chief manager of the People's Savings Bank. He was treasurer of the Concord railroad; director of the Concord and Portsmouth railroad, and president of the Eastern railroad in New Hampshire. In addition, he was a director of the Manchester Mills; treasurer of the Amoskeag Axe Co., and president of the Gas Light Co., also president of the Art Association and trustee of the City Library. In political life he was called to fill nearly every prominent office in the state. He was clerk of the senate in 1843, and a member of that body in 1856 and 1857, serving as president in the latter year. In 1860–61, a most important period, he sat in the governor's council; later, he was a presidential elector; finally he was elected governor on the Republican ticket in 1884, and was inaugurated in June of the following year. His administration is remembered as a model one, and his state papers and speeches are often referred to as examples of appropriateness and grace. The address delivered at the dedication of the statue of Gen. Stark and that in acceptance in behalf of New Hampshire of the statue of Daniel Webster are especially admirable. In his earlier days Gov. Currier contributed original poetry, metrical translations and other literary articles to the magazines and newspapers; many of the poems were distinguished for their classical style, for their polished language and liberality of sentiment, and were afterwards published in a volume entitled "State Papers, Addresses and Poems" (1899). His mind was a storehouse of varied knowledge; familiar with the lore of antiquity, he was also familiar with the literature and many of the languages of modern Europe. In his studies he kept fully up with the developments of modern scientific thought and with the theories and discoveries of the present day, especially in the field of theology. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth and by Bates. Gov. Currier was thrice married, his first wife being Lucretia C. Dustin, of Bow; his second, Mary W. Kidder, of Manchester;

Moody Currier

his third, Hannah A. Slade, of Thetford, Vt., who is still living. Gov. Currier died at Manchester, N. H., Aug. 23, 1898.

SAWYER, Charles Henry, manufacturer and forty-fourth governor of New Hampshire (1887–89), was born at Watertown, N. Y., March 30, 1840, eldest son of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. When he was ten years of age the family removed to Dover, N. H., where he was educated in the public schools and Franklin Academy. At the age of seventeen he entered the Sawyer Woolen Mills, of which his father and uncle, under the name of F. A. & J. Sawyer, were the proprietors, and at the age of twenty-six he was appointed superintendent of the mill. The concern was incorporated in 1872, and he acted as agent and manager until the death of F. A. Sawyer in 1881, when he became president of the company. He served in both branches of the city council of Dover; was representative to the legislature in 1860, 1870, 1876, 1877; a member of the staff of Gov. Charles H. Bell in 1881, and in 1884 was delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago. In 1886 he was elected governor of New Hampshire, and during his term of office he represented the state in many centennial celebrations. His most conspicuous act was his veto of the so-called Hazen bill, a measure designed to facilitate the leasing of certain railroads. This was promoted by one powerful railroad and opposed by another. It having been proved by testimony given before a legislative committee that attempts had been made by both the friends and opponents of the measure to buy the votes of members of the legislature, the governor vetoed the bill; acting in analogy to the principle which induces courts of justice to refuse to help either of the parties to an illegal transaction. His course, though much condemned in certain quarters, was that of a courageous, wise and patriotic man. He has been a director and trustee in a number of railroads, banks and other institutions; is a Mason, became a member of Stratford lodge in 1865; was master of the lodge, and eminent commander of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Sawyer was married, Feb. 8, 1865, to Susan Ellen, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth (Hodgdon) Cowan, of Dover, by whom he had four sons and a daughter.

Chas H Sawyer

GOODELL, David Harvey, forty-fifth governor of New Hampshire (1889–91), was born at Hillsboro, N. H., May 6, 1834, son of Jesse R. and Olive A. (Wright) Goodell and grandson of David and Mary Raymond. His parents removed to Antrim when he was seven years of age, and there he attended the common schools, also the Hancock Academy. He continued his studies at New Hampshire and Francestown academies, and began his collegiate course at Brown, where he took a high stand in mathematics and Latin; but the decline of his health in his sophomore year obliged him to refrain from study, and he spent the next two years on his father's farm. He then taught for two terms at Hubbardstown, Mass., one at New London Literary and Scientific Institution, and one at Leominster, Mass. In 1856 he became treasurer and bookkeeper of the Antrim Shovel Co., and in 1858 general agent of the company; he served in this capacity for six years, the three latter years as agent of the Treadwell Co., of Boston, which had bought the business. They in turn sold to Oakes Ames, and Mr. Goodell, in partnership with one of the Treadwells, began the manufacture of an apple parer, which he had invented, and for which he obtained a patent in 1864. This venture formed the nucleus, after sundry reverses, of the eminently successful Goodell Manufacturing Co., which Mr. Goodell established in 1875, for the manufacture of table cutlery, seed sowers, fruit and vegetable parers and other labor-saving devices. Gov. Goodell was actively interested in the science of agriculture; cultivated the large farm he inherited from his father by the latest and most improved methods; was an active member of the New Hampshire board of agriculture, and a trustee of the New England Agricultural Society. He was also well known throughout his state as an active temperance advocate. In politics he was an ardent working Republican, and represented Antrim in the legislature in 1876, 1877, 1878. Among the important bills passed during his term of service as governor was the one for the erection of a new state prison. From April 22d until July 1, 1890, David A. Taggart was acting governor. He was married, Sept. 1, 1857, to Hannah J., daughter of Jesse T. Plumer, of Goffstown, N. H.

TUTTLE, Hiram Americus, forty sixth governor of New Hampshire (1891–93), was born at Barnstead, Belknap co., N. H., Oct. 16, 1837, eldest son of George and Judith Mason (Davis) Tuttle. His great-grandfather, John Tuttle, removed to Barnstead in 1776, from the Back river district, Dover, where a branch of the family had lived ever since the settlement at that place of John Tuttle, an Englishman, who emigrated prior to 1641. His grandfathers, Col. John Tuttle and Samuel Davis, were in service during the revolutionary war, and in four great conflicts in which this country has been engaged members of the Davis family have borne arms. When Hiram Tuttle was nine years of age the family removed to the adjoining town of Pittsfield, where a branch of the family had lived ever since the settlement at that place of John Tuttle, an Englishman, who emigrated prior to 1641. His grandfathers, Col. John Tuttle and Samuel Davis, were in service during the revolutionary war, and in four great conflicts in which this country has been engaged members of the Davis family have borne arms. When Hiram Tuttle was nine years of age the family removed to the adjoining town of Pittsfield, where he attended academy. After having been engaged in several occupations, in all of which he showed industry and faithfulness, at the age of seventeen he became connected with the clothing establishment of Lincoln & Shaw, Concord, where he remained for several years. He won the confidence of his employers, who gave him the management of a branch store at Pittsfield, of which he soon became the proprietor. This is one of the largest clothing houses in the state. He has also become an extensive holder of real estate, and has erected many dwelling houses and buildings for business purposes. On attaining his majority, in 1859, Mr. Tuttle expressed his intention of voting the Republican ticket, though all his relatives were members of the Democratic party. That party had been dominant in Pittsfield since the days of Jackson, under such leaders as Sen. Moses Norris, Jr., Charles H. Butters and Lewis W. Clark, later judge of the state supreme court, all able lawyers and impressive public speakers. Seeing in young Tuttle qualities that might make him troublesome if opposed to their party, eminently useful if in accord with it, the Democrats tried to retain him in their ranks, but without avail. In 1860 the election of town clerk was made the test of the strength of the two parties, and after an exciting contest Mr. Tuttle was placed in office, the Democrats being defeated for the first time in thirty-three years. Although Pittsfield has a Democratic majority under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Tuttle has received the

Hiram A. Tuttle

support of a large number of Democrats whenever his name has been presented. In 1873 and 1874 he was representative to the state legislature; in 1876 was appointed on the staff of Gov. Cheney, with the rank of colonel, and in that capacity visited the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the executive council from the 2d district in 1878, and was re-elected in 1879 under the new constitution for a term of two years. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1888, and was an original supporter of Harrison. In 1888 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship; in 1890 was renominated, and, though running ahead of his party ticket, failed of a popular election, and was placed in the executive chair by the vote of the legislature. He was a trustee of the Pittsfield Savings Bank, and of Pittsfield Academy; a director of the Pittsfield National Bank and of the Suncook Valley Railroad Co., and was one of the organizers of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Co. He was married at Pittsfield, Merrimack co., N. H., in 1859, to Mary C., only daughter of John L. French. They have a son and a daughter, who is the wife of Frederic King Folsom, of Boston, Mass.

SMITH, John Butler, forty-seventh governor of New Hampshire (1893–95), was born at Saxton's river, Windham co., Vt., April 12, 1838, son of Ammi and Lydia (Butler), and descendant of Lieut. Thomas Smith, of the Scotch-Irish stock which settled Londonderry, N. H. His mother was the daughter of Elijah Butler, M.D., of Weare, N. H., and there and at Francestown, in the academy, he obtained his education. He was employed as a clerk at Henniker, Manchester and New Boston, N. H., until 1863, when he returned to Manchester and bought a drug store. The following year he established a factory for the production of knit goods at Washington, Sullivan co., N. H.; in 1865 leased the Sawyer Woollen Mills at North Weare, and in 1866 built a small mill at Hillsboro bridge for the manufacture of knit goods. From time to time the plant was enlarged under the management of the Contoocook Mills Co., of which Gov. Smith is president and chief owner, and the village has become one of the most flourishing in the state. In 1880 Gov. Smith removed to Hillsboro from Manchester, N. H., where he had resided since 1863, and where he had a considerable interest in real estate. A Republican of the stalwart type, he, in 1884, was an elector on the Blaine ticket; in 1887–89 was a member of the executive council of the state, and in the early part of the campaign of 1890 was chairman of the Republican state committee. In September, 1892, he was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for the governorship, and after a vigorous campaign, conducted largely in person, he was elected, being the first governor for ten years not chosen by the legislature. The Democratic candidate was Luther F. McKinney, at that time member of congress from New Hampshire, and recently appointed minister to Colombia. He was inaugurated, Jan. 4, 1893. During his incumbency forestry and labor commissions were appointed, and statues of Webster and Stark presented by the state were unveiled in the capitol in Washington. Gov. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church at Hillsboro and is a prominent Freemason. He was married in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1883, to Emma E., daughter of Stephen Lavender. Three sons were born to them, one of whom died in infancy.

BUSIEL, Charles Albert, forty-eighth governor of New Hampshire (1895–97), was born at Meredith (village), Belknap co., N. H., Nov. 24, 1842, son of John W. and Julia (Tilton) Busiel, both residents of Meredith, though his father was a native of Moultonborough. His first ancestor in New England, on the paternal side, was Isaac Buswell, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1637, settling at Salisbury. The Tiltons are prominently connected with the history of New Hampshire. John W. Busiel, whose occupation was that of carding rolls for hand-spinning, removed to Meredith Bridge (now Laconia) in 1846, and there took up in addition the dressing of cloth, hiring for the purpose a saw-mill. In 1853 he bought the water privilege at that place, and in 1854 erected a brick mill, in which he manufactured woolen yarns and satinets. He was among the first to use knitting machinery, producing underwear and hosiery, and during the civil war hosiery exclusively, superintending the business until his death in 1872. Charles Busiel was educated at public schools, including Gilford Academy, and at the age of nineteen entered his father's mill; began with the minor details of the business and worked upward through the various departments until he was qualified to engage in manufacturing on his own account. This he did in 1863, when he bought the mill since operated by the Pitman Manufacturing Co. In 1869, having disposed of the property just mentioned, he formed a partnership with his brother, John, and they carried on the manufacture of hosiery until the death of their father, when another brother, Frank E., joined them, and the firm name was changed to J. W. Busiel & Co. His interest in the material advancement of New Hampshire in general, as well as of Laconia in particular, led to his connection with a number of railway corporations. He was president of the Lake Shore road, constructed chiefly in consequence of his persistent efforts, and an active director in the Concord and Montreal, the Meredith and Conway, the New Boston, Tilton and Franklin, and the Moosilauke, Profile and Franconia Notch, Whitefield and Jefferson roads. He was president of the Laconia National Bank, of the city of Laconia, and City Savings Bank, also president of the Laconia Press Association, and published the Laconia "Independent Democrat." In 1878 and 1879 he represented Laconia in the state legislature, and was called to serve on important committees, that of railroads, for instance. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Cincinnati, in 1880, and cast his vote for Democratic candidates for the presidency up to 1888; then, preferring the Republican platform on account of its advocacy of protection to home industries, supported Benjamin Harrison, and became identified with the Republican party. In 1893 he was elected first mayor of Laconia, and in 1894 was re-elected. He was also *ex-officio* a member of the standing committee on finance. In 1894 he was elected governor by a majority of 10,000, the Democratic candidate being Henry O. Kent. More than twenty measures were vetoed by him, and nearly $1,000,000 saved. Among them was a bill appropriating $100,000 to be expended by a commission to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, and one freeing the toll bridges at the expense of the state. He strenuously opposed what he called the railroad influence in New Hampshire. Later he was brought into national prominence by charges made by him before the civil service commission against the officers of the Republican state committee. Gov. Busiel was married at Concord, Nov. 22, 1864, to Eunice Elizabeth, daughter of Worcester and Nancy (Evans) Preston, and had one child, the wife of Wilson L. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Laconia, Aug. 29, 1901.

RAMSDELL, George Allen, forty-ninth governor of New Hampshire (1897–99), was born at Milford, Hillsboro co., N. H., March 11, 1834, son of Capt. William and Maria Antoinette (Moore) Ramsdell. His ancestors on the paternal side were of English stock, the first to come to this country being Abijah Ramsdell, born about 1695, who emigrated early in life and settled in Lynn, Mass. Another ancestor, Ahednego Ramsdell, was killed in the battle of Lexington. For two or three generations many of his ancestors were extensively engaged in the East Indian and Mediterranean trade. His mother was the eldest daughter of Rev. Humphrey Moore, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Milford for about forty years. On the maternal side, also, he is a lineal descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, who came from England to this country in 1635, and from whom the distinguished George Peabody, the philanthropist, was also descended. George A. Ramsdell was brought up on a farm, attending the public and high schools of his native town. He completed his preparation for college in McCollom Institute at Mt. Vernon, N. H., and entered Amherst College in 1853, where he remained but one year, having determined to begin immediately the study of law instead of completing the college course. After pursuing his legal studies with Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford, and with Hon. Daniel Clark and Hon. Isaac W. Smith, of Manchester, in the fall of 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession in Peterboro, N. H. He was engaged in active practice there about six years, when he became clerk of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation therefrom of Hon. E. S. Cutter. He then removed to Amherst, but in 1866 to Nashua, where he has since resided. For twenty-three years he occupied this office, and became noted as one of the best informed and accomplished clerks of the country at a time when many eminent and able lawyers were in full practice, and when the court had some of the most distinguished justices of this country on the bench. For ten years he was a member of the board of education, and for twenty years a trustee of the Public Library. Besides being a director in different banks and prominent manufacturing companies of New Hampshire, he was a member of the legislature during 1869–71; in 1876 a member of the constitutional convention, and during 1891–92 a member of the executive council. He was for five years president of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School at Manchester, and has for many years been trustee of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home at Franklin. He has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of New Hampshire by a larger majority than ever before received by any candidate, and was inaugurated Jan. 6, 1897. Gov. Ramsdell was married, Nov. 29, 1860, to Eliza D., daughter of David Wilson, of Deering, N. H., a descendant of one of the Londonderry emigrants. Her mother was Margaret Dinsmore, also a descendant of one of the Londonderry settlers. They had three sons and one daughter. Gov. Ramsdell died at Nashua, N. H., Nov. 16, 1900.

ROLLINS, Frank West, fiftieth governor of New Hampshire (1899–1901), lawyer and banker, was born at Concord, N. H., Feb. 24, 1860, son of Edward H. and Ellen (West) Rollins, the former a native of Rollinsford, the latter of Concord. He is descended from James Rollins or Rawlins, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1632, settling in Ipswich, and became a resident of Dover, N. H., about 1642. One of the emigrant's sons, Thomas, was a member of the "dissolved assembly," which in 1683 had attempted an insurrection against the royal governor, Cranfield. Another of the family, Ichabod, great-great-grandfather of the governor, was a member of the Exeter convention of 1775; served on the committee of ways and means of furnishing troops and supplies for the patriot troops; was a member of the convention which formed an independent state government in 1776; was judge of probate in 1776–81, and subsequently was a member of the executive council. The town of Rollinsford, set off from Somersworth, was named for him. Edward Henry Rollins, father of the governor, represented his native state in the lower house of congress in 1861–67, and in the senate in 1877–83. The son was educated in the public schools of Concord, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1881, and at the Harvard Law School, which he left before the course was completed, to study in the office of John Y. Mugridge, at Concord. In August, 1882, he was admitted to the bar, but in 1884 entered the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, becoming vice-president after the incorporation of the company, and in 1893 taking charge of the Boston office, while retaining his residence in Concord. He was elected to the state senate by the Republicans in 1895; was chosen president of that body, and served for two years. In 1898 he was nominated as a candidate for the governorship, and polled 44,730 votes against 35,653 cast for Stone, the Democratic candidate, his plurality being 9,077. Soon after taking the chair Gov. Rollins advanced the idea of an "old home week," a period during which, every summer, those who had emigrated from New Hampshire might revisit their birthplaces, and those who had remained might join with them in various celebrations calculated to foster a spirit of loyalty to the state and pride in its welfare. Aided by the granges and the newspapers, Gov. Rollins made the movement popular. Nearly 100 towns and cities observed the week in 1899, and fully 10,000 people returned to New Hampshire, while in 1900 the numbers were still greater. Other states have adopted this custom, which, aside from sentimental effects, has resulted in such material benefits as the formation of village improvement societies, good road societies, the buying back of old homesteads, and the increase in summer visitors. He was a member of the New England delegation which, in 1896, journeyed to Canton, O., to call on Mr. McKinley, and was selected to make the address on that occasion. Gov. Rollins was connected with the 1st brigade, New Hampshire national guards, for five years, rising from private to assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a trustee of St. Mary's School for Girls, both at Concord. Besides magazine articles and short stories, he has published "The Ring in the Cliff"; "Break o' Day Tales"; "The Twin Hussars," and "The Lady of the Violets." In 1893 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of M.A. Gov. Rollins was married at Concord, N. H., Dec. 6, 1882, to Katharine W., daughter of Francis H. Pecker. They have one son.

Frank W. Rollins

JORDAN, Chester Bradley, fifty-first governor of New Hampshire (1901–03), was born at Colebrook, Coos co., N. H., Oct. 15, 1839, son of Johnson and Minerva (Buel) Jordan. His earliest American ancestor, Rev. Robert Jordan, one of the

pioneers of the Church of England in this country, settled on Richmond island, off the coast of Maine, in 1640. He performed the duties of judge as well as clergyman. Being suspected of hostility to the Puritan government, he was imprisoned in Boston jail in 1663, and additional misfortune befel him in the burning of his house by Indians. Benjamin Jordan, the governor's grandfather, volunteered twice in the Continental army as a substitute for his father, and then enlisted for two years, receiving his discharge in 1780. Gov. Jordan's mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Violetta (Sessions) Buel, of Hebron, Conn. Johnson Jordan, his father, was a farmer in modest circumstances, but rich in reputation as a man of high honor and unflagging industry. The son's education was obtained in district schools, in Colebrook Academy, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. While a student he began teaching, and he continued in this employment for a number of years, Colebrook and the adjoining towns being the scene of his labors. He also held town offices; worked in a hotel, in starch mills and saw-mills and on farms, and finally in 1868 was appointed clerk of the supreme court for Coos county, and removed to Lancaster, the county seat. Here he took up the study of law in connection with his duties as clerk. In 1875 he was admitted to the state bar, and in 1881 to the U. S. court for the district of New Hampshire. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1896 to the state senate, and served for two years in each, holding the office of speaker in 1881 and president of the senate in 1897. In 1900 he was nominated for governor on the Republican ticket, Frederick E. Potter, of Portsmouth, being the Democratic candidate. He received the largest vote (53,891) ever given a New Hampshire man, and a plurality of 18,935. Among important legislative bills signed by him are: To establish a home for the feeble minded; creating a dual court of five judges each; to fix the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts; for a constitutional convention; to fix representation in the lower house; to regulate state printing; indeterminate sentences; in behalf of Agricultural College, Dartmouth College, Normal School, Asylum for Insane, Pan-American exposition; for mountain roads; a new fish and game code. Gov. Jordan, by virtue of office, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He served on Gov. Straw's staff in 1872–73, and is an honorary member of most of the regimental organizations of the state. He is president of the Coos and Grafton Bar Association; a member of the Lancaster Club; the New Hampshire Historical Society; the Webster Historical Society, of Massachusetts, and has long been connected as a director with the banks of Lancaster. He is a Freemason. Gov. Jordan has had considerable experience in journalism, having always written for the press, and having at one time owned the "Coos Republican." The publications of the Bar Association and the Historical Society have been enriched by biographical sketches from his pen, and the "History of Coos County" also contains articles of a like nature by him. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1881. He was married at Lancaster, N. H., July 19, 1879, to Ida R., daughter of Oliver and Roxannah (Wentworth) Nutter. They have two sons and a daughter living.

WAGENER, Johann Andreas, journalist and poet, was born at Sievern, near Bremerhafen, Germany, July 23, 1816. At the age of sixteen he came to New York city as a merchant, and after two years' stay went to Charleston, S. C., where he entered upon a journalistic career. He became editor of the "Teuton," the first German journal in the southern states, and was the founder of the first German church congregation of that city. When the civil war broke out Wagener, with other Germans of Charleston, took an active part in it, and became commander of companies A and B, militia organizations of the German artillery of the Confederate army. These two companies served until the war ended, and Wagener attained the rank of general. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Charleston. He wrote a history of German settlements in the South that was published as a series of sketches in the "Pioneer," and a number of German poems. His death occurred in Charleston, Aug. 28, 1876.

TREMAIN, Lyman, jurist and congressman, was born at Oakhill, Greene co., N. Y., June 14, 1819, son of Levi and Mindwell (Lyman) Tremain, who had removed from Berkshire county, Mass., in 1812. His grandfather, Nathaniel Tremain, was a revolutionary soldier. He was educated at the Kinderhook (N. Y.) Academy, and having read law with John O'Brien, of Durham village, and with Samuel Sherwood, of New York city, he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and formed a partnership with his first law instructor. He was elected supervisor in 1842, and was appointed district attorney in 1846. In the following year he was elected county judge, and was re-elected in 1851; but owing to some legal question pertaining to the returns, he himself doubted the election, and though the certificate was given him, his sense of honor would not permit him to accept it. In 1853 he removed to Albany and formed a partnership with Hon. Rufus W. Peckham. In 1857 he was elected attorney-general on the Democratic state ticket; but on the outbreak of the civil war he severed his connection with this party, thereafter identifying himself with the Republicans, by whom he was nominated in 1862 for lieutenant-governor. In 1865 he was elected to the state legislature, serving until 1868, and becoming speaker of the house. In 1872, though urged to accept the nomination for governor, he declined; but in the same year was elected congressman-at-large, over Samuel S. Cox, and served on the judiciary and other important committees until 1875. As a lawyer he stood in the very front rank, and to him probably more than to any other one man was due the conviction of William M. Tweed, of New York city. His wife was Helen, daughter of David Cornwall, who was a captain of the revolutionary forces and the founder of Cornwallsville, Greene co., N. Y. They had three sons and one daughter. One son, Frederick Lyman (b. June 13, 1843; d. Feb. 8, 1865) became lieutenant-colonel of the 10th New York cavalry, and while in command of his regiment was mortally wounded at the second battle of Hatcher's run, Feb. 6, 1865. Hon. Lyman Tremain died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1878.

HARLAN, James, lawyer and congressman, was born at Frankfort, Mercer co., Ky., June 22, 1800, son of James and Mary Harlan. His father was a Virginian, who removed to Kentucky in 1774. James acquired a thorough English education, and was employed in a mercantile house in 1817–22. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Harrodsburg, Ky., obtained an extensive business, and became prominent both as a lawyer and a politician. In 1829 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for his circuit, and held that office until 1834. On the Whig ticket he was elected a representative to congress in 1835, and re-elected in 1837. During his last session he was prominent as chairman of the committee for investigating defalcations. He was secretary of state for Kentucky, 1840–44, and in 1841 was a presidential elector. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1845, and in 1850 was appointed attorney-general of Kentucky, holding the last mentioned office until 1854.

Later he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln U. S. attorney for the district of Kentucky, serving in the position until his death, which occurred at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 18, 1863.

BOCOCK, Thomas Salem, speaker of the Confederate congress, was born in Buckingham county, Va., May 16, 1815, son of John Thomas and Mary (Flood) Bocock. His education was begun under the care of his eldest brother, Willis P. Bocock (1807–87), who was attorney-general of Virginia, and, entering Hampden-Sidney College, he was graduated in 1838. He then studied law with his brother, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Appomattox Court House, Va. He served for several sessions as a member of the Virginia house of delegates, was elected commonwealth attorney of Appomattox county in 1845, and in the following year was elected a representative in the 30th congress, being re-elected continuously until 1861, and serving for many years as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. Several times he acted as the presiding officer. He had been a close candidate for speaker of the house before his resignation, and after the secession was elected to that office in the Confederate congress, Feb. 18, 1862. He served as chairman of a committee sent to Pres. Davis for the purpose of protesting against several features of his administration, but he was a loyal upholder of the Confederacy throughout the war. After the establishment of peace he was again a member of the Virginia house of delegates. He was one of the joint authors of the Bocock-Fowler bill, designed to relieve the financial troubles of Virginia after the reconstruction period, and was sent as a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1880. He was the attorney for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Co., and later for the Richmond and Alleghany. A large law and miscellaneous library was collected by him throughout his career. He was of a genial and conciliatory disposition, and was often called on to act as peacemaker when in congress. Pres. Buchanan valued his advice highly. He was married, in 1846, to Sarah P. Flood, who died, leaving one daughter, and second, to Annie, daughter of Charles James Faulkner, minister to France under Pres. Buchanan. Mr. Bocock died near Appomattox Court House, Va., Aug. 20, 1891, survived by Mrs. Bocock, one son and four daughters.

GRIFFIN, Simon Goodell, soldier and legislator, was born at Nelson, Cheshire co., N. H., August 9, 1824, son of Nathan and Sally (Wright) Griffin. Both his grandfathers, Samuel Griffin and Nehemiah Wright, were revolutionary soldiers and both were in Reed's regiment and fought from behind the rail fence at Bunker hill. His first American ancestor was Humphrey Griffin, who died at Rowley, Mass., 1661. Simon Griffin attended only the district schools of Nelson, but began a successful career as a teacher at the age of eighteen. While teaching he studied law; next represented his native town for two years in the legislature, and was admitted to the bar at Concord, in 1860. The civil war breaking out, he volunteered as a private, was chosen to the command of the company, and was mustered into the U. S. service as captain of company B, 2d New Hampshire volunteers. He commanded his company at the first battle of Bull run, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterward to colonel of the 6th New Hampshire volunteers. He commanded his regiment at the battles of Camden, N. C.—in Burnside's expedition—second Bull run, Chantilly, South mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, handling it with skill and sound judgment. In 1863 he commanded a brigade under Burnside, in Kentucky, and under Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss.; the 2d division of the 9th corps in its march to East Tennessee; and the following winter was in command of Camp Nelson, Ky., with about 9,000 men, to protect that important depot of supplies from threatened raids. In the spring of 1864 the 9th corps reorganized at Annapolis, Md., and Col. Griffin was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 2d division. The corps joined the army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th. At Spottsylvania, for his prompt and vigorous support of Hancock, in his famous charge, and holding the enemy in check in his countercharge, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, made on the field of battle, upon the recommendation of Gens. Grant and Burnside. He commanded his brigade at the battles of North Anna river, Tolopotomy creek, Bethesda church, and Cold harbor. Arriving in front of Petersburg at daybreak on the 17th of June, with his own and Curtin's brigade, he forced the enemy's lines at the Shands house, capturing about 1,000 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, 1,500 stands of arms and one stand of colors. He led his brigade gallantly at the time of the mine explosion at Petersburg, and at Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring church and Hatcher's run. On the 2d of April, 1865, he led the assaulting column of the 2d division, 9th corps, in connection with Gen. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with his division, that broke through the enemy's main line,

at the Jerusalem plank road and won Petersburg and Richmond. For gallantry in that act he was brevetted a major general of volunteers. Gen. Potter having been severely wounded, Gen. Griffin succeeded to the command of the 2d division, 9th army corps, which he led at the surrender of Lee, at the grand review in Washington, and until it was mustered out of service. At the close of the war he resided at Keene, N. H., and represented that town in the legislature in 1866, 1867, 1868, serving the last two years as speaker of the house. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. In 1871, and again in 1873, he was nominated for congress by the Republicans, but the opposition party carried the state. In 1887 and 1888 he was commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1850 he was married to Ursula J., daughter of Jason Harris, of Nelson, who died in 1852. In January, 1863, he was married to Margaret R. Lamson, of Keene, N. H., by whom he has two sons.

ROBINSON, John Kelly, was born in Summit county, O., May 26, 1842, son of John Carter and Margaret M. (Kelly) Robinson. A maternal ancestor, Col. John Kelly, served in the revolutionary war. After attending the common and high schools of Akron, O., Mr. Robinson became a clerk in his

brother's book-store at Akron, and while there he studied telegraphy and served as an operator for about two years. In 1862 he began to sell matches for the firm of George and O. C. Barber, whose factories were the foundation of the great Diamond Match Co., and before long he established a trade that taxed to the utmost the productive capabilities of the factory. In the following year he was admitted to partnership in the Barber Match Co. He obtained a patent for the process of manufacturing a diamond shaped match in 1871, which, being a strong and a quick burner, became a great favorite with the public, and gave prestige to the firm that produced it, and finally a name to the greatest match manufacturing concern in the world. Mr. Robinson remained in control of the selling department of the Barber Co., and in 1880 the Barber factories produced more than one-fourth of all the matches sold in the United States. He became president of the Barber Co., and in 1881, when it was merged with the Diamond Match Co., he was elected a director. He took charge of sales in the Western states, and soon afterwards of all the sales in the United States and its territories. Since 1890 he has been treasurer of this great concern. Beginning with a capital of $2,250,000, this company now (1901) has $15,000,000 invested in its home and foreign factories, patent rights, pine forests, saw-mills and other requisites for the production of matches. One of the largest of the company's factories is at Liverpool, England, which has a capacity of 15,000 gross boxes of matches daily, and so solicitous for the comfort and health of its employes has the company been that a law was passed in Great Britain compelling all match factories there to adopt its methods of sanitation and protection. Mr. Robinson is also vice-president of the Sterling Boiler Co. and the Diamond Rubber Co., and was an organizer of the Tropical Fibre Co., the Palmetto Brush Co., and the Carrara Paint Co. He is a member of the Washington Park Club; the Calumet Club; the Essex (Mass.) Club, and several golf clubs. He was married, in 1868, to Henrietta E., daughter of George Barber, the founder of the Barber Match Co., and has four daughters: Margaret, Frances, Laura and Eleanor, and one son, John K. Robinson, Jr.

John K Robinson

KIDDER, Daniel Parrish, clergyman and author, was born at Darien, Genesee co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1815. After preparing for college at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., he spent one year at Hamilton College, and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1836. Though he began to teach languages in Amenia Seminary, New York, a short time later, he joined the Methodist Conference at Genesee and was given a pastorate at Rochester, N. Y. In 1837 he went as a missionary to South America, and afterwards gave the result of his observations and experience there in a valuable volume. In 1844 he was put in charge of the Sunday-school department of the Methodist Book Concern, in which he labored for twelve years. Here he revised, edited and compiled 800 books for Sunday-school libraries, besides editing the "Sunday-school Advocate" and preparing the standard catechisms of the church. In 1856 he was called to the chair of practical theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., where he labored for fifteen years, resigning in 1871 to accept the same position in the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. In 1880 he was elected secretary of the board of education, and by his efforts its annual income was increased from about $3,000 to $50,000. In 1887 he resigned on account of failing health and removed to Evanston, Ill. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1851 by McKendree College, and later by the Wesleyan University. His works hold high rank in theological literature, among them being "Mormonism and the Mormons" (1842); "Demonstration of the Necessity of Abolishing a Constrained Clerical Celibacy," translated from the Portuguese of D. A. Feijo (1844); "Sketches of a Residence and Travels in Brazil," a work in two volumes (1845); "Brazil and the Brazilians," jointly with Rev. J. C. Fletcher (1857); "Treatise on Homiletics" (1864); "The Christian Pastorate" (1871); and "Helps to Prayer" (1874). For seven years he prepared a weekly discussion of the International Sunday-school lesson for the "Golden Days," a periodical for young people. His death occurred at Evanston, Ill., July 29, 1891.

KRUELL, Gustav, wood engraver, was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, Oct. 31, 1843. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm until he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to an engraver in his native place, with whom he remained for five years. After passing another year in study at Leipzig, in 1864 he opened an office in Stuttgart, the firm name being Kruell & Michael. They worked for many well-known houses in Germany, Switzerland and Austria, often finding it necessary to employ twenty or more engravers to fill the orders; but the Vienna panic of 1872 interrupted their prosperity, and with the intention of developing his own talent Mr. Kruell decided to come to America. In August, 1873, he arrived in New York city, and having been promised employment with Harper & Bros., he entered their office, remaining there for five years, and retaining his connection afterward while working for Scribner's, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and other leading publishers. In 1883 he assisted Frederick Yuengling and J. P. Davis in organizing the Society of American Wood Engravers, with the object of raising that branch of art to a higher level by giving the individual engraver more freedom. In 1886 they produced a portfolio of artists' proofs published by Harper's, which contained two of Mr. Kruell's engravings, a "Portrait of William M. Hunt," from the painting by himself, and a fragment of "Rent Day," from the painting by Alfred Kappes. At this time he began the series of national portraits, by which he is most widely known, and which are veritable masterpieces of the graver's art. Other characteristic portraits are those of Charles Darwin, Asa Gray, Charles Eliot Norton, Wendell Phillips, E. L. Godkin, and Wendell Phillips Garrison. Mr. Kruell's technique is based on the method of Bewick, but he employs all the means possible in pure engraving to get a painter-like effect of chiaroscuro, thereby securing richness of color suggestion and great variety in handling, no two examples being alike in manner. His work has received honors in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and Chicago.

CHETWOOD, William, lawyer and congressman, was born at Elizabeth, Union co., N. J., in 1769. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1792, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. During the whisky insurrection he attended Maj.-Gen. Lee as aid-de-camp. At one time he served in the state council of New Jersey, and was elected to congress from that state, to fill a vacancy during the administration of Pres. Jackson. He was an able lawyer, and practiced his profession until his seventieth year. His death occurred at Elizabeth, Dec. 18, 1857.

EARLE, Pliny, inventor, was born at Leicester, Worcester co., Mass., Dec. 17, 1762, son of Robert and Sarah (Hunt) Earle. His earliest American ancestor, Ralph Earle, from the vicinity of Exeter, England, landed in Boston about 1634; but removed to Newport, R. I., where his name is found in the records as one of the petitioners for a charter in 1638. The following year he removed to Portsmouth, R. I. Ralph, grandson of this emigrant, was one of the early settlers of Leicester. The creative talent so marked in this family appears to have been first displayed by Thomas Earle, uncle of the inventor, a farmer by occupation, who in his leisure moments made various articles showing great ingenuity. One of these was a gun of exquisite workmanship, the property of Col. Henshaw. Gen. Washington saw it, and ordered a duplicate, which Earle delivered in person at New York, traveling on foot both ways. Pliny Earle was brought up on a farm, and probably aided his father in his supplementary work, that of currying wash leather. In 1786 he began the manufacture of cotton and wool hand-cards; an industry which Edmund Snow had started in Leicester the year before. In November, 1789, Almy & Brown, of Providence, R. I., pioneer manufacturers of cotton yarns, requested Earle to go to that city and put cards on their machine. He complied; but his cards were not satisfactory, as the wire teeth, being inserted in the leather backing by hand, were apt to drop out. Earle thereupon invented a machine for pricking the holes for the wires, and was aided in perfecting it by Samuel Slater, who entered the employ of Almy & Brown about a month later. This machine enabled a man to do in fifteen minutes what had formerly required as many hours, and was in general use for many years, being superseded by one that pricked the leather and set the teeth automatically. In 1791 Earle formed a partnership with his brothers, Jonah and Silas, under the firm name of Pliny Earle & Bros., and this continued for at least twenty-five years. Earle was a member of the Society of Friends. Apart from his inventive skill, he made extensive attainments in science and literature. He was especially noted in the community in which he lived for his successful efforts in the line of improvements in the breeds of domestic animals and in fruit culture. At one time he raised silk worms, and samples of the silk he produced are still preserved. He was married, June 6, 1793, to Patience, daughter of William and Lydia (Arnold) Buffum, of Smithfield, R. I., and descendant of Robert Buffum, of Salem, Mass., 1638. They had five sons and four daughters. Their eldest son, John Milton, was editor of the Worcester "Spy" for many years, the second son, Thomas, became eminent as a lawyer and journalist; the fourth son, Pliny, as a physician and author. Their daughters, in 1827, established the Mulberry Grove Boarding-school, which became widely known. Pliny Earle, Sr., died at Leicester, Mass., Nov. 29, 1832.

Pliny Earle

EARLE, John Milton, journalist and legislator, was born at Leicester, Mass., April 13, 1794, son of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle, and sixth in descent from Ralph, the emigrant. After attending the academy in his native town, he aided his father in mechanical work, and next became a clerk in a cotton mill at Whitinsville, in which Pliny Earle and son were part proprietors. In 1816 he removed to Worcester, forming the firm of Earle & Chase, his partner being Anthony Chase, afterward his brother-in-law, and carrying on a retail store. In 1823 they gave up business and bought the Worcester "Spy," a newspaper established in that town in 1775, though founded in Boston, in 1770, as the "Massachusetts Spy." Up to 1858 Mr. Earle was its chief manager and editor, and for fifteen years was its sole proprietor. The sketch of him in "The Earle Family" gives him credit for being "on the right side of every moral issue before the public." His contributions of every kind were remarkable for their accuracy of statement and the grace and elegance of their style. He allied himself with the anti-slavery party at an early period; voted the Whig ticket; aided Judge Charles Allen in promoting the free-soil movement, and, through the medium of his journal, "made Worcester the banner county of the state in opposition to slavery." Mr. Earle served in the general court in 1844-46 and 1850-52, and in the upper house in 1858, and was a member of the convention to revise the state constitution in 1853. In 1859 he was a commissioner to examine into the condition of the Indians of the state and their descendants. Pres. Lincoln, in 1862, appointed him postmaster of Worcester, and Andrew Johnson reappointed him in 1865; but having refused to sign a printed circular endorsing Johnson's policy, he was soon removed. Mr. Earle was a pomologist and botanist second only to his intimate friend, Marshall P. Wilder; was a founder of the Worcester County Horticultural Society and its president for many years, and was an enthusiastic conchologist, making a valuable collection, which is now the property of the Natural History Society of Worcester. He was a vice-president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., and was connected with other institutions. He was married, June 6, 1821, to Sarah, daughter of Tristram and Sarah (Folger) Hussey, of Nantucket, who bore him seven daughters and two sons. Mr. Earle died in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 8, 1874.

EARLE, Thomas, lawyer and author, was born at Leicester, Mass., April 21, 1796, son of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. He was educated at Leicester Academy, and at the age of twenty-one went to Philadelphia, where he entered into mercantile employment, but later was admitted to the bar. He pursued this avocation with marked ability and eminent success. He became also noted as a journalist, and was editor in succession of the "Columbian Observer," the "Standard," the "Pennsylvanian" and the "Mechanics' Free Press and Reformed Advocate." His attention was often called to the misconduct of the minor judges of the state, who, holding office for life, often committed great wrongs unchecked. He also found the law and the constitution of Pennsylvania very defective in other respects, and, though poor and unknown, resolved to initiate a reform. Though opposed by vested interests and powerful combinations, he labored year after year with a perseverance and pertinacity rarely if ever equaled, becoming an editor and a public lecturer, to accomplish his ends. His disin-

Thomas Earle

terested sacrifices were rewarded by the adoption in 1837 of a new constitution, and appropriately he was a member of the convention which formed it. In this convention he destroyed brilliant political prospects and lost his popularity with the Democratic party, to which he belonged, on account of his ultra liberal ideas on the subject of the franchise, which he proposed to extend to the negroes. In 1840 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for the office of vice president. His leisure was employed in literary work, and he produced several learned treatises of a legal character. Later, he turned his attention to work of a different order, and began two considerable works, which he left uncompleted at his death, viz., a translation of Sismondi's "Italian Republics" and a compilation of a "Grammatical Dictionary of the French and English Languages." He published an "Essay on Penal Law"; an "Essay on the Rights of States to Alter and Annul Their Charter"; a "Treatise on Railroads and Internal Communications" (1830); and the "Life, Travels and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy" (1874). In 1820 he was married at Nantucket, Mass., to Mary Hussey, a woman distinguished for wit, beauty and a remarkable taste and knowledge of literature, especially of belles-lettres. They had five children. Mr. Earle died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1849.

Thomas Earle

EARLE, Pliny, author and physician, was born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1809, son of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. He was educated at the Leicester Academy and at the Friend's School, Providence, R. I., where he served as a teacher during the years 1828–35, when he was made principal. He resigned to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, having already pursued his preliminary course under the direction of Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence. He was graduated in 1837, and spent the following year in the medical schools and hospitals in Paris, and 1839 in a tour of observation of lunatic asylums, from England to Turkey. On his return to America he was resident physician of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, Pa., 1840–44; and medical superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in New York, 1844–49. In 1849 he made a second journey to Europe, visiting many institutions for the care of the insane in England, Belgium, France and Germany. From material thus gathered he wrote his "Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Austria and Germany." He was visiting physician of the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, 1853–55. Feeble health at this time induced him to retire from professional practice, and he spent some years at his old home in his native town. He assisted in the care of the soldiers and sailors at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., 1862–64, and in 1864 was appointed superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Northampton, Mass., a position which he held until 1885, when he resigned. The trustees then asked him to continue to reside there, that they might have the benefit of his advice, and he so did for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he had visited Europe for the third time, when he inspected the methods of a very large number of insane asylums. He was very advanced in his methods of treating the insane; as early as 1840, at the Friends' Hospital, he lectured to the patients on natural philosophy, illustrating his lectures by experiments with electricity, etc., and in 1866–67 he delivered to audiences averaging 250 patients a series of six lectures on "Diseases of the Brain Accompanied by Mental Derangement," certainly the first time that mental invalids had been so instructed. His paper on "Inability to Distinguish Colors" was printed many years prior to the valuable work on that subject by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries. He was appointed professor of materia medica at the Berkshire Medical College in 1863, and delivered one course of lectures, resigning in consequence of his Northampton appointment. He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society (1837); corresponding member of the Medical Association of Athens, Greece (1839); New York Medical and Surgical Society (1845); New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (1846); American Philosophical Society (1866); Massachusetts State Medical Society (1868), and American Social Science Association. He was a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society (1876); was one of the founders of the New York Psychological Society and its first president; and one of the original members and founders of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," and was its president in 1845. He was one of the medical experts at the Guiteau trial, but was obliged to retire at the end of a week, his health failing him. He published "Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe" (1840); "Marathon; and Other Poems" (1841); "History, Description and State of the Bloomingdale Asylum" (1848); "Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Germany and Austria" (1853); "An Examination of the Practice of Blood-Letting in Mental Disorders" (1854); "Psychologic Medicine: Its Importance as a Part of the Medical Curriculum"; "The Psychological Hospital of the Future"; "Prospective Provision for the Insane, a Glance at Insanity, and the Management of the Insane in the American States"; "Curability of the Insane: A Series of Studies" (1887); "Genealogy of the Earle Family" (1888). Some of his contributions to the "Journal of Insanity," the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" and other publications, are "Climate, Population, and Diseases of Malta"; "Medical Institutions and Diseases at Athens and Constantinople"; "The Pulse of the Insane"; "The Inability to Distinguish Colors"; "Experiments to Discover the Psychological Effects of Conium Maculatum"; "Paralysis in the Insane." Dr. Earle died at Northampton, Mass., May 17, 1892. A life of him, by Frank B. Sanborn, was published in 1898.

Pliny Earle

EARLE, Ralph, artist, was born at Leicester, Mass., May 11, 1751, son of Ralph and Phebe (Whittemore) Earle, the latter a native, probably, of the same town. William Earle, his grandfather, and Robert Earle, grandfather of Pliny, the inventor, were brothers. His father, fourth in descent from Ralph, the emigrant, was a farmer. At the time the war began he was an itinerant portrait painter, and that he visited Concord and Lexington soon after they became historic ground is indisputable. Amos Doolittle, of New Haven, Conn., a member of the 2d governor's foot-guard of Connecticut, and subsequently well known as an engraver, served at Cambridge, and may have accompanied Earle to those localities. In December, 1775, there appeared four prints, engraved on copper, by Doolittle, which

are said to be copies of large paintings executed by Earle, though his name does not appear on the plates as the designer. The subjects are "The Battle of Lexington," "View of the Town of Concord," "Engagement at the North Bridge in Concord" and "View of the South Part of Lexington." In the second a detachment is seen burning the provincial stores and in the last Col. Smith's brigade is represented retreating before the provincials. Crude in drawing and color but minutely faithful, these were, according to Dunlap the first historical prints published in America, while Earle's paintings, antedating Trumbull's famous works, were the first of their kind produced by an American. How Earle obtained his instruction in art, if he had any, is unknown. He was engaged in painting small and life-size portraits as early as 1771. Timothy Dwight, subsequently president of Yale, and his wife, sat to him in 1777, and their portraits have been described as "much in Copley's manner." The biographer, Blake, is authority for the statement that Earle was employed in Rhode Island in making (painting?) fans before he went abroad. After peace was declared, probably in 1782 the artist sailed for England. Most of his time was spent in London as a pupil of Benjamin West, through whose influence he painted portraits of George III. and of some of the nobility, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy. Returning to this country in 1786, Earle continued his work, occasionally producing a landscape. A "Falls of Niagara," after exhibition in a number of cities, was sent to England, where it excited much admiration. Earl's income, fluctuating on account of his intemperate habits, was derived chiefly from portrait painting. Among his sitters were: Gov. Oliver Wolcott, Sr., and Mrs. Laura (Collins) Wolcott (1782); Roger Sherman; Col. George Wyllys, of Hartford; Chief-Justice Ellsworth and wife (1792), and Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, and family. While in New York city in 1787, Earle was imprisoned for debt, whereupon Alexander Hamilton induced Mrs. Hamilton and other ladies to sit to him in his cell, thus enabling the artist to obtain release. Dunlap says of Earle: "He had considerable merit; a breadth of light and shadow; facility of handling and truth in likeness." He was married, about 1773, to Sarah Gates, who bore him three children, the youngest of whom, Ralph, followed his father's profession, and painted a full length portrait of Pres. Jackson, to whose niece he was married. He died in New Orleans without issue. Ralph Earle, Sr., died at Bolton, Conn., Aug. 16, 1801.

EARLE, James, artist, was born at Leicester, Mass., May 1, 1761, son of Ralph and Phebe (Whittemore) Earle, and brother of Ralph, the artist. It is probable that he accompanied his brother to England; he is said to have had success as a portrait painter there, and about 1789 he was married, in London, to Mrs. Georgiana Caroline (Pilkington) Smyth. Her first husband, Joseph Brewer Palmer Smyth, of New Jersey, who claimed descent from Capt. John Smith, of Virginia, was a loyalist and emigrated to England during the revolution; her son, William Henry Smyth, was distinguished as an admiral in the British navy and as a scientist. In 1796, or possibly at an earlier date, Earle came to the United States, intending to return for his family, but was attacked by yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., and did not recover. An obituary notice in a Charleston newspaper ranked him with such painters as Copley and Trumbull, and instanced his power of giving "life to the eye and expression to every feature." He had two daughters, the younger of whom, Phebe, was married to D. Dighton, military painter to George IV., and a son, Augustus, born in 1793. Augustus inherited his father's talent, and before he was fourteen years of age exhibited some paintings publicly. Having a passion for adventure and travel, he visited all parts of the world, spent considerable time in Brazil and New South Wales, and for six months lived a hermit life on the island of Tristan d'Acunha. He came to the United States in 1818, and remained about two years, making a stay of some duration in New York city. Many of his sketches in foreign countries were utilized for panoramas. In 1832 he published a "Narrative of experiences in New Zealand and on Tristan d'Acunha, and in the same year went on a voyage of discovery as draughtsman to her majesty's ship the Beagle, but died not long afterward, where is unknown.

EARLE, Stephen Carpenter, architect, was born at Leicester, Mass., Jan. 4, 1839, son of Amos S. and Hannah (Carpenter) Earle. He is descended from Ralph Earle, Steward Southgate and Nathaniel Potter, all original settlers of the town, and through his mother from the Tafts, who, with the Carpenters, are identified with the history of the southern part of Worcester county. He pursued his higher education in the Friends' Board School, Providence, R. I., the High School, Worcester, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where he took a short course in architectural design; for five years was a bookkeeper, and then took up architecture as a profession, studying in Worcester and New York city, but in 1862-63 serving for eleven months in the Federal army. After doing draughtsman's work on the Hoosac tunnel, Mr. Earle, in 1865-66, spent seven months in Europe, combining study with travel. In February, 1866, he opened an office in Worcester, and in March formed a partnership with James E. Fuller, which continued for ten years. In 1891 he formed another partnership with Clellan W. Fisher, which still continues. From 1872 until 1885 Mr. Earle had a branch office in Boston. Among the buildings erected by him, individually or in partnership, are the Free Public Library, Polytechnic Institute Buildings, Art Museum, All Saints and St. Matthew's (Episcopal), Pilgrim and Central (Congregational) and South Unitarian churches, all in Worcester; Slater Memorial building, Norwich, Conn.; Iowa College Library and Goodnow Hall. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of its Worcester chapter; has been a director of the Worcester Coöperative Bank from its foundation, and president since 1888. Mr. Earle was married in Worcester, Oct. 19, 1869, to Mary L., daughter of Albert and Mary (Eaton) Brown, and descendant of Adonijah Rice, the first white child born in Worcester. They have four sons and one daughter; one of the sons, Ralph, is an officer in the U. S. navy.

LINDSAY, James Menesse, banker, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1835, son of Lewis and Jane (McFarland) Lindsay. His father was a Baptist preacher and school teacher, and from this source Mr. Lindsay's early education was received. In 1855 he entered the Law School of Lebanon, Tenn., at which he was graduated two years later. In October, 1857, he left Tennessee and started on horseback for Dallas, Tex., traveling entirely across the state of Arkansas, and arriving at his destination about a month later. He finally settled at Gainesville in the beginning of the following year, establishing himself in the practice of law. In 1861 he became a member of the Texas legislature, and early in the following year enlisted in the Confederate army, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to his practice at Gainesville. Mr. Lindsay was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865 and 1866, but since that time has not engaged in politics or office seeking. However, in 1874 he was induced to accept the position of district judge over a territory embracing the counties of Grayson,

Cooke, Montague, Clay, Wise and Denton; but at the expiration of his term of office in 1876 he devoted himself to private interests and the good of his town and state. In 1882 he organized the Gainesville National Bank and became its first president, and although he retired from this office in 1888 was induced to accept it again twelve years later, and (1901) still holds this position. He was married at Gainesville, Nov. 3, 1868, to Jennie, daughter of George Bonner. They have two children, Lewis, a teller in the Gainesville National Bank, and Jemima J., the wife of W. S. Embry.

BRADLEY, David, manufacturer, was born at Groton, Tompkins co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1811, son of Daniel and Patience (Cooper) Bradley. The name of Bradley has been prominent in the history of America since its earliest settlement. William Bradley, the progenitor of the family in this country, emigrated from England to New Haven, Conn., in 1637, and the subject of this sketch was eighth in descent from that Puritan forefather. David received his early education in the district schools of his native town when not assisting on his father's farm, and upon attaining his majority went to Syracuse, N. Y., early in 1832, where he engaged with an elder brother in the manufacture of agricultural implements and stoves. Three years later he went West to assist in establishing the first foundry in Chicago, and was the first man to bring pig-iron to that city. A few years later, however, he turned his attention to other pursuits and for four years engaged in farming in Lake county, Ill. Later he removed to Racine, where, in 1842, he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and dealt in bricks, still later engaging in the lumber business on Lake Huron, and in 1854 he founded the David Bradley Manufacturing Co., embracing at first the manufacture of the Garden City clipper plows. In the same year he became associated with Conrad Furst, and under the firm name of Furst & Bradley began the improvement of the old plow, which, at that time, was an ill-shaped, cumbersome and unsatisfactory implement. Under his management, however, it took new shapes and qualities, and the sulky plow was soon evolved. Later stalk cutters, sulky rakes, cultivators, and other forms of farm machinery were taken up, remodeled and perfected. A great demand for these products arose, and the field of action grew as the wares became known, necessitating a continual increase in working space and force. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the name of The Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co., but in 1884 Mr. Furst retired and the name was changed to The David Bradley Mfg. Co., by which it is still (1901) known. In 1895 the factory was moved to Bradley, Ill., a town named in his honor. His life was devoted to hard work and patient endeavor, for he was continually striving to grasp new ideas which would lighten labor and increase its value. He was not alone an inventor, but also a philanthropist and benefactor, and it has been said no needy person ever turned from his door without relief. Politically, Mr. Bradley was at first a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, joined that body, heartily supporting the Union cause throughout the civil war. He was married in Chicago, Feb. 25, 1838, to Cynthia Abbott, a native of Barre, Vt. Five sons and a daughter were born to them, of whom two sons and a daughter were living at the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 19, 1899.

David Bradley

BRADLEY, Joseph Harley, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Racine, Racine co., Wis., Sept. 30, 1844, son of David and Cynthia (Abbott) Bradley. His parents removed in 1845 to Chicago, where he was educated. In 1865 he became a partner in the firm of Jones, Ellinwood & Bradley, which succeeded the firm of Hooker & Jones, engaged in the wholesale and retail trade in farm implements and seeds. He sold his interest in 1868 and associated himself with Harry Banks, under the firm name of Bradley & Banks, in a general jobbing business in farm implements. In 1872 Mr. Bradley sold his interest in this firm and became secretary of the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co.; the style of the firm was changed to the David Bradley Manufacturing Co. In 1884 he bought out Mr. Furst's interest and became vice-president and treasurer. These offices he held until his father's death in 1899, when he became president. Mr. Bradley is also interested in several firms engaged in a jobbing business in farm implements, among them being the following: Bradley, Clark & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; David Bradley & Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa; Bradley, Alderson & Co., Kansas City, and Bradley, Holton & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. He is also a director of the Northern Trust Co., of Chicago. He has been active in the affairs of the Relief Aid Society, of which he was director in 1883–84. He was a member in 1886–98 of the state board of agriculture, which had charge of the Illinois exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893. He was one of the originators of the Chicago Freight Bureau in 1885, and in 1891 was president of the Citizens' Association. He is a member of the University, Commercial, Chicago, Union League and Illinois clubs, having been president of the last-named in 1883–85. Mr. Bradley was married, in 1871, to Margie P., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died Nov. 7, 1896, leaving four daughters.

Joseph Bradley

HEARNE, Frank James, capitalist and manufacturer, was born at Cambridge, Dorchester co., Md., Sept. 21, 1846, son of William Lowder and Maria Elizabeth (Ross) Hearne. He is descended from William Hearne, who emigrated to the Barbadoes (St. Thomas island) in 1680, and opened a large trade in general merchandise from London to the West Indies and the colonies on the coasts of Delaware and Maryland. In the spring of 1688 he settled in Maryland on what is still known as the Hearne homestead. Frank J. Hearne was educated in the schools of Sandwich, Mass.; Norristown, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1863 he entered the sophomore class of the University of the City of New York, but in February, 1865, went to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated C.E. in 1867. He at once returned to Hannibal to become chief engineer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and held that position until May, 1872, when he removed to Wheeling W. Va., having acquired an interest in the firm of Dewey, Vance & Co. In 1874 the firm was incorporated as the Riverside Iron Works, with a capital of $1,000,000, and Mr. Hearne was made assistant general manager of the same, and in 1875 general manager of the entire plant. For a number of years the prin-

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cipal article of manufacture was nails of an unsurpassed quality, and the factories, with their 224 machines, had a capacity of 12,000 kegs per week. Wheeling at that time was the largest nail manufacturing centre in the world, but in 1884 a strike almost paralyzed the industry. Col. Hearne's ability was clearly demonstrated by the manner in which he met the discouraging situation confronting the nail manufacturers when there was no longer a profitable market for their product. The Steubenville furnace, bought in 1885, was the first of a series of additions to the property of the Riverside Iron Works, which grew into a magnificent plant, furnishing employment to a small army of men and yielding immense profits. The steel plant commenced operations in 1884. The plate mills, adjoining the steel plant, were built in 1885. The company first engaged in the manufacture of steel pipe in August, 1887, since which time the increasing trade in this product has resulted in a number of additions to the mill, multiplying its original output several times. The facilities of the company for the manufacture of steel pipe were more than ordinarily favorable, owing to the fact that it owned blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, and was, therefore, independent of outside supply for raw materials. The stockholders of the Riverside Iron Works having disposed of their property to the National Tube Co., July 1, 1899, he was elected first vice-president of the latter company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he now resides, and in April, 1901, he became president of the company. Col. Hearne—he served on the staff of the governor of the state of West Virginia—was a vestryman of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, of Wheeling, for twenty years; is an official and director of several banks, manufacturing and railroad companies, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh. He has made contributions to technical and trade papers and magazines. He was married in Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21, 1869, to Lillie, daughter of Warren and Eliza (Maynard) Lee, and has one child, William L. Hearne.

Frank Hearne

JOYNES, Levin Smith, physician, was born in Accomac county, Va., May 13, 1819, son of Thomas R. and Anne (Bell) Joynes, and brother of Edward Southey Joynes, educator. His father was a distinguished lawyer, and was a member of the famous constitutional convention of Virginia (1829–30). His grandfather, Levin Joynes, was a major in the Continental army during the revolution, and, being captured with the advance guard at the battle of Germantown, remained a prisoner until the close of the war. Levin Joynes was graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and after spending two years in the collegiate department of the University of Virginia, entered the medical department of that institution, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1839. He then pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and, going abroad, studied for two years and a half at Paris, Dublin and elsewhere. Returning to his native county, he commenced to practice there in 1843, but in the following year removed to Baltimore, Md. In 1847 he became professor of physiology and legal medicine at the Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., remaining there for two years. He returned to Accomac in 1849, and continued to practice there until 1855, when he was elected professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond. About a year later he was made dean of the faculty, and he held both these offices until his resignation in 1871, when he became professor emeritus. From April to June, 1861, he acted as assistant surgeon to the Virginia troops, and in 1872 was appointed the permanent secretary of the Virginia state board of health. He was a member of the judicial council of the American Medical Association; president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine, and of the Medical Society of Virginia, representing the latter at the international medical congress of 1876. To medical literature he was a frequent contributor. Dr. Joynes was married, in December, 1854, to Rosa F. Bayly, of Richmond, Va. She died in 1855, and in June, 1858, he was married to Susan V., daughter of Dr. Robert Archer, of Richmond, a former U. S. army surgeon. Dr. Joynes died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1881.

EICKEMEYER, Carl, inventor and author, was born at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1869, son of Rudolf and Mary T. (Lovejoy) Eickemeyer. His father was a well-known inventor, and among his ancestors are many noted military engineers of Germany, records of some of whom date back to the seventeenth century. His mother was a native of Dover, Me., a member of the prominent Lovejoy family of that state, which produced the brothers, Elijah Parish and Owen. The former, a clergyman, journalist and abolitionist, was killed by a pro slavery mob at Alton, Ill., in 1837; the latter, also a clergyman and an anti-slavery politician, served as a member of congress from Illinois in 1857–64. When a boy, Carl Eickemeyer was of an inventive disposition. In 1887 he was graduated at the Yonkers High School, and the following year entered Cornell University, where he took a five years' course in mechanical and electrical engineering. In the fall of 1893 he entered the employ of the Eickemeyer & Osterheld Manufacturing Co., of Yonkers, and during his connection with this firm devised many inventions in hat-making machinery, among which was the first successful machine which will stretch the tip of a hat body automatically in one operation. After his father's death, in 1895, Mr. Eickemeyer served for two years as president of the Eickemeyer & Osterheld Manufacturing Co., during which time he acted also as chief constructor; but finding the field too limited, he resigned and went into a field of more varied possibilities. Among his inventions other than hat machinery are bicycles, differential gears, dynamos, electric motors and electric pumps, and he has done considerable work on alternating current machines, street car motors, disappearing gun carriages and motor propelled vehicles. Mr. Eickemeyer has traveled extensively through the West and Southwest, and has made a special study of cowboy, Indian and frontier life. His book, "Among the Pueblo Indians" (1895), gives an interesting account of journeys to the Pueblo villages along the Rio Grande; and a subsequent wagon trip through the Navajo country, New Mexico and Arizona, in 1890, furnished material for his book "Over the Great

Carl Eickemeyer

Navajo Trail" (1900), which is a history of the Navajo Indians, their lives, manners and customs. Both works are illustrated with photographs taken by the author, and are of ethnological as well as of historical and literary value. A large collection of relics—Indian blankets, saddles, pottery, stone implements, old firearms, fossils and bird skins—collected by Mr. Eickemeyer during his western trips, was presented to the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, in recognition of which he was made a life member of that institution. He is a public spirited citizen, a stanch Republican and has served five years in the Yonkers volunteer fire department. He is also a Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the American Folk-Lore Society. Mr. Eickemeyer was married, in 1894, to Lilian, daughter of the late Alexander Folger Westcott, of Yonkers, N. Y.

BUSH, John Curtis, mayor of Mobile, Ala., was born at Pickensville, Pickens co., Ala., June 17, 1845, son of Albert Peyton and Sarah (Williams) Bush. His father, a native of Georgia, was a cotton planter and merchant by occupation; his mother was a daughter of Curtis Williams, a prominent citizen of Pickens county, Ala. In 1852 his father began business in Mobile, Ala., as a cotton factor, and in 1860 John C. Bush entered Howard College, at Marion, attending one year, then being transferred to the State University at Tuscaloosa. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed drill master in Col. Robert H. Smith's regiment, near Mobile, and a few weeks later, although but seventeen years of age, enlisted as a private in the 41st Alabama infantry. His active service began at the battle of Murfreesboro. Later promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, he served with his regiment until the close of the war. He was graduated at the University of Mississippi in 1867, and at once began business in Mobile, Ala., as a cotton factor in the firm of A. P. Bush & Sons. In 1877 he entered into partnership with James H. Allen and Thomas H. West. His business developed into one of the largest of its line in the South. The years 1879 and 1880 he spent in New Orleans, La., in a branch house, which was conducted by James H. Allen, under the firm name of Allen, West & Bush; another branch, in St. Louis, Mo., was conducted by Thomas H. West, under the firm name of Allen, West & Co. This became one of the largest cotton concerns in the United States, handling for successive years as much as 120,000 bales of cotton annually. In 1887 the connection was dissolved, each partner taking his branch, the Mobile branch being known to the present time as J. C. Bush & Co. Mr. Bush was president of the cotton exchange, and a director of three insurance companies and of the chamber of commerce for many years. He is now president of the Mobile chamber of commerce, and also president of the quarantine board of Mobile bay. For two years he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of Alabama state troops. In 1897, in response to a strong popular demand for better municipal government, he accepted nomination to the mayoralty of Mobile. Though active in politics as a good citizen, he was never an office seeker. Under the crying need of a business administration of the city's affairs, he was induced to become a candidate on a platform embodying municipal ownership of the water supply system, and demanding suitable sewers, paved streets, and limitation of expenditure within amount of income. After a short but vigorous campaign for a three years' term, he was elected by an overwhelming majority of nearly four to one. Faithful adherence to platform characterized his administration. All his appointments were made on merit, to the exclusion of office-seekers and professional politicians. The expenditures were jealously regulated by daily reports from all departments, and all obligations of the city were paid in cash. In public improvements a similar business-like policy was pursued; even before the enabling legislation has been secured, conditional contracts were prepared and executed, to take effect when the legislative acts should pass. In the item of iron pipe alone, the city was saved over $100,000, the difference between the price of iron before and after the enabling act had passed. The total expenditure on the water-works was $500,000, and on sewers $250,000, an amount entirely covered by the municipal bond issue, which sold at a premium. Mobile was given an economical business administration, which proved an impetus to its becoming a thoroughly equipped modern city. Though he had decided not to become a candidate for re-election, he was induced to reconsider the question, a petition signed by several thousand citizens having urged him to do so. Finally consenting, he was elected without opposition, March 1, 1900, and entered upon another term of three years. Mayor Bush is by nature a philanthropist. His name is among the subscribers to institutions of charity and of learning. He has ever been a pronounced Democrat, and in recent campaigns has adhered to the "sound money" wing of his party. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and is a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky. He was married, Nov. 30, 1869, to Ruth Tarrant, of Marion, Ala., and has three daughters and two sons, the latter being his business partners.

HEADY, Morrison, poet and author, was born in Spencer county, Ky., July 19, 1829, son of James Jackson and Lois (Eastburne) Heady, of English descent. His father was a successful country physician, noted for his rare sense of humor. The son received the rudiments of an education in a country school, which he attended until he was sixteen, when a series of accidents, beginning in his fourth year, resulted in his total blindness. Subsequently he spent a year at the Kentucky Institute for the Blind and fourteen months at the Ohio Institute, leaving the latter when about twenty years of age. Meanwhile he had turned his attention earnestly to the study of music and of English literature. For two or three years thereafter he taught piano music at Louisville, Ky., but increasing deafness made this occupation impossible and began to sunder him from the world about him. His knowledge of books had been extended by friends, who read aloud to him, and by reading eagerly everything printed in raised type, his mental activity seeming to be stimulated by his deprivations. The desire to write grew upon him, but blindness made it difficult for him to correct his productions and Mr. Heady invented a machine that punctured the paper and made what he had written tangible. In 1863 his first book was published—a juvenile life of Washington, entitled "The Farmer Boy," afterward put in embossed print for the blind and called "Washington Before the Revolution." This was followed in 1869 by a book of poems, "Seen and Heard," which was favorably noticed by the press, but not widely sold. Many of the poems first appeared in the Louisville "Journal," to whose readers he was known as the "blind bard of Kentucky," and others in the "Episcopal Methodist," and the "New Eclectic Magazine" of Baltimore. In his fortieth year he became totally deaf and could be communicated with only by means of a glove

upon which were printed the letters of the alphabet. It was after this time that his most important work in verse was done. Apart from their genuine merit, a pathetic significance is attached to poems produced "in the gloom of a 'double night,'" and they are the more remarkable because little of the shadow has crept into them. To quote Mr. Flexner, who introduces Mr. Heady's volume, "The Double Night" and other poems (1901): "The spectacle of a strong man, shut out by tragic mischance from almost every path of usefulness, accepting his grim fate with buoyant good humor and triumphing over darkness and loneliness—such a spectacle is, I say, both rare and inspiring. There is no note of despair in his verse, no trace of disappointment in his bearing." Mr. Heady has also written a story, "Burl," (1884), the scenes of which are laid in pioneer Kentucky, and he has in manuscript a life of Columbus, designed for younger readers; also a story entitled "The Red Robe." Of his poems, a critic said in the New York "Times": "What marks them especially is their deep sincerity of thought—a feeling genuine and not mimicked; their rich record of experience; their occasional striking felicities, and their failure in particular passages to secure the force of brevity." Mr. Heady, despite his two fold affliction, has led an active life, keeping in touch with a large circle of friends and maintaining the keenest interest in literature, science and affairs.

GARNSEY, Elmer Ellsworth, artist and mural painter, was born in Holmdel, Monmouth co., N. J., Jan. 24, 1862, fourth son of John Crosby and Louise (Fenton) Garnsey. His family is of English extraction; his ancestors settled in Connecticut about 1660, removing later to Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y. His father was a carpenter by occupation; his mother was a daughter of John Fenton, a farmer, of Leedsville, N. J. Elmer E. Garnsey was educated in the schools of his native town and at Red Bank, N. J. He began his artistic studies at the Cooper Institute, New York, in 1881, and he later studied drawing and painting at the Art Students' League, where he made a specialty of mural painting and of color as applied to architecture. Successive journeys through Europe enlarged his artistic knowledge, while association with the decoration of the interiors of many important buildings increased his experience and practice. In 1892 the Columbian exposition at Chicago offered him, together with other American artists, favorable opportunities for mural painting on a large scale, and he there executed the color decorations of the Electricity building, the Music hall, the Galleries of Fine Arts, and portions of the New York state building. In 1893 he superintended the color scheme of the Boston Public Library; in 1894, the entire decoration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, and in the following year was commissioned as chief decorator of the new building for the library of congress, Washington, D. C. Here he was employed for nearly two years in designing and superintending the general color decorations of the first building which the U. S. government had made a serious attempt to beautify by sculpture and painting. He has also decorated the library of Columbia University, New York city; the Carnegie Library at Homestead, Pa.; the loggia of the Walker Art Gallery at Bowdoin College, Maine, and many other buildings both public and private. His decorative work has a strongly architectural character, as befits an art which is based upon architecture, and his color schemes show the influence of the ancient wall-paintings of Pompeii, as well as that of the Italian masters of the Renaissance. The decoration of the lobby leading into the delivery room of the Boston Public Library is a concrete example of his work, and exhibits the influence of Pompeian color in a marked degree. Mr. Garnsey has also achieved considerable success as a landscape painter and has designed covers and decorations for books and periodicals. He has contributed to the magazines occasional travel sketches, by both pen and pencil, besides writing on artistic subjects for technical journals. He is a member of the National Society of Mural Painters; the Architectural League; the Artists' Aid Society; the Century Association of New York; the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and other associations, both artistic and social. In 1886 he was married to Laurada, daughter of Tenbroeck Davis, of Red Bank, N. J., and has four children, Julien, Helen, Laura and Arlo Garnsey.

PITCAIRN, Robert, railroad superintendent, was born at Johnstone, near Paisley, Scotland, June 6, 1836, son of John and Agnes Pitcairn. His parents came to America in 1846, and made their home in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he attended the public schools. In 1849, through the influence of Andrew Carnegie, he secured a position as messenger boy in the office of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Co., where he soon became an expert operator, and was one of the first to read by sound. In 1853 he became connected with the Pennsylvania railroad as telegraph operator and assistant ticket agent at the Mountain house, near Hollidaysburg. He filled several positions, becoming division superintendent in 1861, and superintendent of transportation in 1863, and while discharging these duties he organized the car record, a system of car mileage, and other matters pertaining to that department as they are now conducted. During the civil war, in addition to the extra labor necessitated by the transportation of troops and supplies, particularly in 1862, he had charge, as superintendent, of the middle division between Harrisburg and Altoona, and the same office of the Pittsburgh division between Altoona and Pittsburgh. So ably did he fill this position that, in the spring of 1865, he was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburgh division, a position he has since filled. Although not an active politician, Mr. Pitcairn has always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and was secretary of the first Republican convention held in Blair county, Pa. He has been a director of the Masonic Bank since its organization, and is at present (1901) a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh, the First National Bank of Greensburg, Pa., and resident vice-president and director of the American Surety Co., Pittsburgh. In 1867, when George Westinghouse, Jr., started to manufacture his well-known air-brake, Mr. Pitcairn assisted in the organization of the Westinghouse Co., of which he is vice-president and director. He is also a director of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Co. and other companies known as the Westinghouse plant. He was married, in 1856, to Elizabeth E., daughter of John Rigg, of Altoona, and has four children, three daughters and a son.

Robt. Pitcairn

BRYAN, John Pendleton Kennedy, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10, 1852, son of George S. and Rebecca L. (Dwight) Bryan, and great-grandson of George Bryan (1731-91), president of Pennsylvania. His father was U. S. district

judge for South Carolina in 1866–86; his mother is a daughter of Dr. Samuel Broughton and Emily Louisa (Kirk) Dwight, of St. John's Berkley, S. C. He was educated in public and private schools in Charleston, and at Newton (N. J.) Collegiate Institute, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1873 with the first honor and was valedictorian. As mental science fellow of the college he studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1873–74, and the University of Leipzig in 1874–75, and upon his return to the United States delivered a course of lectures at Princeton. In 1876 Mr. Bryan studied law in his father's office in Charleston, and in 1877 was admitted to practice in all the courts in South Carolina. Since 1877 he has been associated with his brother, George D. Bryan, the firm name being Bryan & Bryan. Mr. Bryan was counsel for the defense in the political trials in South Carolina in 1877–83; special counsel for the United States in "conspiracy cases" (1898-99), and in prize cases during the war with Spain (1898), and special counsel for Charleston in several important cases, including the fight (1898–1900) for the city's commerce against all the railroads of the South. He argued all the constitutional questions in inter-state commerce in the U. S. Supreme court against the South Carolina "dispensary law," under which the state sought to maintain a monopoly of inter-state commerce in the sale of liquor. In 1895, as a delegate to the South Carolina constitutional convention and a member of its committee on suffrage, Mr. Bryan led in the debates resulting in the establishment of the suffrage in the state on a basis of property and educational qualifications. He is a trustee of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and of the college and high schools of Charleston and the William Euston Home. He has frequently delivered addresses on literary and educational topics, and written much and spoken often in behalf of educational and other reforms. He has served as a delegate from St. Michael's Church, Charleston, to diocesan councils and the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Clio Hall (Princeton), New England, Huguenot, St. Andrew's, Hibernian and South Carolina Art societies; the Charleston Club; Carolina Yacht Club, and the Historical Society of South Carolina. He was married, Aug. 12, 1880, to Henrietta C., daughter of Dr. Mitchell C. and Elizabeth (Middleton) King, of Charleston, and has three daughters.

W. J. Bryan.

MACK, John Martin, Moravian bishop, was born at Leysingen, in Würtemberg, April 13, 1715. He joined the Unitas Fratrum at Herrnhut in December, 1734, went to Georgia with Bishop Nitschman in 1735; thence to Nazareth, Pa., after the southern colony was broken up, and in 1741 was one of the first settlers of Bethlehem, helping the elder Nitschman to cut down the first tree. The next year he became a missionary to the Mohicans in New York, and in 1743 was sent to Connecticut. His success aroused jealousies among the whites, and the Moravians fell under the absurd suspicion of being papists and in the interest of the French. Mack and his friends were twice arrested, excluded from New England, and in 1744 banished from New York. After abundant labors in his own province, during which he founded Gnadenhütten, on the Lehigh, and Nain, near Bethlehem, he saw both these destroyed by the war. In 1762 Mack was sent to the Danish West Indies to direct the mission work among the slaves. There he labored for the rest of his life, returning to Bethlehem only to be consecrated bishop, Oct. 18, 1770. He died in St. Thomas, June 9, 1784, after a life of apostolic purity and zeal.

CASE, Leonard, lawyer and land agent, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., July 29, 1786, son of Meshach and Magdaline (Eckstein) Case. His first American ancestor, a native of Holland, settled in Long Island, but removed to Morris county, N. J., whence, in 1778, Butler Case, father of Meshach, emigrated to Pennsylvania. His mother's father, Leonard Eckstein, was a native of Bavaria, and was born near the ancient city of Nuremburg. A quarrel with the Roman Catholic clergy in 1750 led to his imprisonment in a lofty tower, but, through the ingenuity of his sister, he obtained a rope, and letting himself down, escaped and fled to America. He landed in Philadelphia, a youth of nineteen, and from that place went to Virginia, where he was married, and then removed to Pennsylvania. Leonard Eckstein was a man of more than ordinary mind and strong convictions, was a superior Latin scholar, and spoke English so perfectly that it concealed his German origin. Leonard Case learned to read and acquired an elementary knowledge of arithmetic in a log school-house. His manual education, however, was not neglected, and it is recorded of him that at the age of seven he cut all the wood for the fires, at ten engaged in threshing grain, and at twelve took his place with the men in the harvest field. That he was equally strong in self-control is evident from the record of his having at twelve taken a vow never to again drink spirituous liquors, which pledge he kept through life. In 1799 his parents went on an exploring expedition into Ohio, on horseback, and bought land in Warren township, Trumbull co., whither in 1800 they removed. Here young Case, as the eldest child, took upon himself the task of clearing away the woods and ranging for game for food. Overwork and exposure brought on a severe illness, from which he never fully recovered, and which crippled him for life. He however schooled himself in reading and writing and earned money to buy books by repairing chairs, making baskets, etc., and especially practised penmanship. His handwriting attracted the attention of the county clerk, and he at once gave the youth work in his office. In 1807 young Case became private secretary of Gen. Simon Perkins, agent for the Connecticut Land Co., and in the same year was appointed clerk of the supreme court. His abstract of the drafts of the Land Co. became the basis of all searches of land titles and is still copied and used. In 1807 also he was appointed deputy-collector of non-resident taxes; in 1809 was elected justice of the peace and by re-election served for nine years. From 1812 until 1816 he was collector of the sixth district of Ohio; in 1814 was admitted to the bar and was also re-elected clerk of the supreme court, but two years later resigned. In 1816 Mr. Case took up his residence in Cleveland, having been elected cashier of the new Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, but in a few years' time it failed and he returned to law practice. This was carried on in the courts of Ohio and of the United States until 1833, when Mr. Case was obliged to retire, his physical infirmities making this step necessary. In 1821–25 he was auditor of Cuyahoga county and clerk of the county commissioners; in 1824–27 was in the legislature and persistently labored in behalf of the canals of the state. He originated and drafted the first bill providing for the assessment of taxes on land according to its value rather than by the acre, irrespective of improvements—a system ever

since maintained. In 1827 he was appointed agent of the state of Connecticut to take charge of the lands and debts belonging to the school fund, and retained the position until 1855, when the final settlements were made, during which period he sold land requiring 400 contracts and collected and paid over about $500,000. The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was resuscitated in 1832, and Mr. Case, who had settled the affairs of the old corporation, was elected president. From his earliest connection with Cleveland he took a lively interest in its affairs, its schools, its religious interests and the improvement of its streets. Under him as president of the village council in 1821-25 the work of planting the streets with trees was begun, and to him more than to any other man Cleveland owes its popular name, the Forest City. Many tracts of land within and in the suburbs of the city were acquired by him; but no obstacle was ever placed in the way of their settlement and improvement. Mr. Case was the first subscriber in the list of stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., and his $5,000 added to his influence in its organization and direction, made this first railroad project in the interest of the city a success. He left in manuscript a history of his life, which is largely the history of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and as such invaluable to the historian. Mr. Case was generally regarded as one of the best as well as one of the wisest of men. He was married on Sept. 28, 1817, to Elizabeth Gaylord, of Middletown, Conn., a descendant of Puritan emigrants to Connecticut. They had two sons, William and Leonard, the former a lawyer and railroad president; the latter a well-known philanthropist. Mr. Case died in Cleveland, O., Dec. 7, 1864.

CASE, Leonard, philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., June 27, 1820, youngest son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Case. He was educated at private schools in Cleveland, at Yale, where he was graduated in 1842, and at the Cincinnati Law School. While at college he excelled in mathematics and languages; his tastes were literary and scientific, and had circumstances compelled, he doubtless would have acquired a reputation as a mathematician. On his admission to the bar, in 1843, he formed a partnership with James Fitch and opened an office in Cleveland, giving his attention chiefly to the affairs of his father. During a European tour, in company with Prof. St. John, of Western Reserve College, and Prof. Loomis, of Columbia College, he over-exerted himself in a foot race with a Swiss guide, winning at the cost of his health, which ever after was precarious. After 1866 he was relieved of much care and gave considerable time to his favorite studies. He was one of a small circle which became interested in the study of Italian, and made a number of translations of poems written in that language. His rendering of Grossi's "The Swallow," rivals in beauty and fidelity the translations by Bryant, Howells and other well-known poets. His only work published in book form was "Treasure Trove," which had previously appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," about 1860. His benefactions were unique, as illustrated on the occasion of the fires in the Saginaw bay counties of Michigan, when he sent the largest contribution made by an individual, but under the condition that his benefaction should not be mentioned in the newspapers. He sent a poor and ambitious boy to college, paying all his expenses but making the amount a loan to be paid by the lad by loaning a like sum to some other boy for a similar purpose when he should attain such success in life as would allow him to do so. For a worn-out minister he paid the expenses of a trip to the White mountains. For a Bethel chaplain he paid for a vacation to the seaside. To Dr. Goodrich, pastor of the Old Stone Church, he gave liberty to draw on his account at any time for such sums as he thought Mr. Case ought to contribute to any case of distress

Leonard Case

in his parish. He endowed the Case Library Association by having his secretary lay twenty U. S. bonds of $1,000 each on the table of the society's treasurer without condition or receipt. In 1876 he conveyed the library building and Case Hall to the Library Association with no receipts except the rights of existing leases. He gave to the Cleveland Orphan Asylum the ground on which its elegant home is situated, and to the Home of the Industrial Aid Society he gave large additions to the acreage of its grounds. In the same year he perfected his plans for diverting a share of his estate to the founding of a scientific school. This purpose had been foreshadowed by his father's desire to do something for the education of indigent youth. He knew by experience that colleges required years of study in ancient languages and mathematics, and he hoped by founding a scientific school to offer every lad who passed through the grammar schools of Cleveland a training by which he could apply at once his knowledge to the problems that were confronting a daring and aggressive people. On Feb. 24, 1877, he delivered to Henry G. Abbey, his trusted business manager, the trust deeds which invested him with the title to lands and endowed the Case School of Applied Science in the city of Cleveland, O. In the trust deed he directed the trustees "To cause to be formed and to be regularly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, an institution of learning to be called 'Case School of Applied Science,' and located in said city of Cleveland, in which shall be taught by competent professors and teachers, mathematics, physics, engineering, mechanical and civil; chemistry, economics, geology, mining and metallurgy, natural history, drawing, and modern languages, and such other branches of learning as the trustees of said institution may deem advisable." He realized the unusual advantages afforded by Cleveland as the centre of extensive mining and manufacturing interests and as an important railroad centre and lake port, which offers excellent opportunities for studying the various engineering problems connected with transportation. Dr. John S. Newberry, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, and other educators, encouraged him in his determination, and in 1881, instruction was undertaken on a limited scale in the Case homestead, on Rockwell street. In September, 1885, the school was transferred to the new building on Euclid avenue, opposite Wade park. Mr. Case disliked nothing

more than notoriety, especially such as is won by apparent ostentatious deeds of benevolence. The recipients of his bounty never knew until his death whom to thank for the benefactions, and a contemporary said: "Those who knew him well must say that no kinder hearted, no truer friend had lived than Leonard Case, and nowhere could a man be found more worthy of the name of gentleman." Mr. Case's brother, William (1818–62), twice mayor of Cleveland, and a member of the sinking fund commission, was a man of fine literary and artistic tastes, and took great interest in natural history and agriculture. After an unremitting battle with disease all his life, Leonard Case died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 6, 1880.

STALEY, Cady, president of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O., was born at Scotch Bush, Florida township, Montgomery co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1840, son of Harmanus R. and Evaline (Darrow) Staley. His father was a farmer, and he worked upon the farm and attended a district school and Jonesville Academy until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the Classical Institute in Schenectady. He passed from there to Union College, where he was graduated with honors in 1865. With a classmate, he spent part of the next year prospecting for gold in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, and went from there to California, and secured a position as civil engineer on the Central Pacific railroad. In 1867 he returned to Schenectady to accept the position of assistant to William Mitchell Gillespie, professor of civil engineering in Union College, and on his death, in 1868, young Staley was chosen his successor. In 1876 he was made dean of the faculty, which position he held until 1886, when he was elected president of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O. When he assumed his duties the school, while well endowed, had but one building, which was soon afterward burned; a small faculty and ten students in the freshman class. In 1901 there were 23 members of the faculty and 267 students, eight courses of instruction, and four large buildings used as laboratories. The main building, devoted to civil engineering, physics and natural history, was erected in 1888; the engineering laboratory in 1891; the chemical laboratory in 1891; the electrical laboratory in 1895; the metallurgical laboratory in 1897. The endowment fund amounts to $2,0 0,000. Pres. Staley received the degree of Ph. D. from Union College in 1884, and that of LL. D. from both Union and Ohio Wesleyan University in 1887. He is the author of "Notes on Bridge Engineering" (1875); "Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures" (1876); "Elements of Truss Bridges" (1878); "Separate System of Sewage" (1882), and editor of Gillespie's "Roads and Railroads" (1875); and of a revision of Gillespie's "Land Surveying" (1887). In addition, he edited "The Teaching of Jesus." Prof. Staley was married at Waterford, N. Y., Dec 29, 1869, to Kate, daughter of Elvin and Philetta (Hall) Holcomb.

JOY, James Frederick, lawyer, was born at Durham, N. H., Dec. 2, 1810, son of James and Sarah (Pickering) Joy. His father was a man of large business abilities, a manufacturer and a stanch Puritan. His mother belonged to a well-known family of New Hampshire. The son received his early education in the district school of his native place. When he was fourteen years old he entered a store as a clerk, where he remained for two years. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833, and then took a course in law at the Harvard Law School. After one year's study he became principal of an academy at Pittsfield, N. H., and, while so engaged, was appointed tutor of Latin at Dartmouth, a position he held for one year. He then returned to Cambridge to complete his course in law, and was admitted to practice in the state and U. S. courts. In 1836 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and was admitted to the Michigan bar, and in 1837 formed a partnership with George F. Porter, which continued for twenty-five years. Mr. Joy then became interested in the matter of the relief of the state in the ownership of railroads which had become bankrupt, and he and John W. Brooks prepared the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., which finally passed and became a law under which the company was successfully organized and the property sold to it by the state. He was its counsel, and managed all its legal business. This gradually demanded so much of his time that he was obliged to relinquish his regular practice, and from his duties as lawyer and counsel of railway companies he was gradually drawn into their management, first as director and then as president. He organized and for many years was at the head of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., and secured and constructed its extension to Quincy and Omaha, and from Kansas City to the Indian territory. He purchased a tract of 800,000 acres of neutral lands belonging to the Cherokee Indians, and secured a treaty between the U. S. senate, the Indian nation and himself, that gave him ownership and possession, and built the road through them. The right of possession required the aid of the government, and the president, Gen. Grant, stationed troops there with that view. He also built the first bridge across the Missouri river, at Kansas City, and he and Mr. Brooks organized the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., and constructed the canal around St. Mary's falls. In 1867 Mr. Joy returned to Michigan, and became president of the Michigan Central railroad, which, under his direction, was practically rebuilt. He secured to this corporation several branch roads, connecting it with all the business centres of the state. His long life was due mainly to regular habits and his practice of devoting one to two hours daily to physical exercise. In 1861 he served as a member of the state legislature, and was active in the preparations of the state to meet the exigencies of the civil war. He was a Whig in politics, and for a time a member of the Free-soil party, and afterwards an earnest Republican. Mr. Joy was married, first, to Martha Alger, daughter of Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, Mass.; and, second, to Mary Bourne, a resident of Hartford, Conn. He died in Detroit, Mich., in 1896.

COLE, Cornelius, U. S. senator, was born at Lodi, Seneca co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1822, son of David and Rachael (Townsend) Cole, of English descent. His grandfather, Capt. David Cole, served in the revolutionary army, and his mother was the daughter of Elijah Townsend, who founded Townsendville, Seneca co., N. Y. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn.; entered the law office of Seward, Blatchford & Morgan at Auburn, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and the year following emigrated to California, and practiced in San Francisco until 1852, when he removed to Sacramento. He was district attorney (1858–60), and in 1863 was elected to congress on the Republican ticket. Mr. Cole early became identified with the abolitionists, and was one of the founders of the Republican party in California. The Pittsburgh convention of 1856 made him national committeeman for his state. He was the Pacific

coast member of the special committee of thirteen on Pacific railways, was very active in promoting those enterprises, and was a member of the committee on post offices and post-roads. As a U. S. senator he served in the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses as chairman of the committee on appropriations and as a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds. In 1874 he began practice in San Francisco, and engaged in prosecuting cases before the Alabama Claims Commission. In 1888, with his son, Willoughby, he opened a law office at Los Angeles. Mr. Cole was married in San Francisco, in 1853, to Olive Colegrove, whose father was a native of New York state, and has four sons: Seward, Willoughby, Schuyler and George Reuling, the last named an artist of great promise; and four daughters: Emma C. Brown; Lucretia C. Waring, widow of Lieut. Waring, U. S. N.; Cornelia C. McLonghlin, of New York city, and Grace C. Jones.

BURNET, William, physician and congressman, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 13, 1730, son of Dr. Ichabod Burnet. His father (b. 1693; d. 1773), was a native of Scotland, where he received his education, at the University of Edinburgh. After obtaining his degree Dr. Burnet emigrated to America, settling at Elizabethtown, and practicing there as a physician and surgeon with great success until his death. The son was educated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), while that institution was located at Elizabethtown, and during the presidency of the Rev. Aaron Burr. He was graduated in 1749, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Staats, of New York city, later engaging in a successful private practice until the difficulties of the United States with Great Britain became serious. He then entered prominently into the colonial cause, becoming a member of the Newark committee of safety, which also included Judge J. Hedden and Major S. Hays. With these men he took a leading part in resisting the encroachments of the British government until 1776, when he was elected a member of the Continental congress. During that year he was appointed surgeon-general of the eastern division of the American army, and discharged the duties of this position with distinction until the close of the revolution. During the war he lost much property at the hands of British maranders, including a large and valuable library. In 1780 and 1781 he was again a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, and became a warm friend of Alexander Hamilton. His death occurred in 1791. Among his sons were: Dr. William Burnet, Jr., of New Jersey; Maj. Ichabod Burnet, of Georgia; Hon. Jacob Burnet, a distinguished Ohio pioneer, and David G. Burnet, provisional president of the republic of Texas.

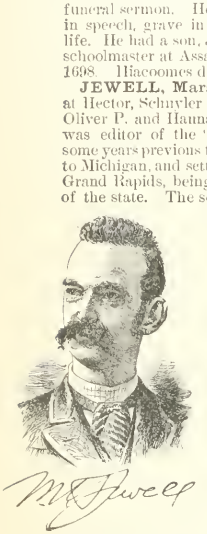
BURNET, Jacob, jurist and U. S. senator, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 22, 1770, sixth son of Dr. William Burnet, and grandson of Dr. Ichabod Burnet. He was graduated at Princeton in 1791, and then studied law under Judge Boudinot, of New Jersey, securing admission to the bar of the supreme court of that state in 1796. He immediately removed to Ohio, and settled in Cincinnati, at that time a mere village. Upon the establishment of the second grade of territorial government, in 1799, he was appointed by Pres. Adams a member of the legislative council, and held the office until Ohio became a state in November, 1802. In 1812 he was elected to the state legislature, and during the war with Great Britain took an active part in the support of measures designed to aid the general government in the contest. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1821, and upon his resignation in 1828 was elected to the U. S. senate, filling the vacancy caused by the voluntary withdrawal of his friend, Gen. Harrison. Serving until 1831 in this capacity he was then appointed by the Kentucky legislature on a commission to settle the controversy with Virginia. In 1839 he was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention, where he was active in the support of Gen. Harrison's nomination for the U. S. presidency. He was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and when Hayne, of South Carolina, made his celebrated speech on nullification, took full notes, which he gave to Webster, who was thus prepared to reply, as if he had heard the speech himself. He was the first president of the Cincinnati Colonization Society, and made strenuous efforts to relieve purchasers of western lands who were unable to discharge their obligations to the government, finally succeeding in securing a congressional enactment which granted the necessary respite. The amount due was $22,000,000, a sum greater than the money actually in circulation; and the stringency was so far reaching that both farmers and speculators were threatened with disaster, all the banks of the region having suspended payment. If the government had attempted to dispossess the settlers, physical resistance would undoubtedly have been met with; but Judge Burnet submitted to congress a memorial, generally approved throughout the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys, petitioning for the release from back interest and the privilege of returning a portion of the property if desired. This memorial proved effectual, and congress granted the requests in 1821. Judge Burnet was also active in the promotion of the Miami canal, and though congress had declared a forfeiture of a land grant for this purpose, in 1830 he secured the revocation of this forfeiture, together with the issuance of an additional grant, thus emboldening the Ohio legislature to complete the work of construction. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati College, serving as its first president; was active in the reorganization of the Medical College of Ohio, and in the establishment of the Lancastrian Academy (Cincinnati), serving as president of the board of trustees in both. He was the first president of the Astronomical Society of Cincinnati, and an active member of the organization until within a year of his death. Upon the recommendation of Gen. Lafayette, Judge Burnet was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences. He was the author of "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory" (1847), containing much interesting historical data. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Lexington and his alma mater. Judge Burnet was married at Marietta, O., Jan. 2, 1800, to Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Matthew Wallace, who bore him eleven children, five of whom survived him. He died in Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1853.

J. Burnet

ADAMS, Benjamin, lawyer and congressman, was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1765. He was graduated at Brown University in 1788, and adopted the profession of law. He was a member of the legislature, as representative, from 1809 to 1814, and as senator, in 1814 and 1815, and from 1822 to 1825; was a representative in congress from his native state, from 1816 to 1821, having first been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. Brigham, and was a member of the committee on revolutionary pensions and public expenditures. He died at Uxbridge, Mass., March 28, 1837.

HIACOOMES, called the Christian Indian, was born about 1610. He resided at Great harbor, Martha's Vineyard, where a few English families first settled in 1642. Through the efforts of Rev. Thomas Mayhew, he was converted to Christianity, and is said to have been the first Indian in New England so converted. Having learned to read, in 1645 he began to teach the native Indians, and soon won many followers. After the death of Mr. Mayhew, in 1657, Hiacoomes continued his missionary and church work alone. On Aug. 22, 1670, an Indian church was formed on Martha's Vineyard, and Hiacoomes and another Indian, Tackanash, were ordained its pastor and teacher by Eliot and Cotton. Upon the death of his colleague, Hiacoomes preached his funeral sermon. He was a faithful minister, slow in speech, grave in manners, and blameless in his life. He had a son, John Hiacoomes, a preacher and schoolmaster at Assawampsit, or Middleborough, in 1698. Hiacoomes died about 1690.

JEWELL, Marshall Henry, editor, was born at Hector, Schuyler co., N. Y., April 29, 1857, son of Oliver P. and Hannah (Dimick) Jewell. His father was editor of the "Sentinel," at Ovid, N. Y., for some years previous to 1858, when the family removed to Michigan, and settled about twenty miles north of Grand Rapids, being among the pioneers in that part of the state. The son obtained such instruction as was possible in a log schoolhouse, and later attended school at Cedar Springs, where, after study hours, he learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Clipper." After the removal of his parents to Wheaton, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, he attended Wheaton College for a short time. In 1876 he became foreman of the Chicago "Daily Courier"; in 1877 he removed to Wyoming, Ill., and was editor of the "Post," but soon returned to Chicago, where he was telegraph editor of the "Daily Telegraph." In 1878 he went to Bismarck, N. D., and with Stanley Huntley, author of the "Spoopendyke Papers," secured control of the "Weekly Tribune," the first newspaper issued in North Dakota, being later associated in its publication with Col. Lounsberry, its founder. In 1883 he succeeded to their interests, and has been editor and proprietor since that time. The Bismarck "Tribune" is now one of the leading newspapers of the Northwest, and the publishing department is among the most complete in the country. It has handled the state printing since 1885, when the capital of Dakota was located at Bismarck. Mr. Jewell has always taken an active part in politics, and is prominent in the state Republican gatherings. He was chosen secretary of the Republican state committee in 1892, 1898, and again in the McKinley campaign of 1900. He was married, in 1882, to Kate, daughter of William Woods, of Indianapolis. They have one son.



TIBBITS, George, merchant and congressman, was born at Warwick, Kent co., R. I., Jan. 14, 1763, son of John and Waite (Brown) Tibbits, of English descent. When a child he was taken by his parents to Cheshire, Mass., whence they removed, in 1780, to Lansingburg, N. Y. At the age of twenty-one he started in business, and was for some years a general merchant in that village; in 1797 he removed to Troy, and in 1804 retired from active commercial life. He was elected a member of the assembly in 1800, and in 1803–5 was a representative from New York in the 8th congress; in 1815–18 he was state senator from the eastern district, and in 1820 a member of the assembly, while in 1816 he ran for the office of lieutenant-governor, Rufus King being nominated for governor, but the ticket was defeated. Mr. Tibbits was one of three commissioners appointed, in 1824, to visit the state prisons and to report on their condition. Their statement, dated Jan. 15, 1825, was not only regarded as of great value in New York and other states, but it attracted much attention in England, where William Roscoe, the historian, received it with the highest compliments. On the recommendation of this report the prison system was modelled. During the next five years he was one of the commissioners who had charge of the construction of Sing Sing prison, and who remedied many abuses in the management of penitentiaries. When Lafayette visited Troy, in 1824, Mr. Tibbits read the address of welcome made in behalf of the citizens, and in 1833 he welcomed Henry Clay on a like occasion. He was mayor of Troy in 1830–36. A Federalist in politics, he was one of the earliest advocates of a protective tariff, and while in congress wrote a number of essays on the latter subject, published in the Philadelphia "Inquirer," under the pen name of "Cato." He drew up a plan of finance, establishing a distinct and permanent fund for the completion of the Erie and Delaware and Hudson canals, and pointing out various sources of revenue, which was substantially the same with that afterward established by the legislature. Mr. Tibbits' book, "Finances of the Canal Fund of the State of New York Examined," appeared in 1828, following a "Memoir on Home Markets," published in 1827. He died in Troy, N. Y., July 19, 1849. Maj.-Gen. William B. Tibbits, prominent during the civil war, was his grandson.

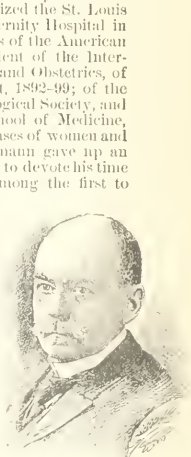
HEATON, John Langdon, author and journalist, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1860. He was graduated at St. Lawrence University, in 1880. After a year in Rutgers College Grammar School, New Brunswick, N. J., he joined the staff of the Brooklyn "Times," soon becoming one of its editors, a position which he retained for ten years. During the presidential campaign of 1892 he established the Providence "News," a daily paper, which he sold two years later. Returning to New York, he engaged in editorial work upon the "Recorder" until it ceased publication; then upon the "Sunday World," with which he is still connected. In 1888 he visited Europe, and wrote a series of letters on tariff problems for a syndicate of Republican newspapers; in 1890 he again went abroad as a correspondent, writing of the split in the Irish parliamentary party, and in 1896–97 he spent some time in the East, studying the Cretan question, the Anglo-Egyptian advance in Egypt and the threat of war in Greece. Mr. Heaton has published: "The Story of Vermont" (1889); "Stories of Napoleon" (in collaboration with John Alden, 1895); "The Book of Lies" (1895), and the "Quilting Bee, and Other Poems" (1896). He has also contributed articles, stories and poems to the "Century," "North American Review," "Independent," "Cosmopolitan," Harper's Young People," "Illustrated American," "Life," and other periodicals. He was married, in 1882, to Eliza Osborn, daughter of Rev. James H. Putnam, of Danvers, Mass. They have one son, James Putnam, born 1883.

IRWIN, John Scull, physician and educator, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 4, 1825, son of John S. Irwin, M.D., of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended school at Pittsburgh, and was graduated at Western University in 1842. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1845, received the degree

of M.D. in 1847, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Pittsburgh, Pa., for six years, when he relinquished his practice on account of impaired health. Dr. Irwin was an original member and one of the secretaries of the Allegheny County Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the National Medical Association; of the Medical Society of Jefferson County, Ind.; of the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1853 he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and entered the banking house of the Allen Hamilton Co. as book-keeper, remaining for eleven years. He was book-keeper and teller of the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, and its successor, the Fort Wayne National Bank, for two years, and cashier of the Merchants' National Bank for seven years. His health failing, he resigned and spent a year traveling in the interests of the U. S. Life Insurance Co., acting as state manager. He was elected trustee, secretary and treasurer of the Fort Wayne public schools in 1865, and superintendent of public schools of that city in 1875, retiring from active work in 1896. He was a trustee of Indiana University (1869–75); trustee for the diocese of Indiana of Kenyon College, Gambier, O.; a member of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, and its president one year; a member of the National Education Council; a life member of the National Educational Association, and an *ex-officio* member of the state board of education. In 1875 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Indiana University. Dr. Irwin was married, in 1847, to Martha C. Mahon, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Since retiring from active life, he has resided in La Fayette, Ind.

LAPHAM, Elbridge Gerry, U. S. senator, was born at Farmington, Ontario co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1814, son of Judge John Lapham, a Quaker. His education was obtained in the Canandaigua Academy, then the foremost institution of its kind in western New York. He then studied civil engineering, and followed the profession with success on the Michigan Southern railroad. This pursuit, however, was not congenial to him, and he soon abandoned it for the study of law in the office of Jared Wilson, of Canandaigua. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and was soon conceded to be the leading practitioner of Ontario county, and as a trial lawyer to have few equals in the state. He affiliated with the Democratic party until 1848, when he supported the Wilmot proviso, and became a Free-soiler, being a member of the Van Buren convention at Buffalo. Joining the Republican party when it was first organized, he was an earnest party advocate, although he was never considered a politician in the common acceptation of the term. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and served in all the important campaigns as a stump orator, doing effective work. In 1874 he was elected as a representative to congress, and was serving his fourth term when the stirring political events of 1881 resulted in his promotion to the senate to succeed Hon. Roscoe Conkling. At the close of his senatorial term, in 1885, he retired to his home on the lake shore, not far from Canandaigua, and took no further active interest in political affairs. Senator Lapham was married, in 1844, to Jane F. McBride, of Utica, N. Y., and had eight children. He died at his home, after a short illness, Jan. 8, 1890.

ENGELMANN, George Julius, physician, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1847, son of George and Dorothea (Horstmann) Engelmann. His parents visited Europe, in 1856, where he studied in the great cities, which his father sought in the interest of botanical research. In 1858, upon his return to St. Louis, George entered Washington University, where he was graduated in 1867. He then studied medicine at the University of Berlin, 1867–69, and at Tübingen, under von Niemeyer and von Bruns, 1869–70. As volunteer surgeon under the Red Cross, he gained practical experience in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870–71, and at its close resumed his studies in Berlin, under von Langenbeck, Virchow, Traube, Frerichs and Martin. After graduating in 1871 he spent the following year in Vienna, mainly in the gynecological wards of Spaeth and Braun, and in the pathological laboratory of Rokitanski. There he received the degree of master in obstetrics, and engaged in his first important investigation on the mucous membrane of the uterus with Dr. Kundrat. He spent a winter in the hospitals of Paris and London, and, returning to St. Louis in 1873, was appointed lecturer on pathological anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College. He organized the St. Louis School for Midwives and the Maternity Hospital in 1874. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society; later president of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, of which he was honorary president, 1892–99; of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, in which he held the chair of diseases of women and operative midwifery. Dr. Engelmann gave up an extensive general practice in 1884, to devote his time to diseases of women. He was among the first to enter upon progressive abdominal work, to follow the lead of Battey and Tait; to urge ovariotomy in the early stage; to caution against chemical antisepsis; to draw attention to renal disturbance as a sequence to pelvic disease (renal disease following utero-ovarian lesion), and to the hystero-neuroses, the name under which he grouped the reflex symptoms which accompany pelvic disease. His efforts to replace the intra-uterine application, the pessary and the annoying moist tampon by more simple and efficient means, led to his treatises on "Dry Treatment"; "The Use of Electricity in Gynecological Practice"; the "Engelmann Faradic, with Series of Coils and Variable Interrupters," and the "Chapter on Faradism in American System of Electric-therapeutics." Other papers are: "Medical Education and Legislation"; "The Health of the American Girl"; "The Menstrual Function as Influenced by Modern Methods of Training, Mental and Physical," and "Labor Among Primitive Peoples." Many of his publications have appeared in German and French translations. He is an enthusiastic collector of archæological specimens, and possessed a very fine private exhibit, which was lately presented to the Peabody Museum, in Cambridge. Dr. Engelmann was president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; and the Boston Obstetrical Society; a fellow of the London Obstetrical Society; the British Gynecological Society; Washington Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Medical Association; St. Louis Academy of Science; honorary member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Surgical Society of Bucharest. He is, also, a member of the St. Louis Club; the University Club, of St. Louis, and the St. Botolph, of Boston, where he removed from St. Louis in 1895. In 1879 he was married to Emily, daughter of Theodore Engelmann, of Illinois, who died in 1890. He was again married, in Boston, in 1893, to Mrs. Lonla H. Clark, daughter of William Hensley.



Geo. J. Engelmann

NOURSE, Amos, senator, was born at Bolton, Worcester co., Mass., Dec. 17, 1794; was graduated at Harvard in 1812; studied medicine; was graduated M. D. in 1817, and settled in Wiscasset, Me., subsequently going to Hallowell. He removed to Bath in 1845, and was a medical lecturer at Bowdoin College from 1846 to 1854, and medical professor from 1855 to 1866. Mr. Nourse was also postmaster of Hallowell, Me., and collector of customs at Bath. He was a senator in congress from Maine from January to March, 1857, and became judge of probate of Sagadahoc county, Me., in 1860. He died at Bath, Me., April 17, 1877.

HAINER, Bayard Taylor, jurist and author, was born at Columbia, Mo., May 31, 1860, son of Ignace and Adelaide (Barthos) Hainer. His father was professor of modern languages at the University of Missouri from 1856 until the civil war began. His parents then removed to southern Iowa, where Bayard spent his boyhood working on a farm and attending common schools during the winter time. He earned enough money to pay his way through college by teaching, and he was graduated at the Iowa State College in 1884 and the Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1887. The same year he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Michigan, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he remained until the opening of Oklahoma to settlement in 1889; then removed to Guthrie, the capital of the territory, and has resided there ever since. He took high rank as a lawyer, was elected, for three successive terms, city attorney of Guthrie, and served in that capacity for over five years, when he resigned to assume other duties as one of the Federal judges of the territory, to which position he was appointed by Pres. McKinley in February, 1898. He is regarded as an able, honest and upright judge, who commands the esteem and confidence of the bar as well as the people whom he so fearlessly represents. Judge Hainer is conspicuous among the federal officers of Oklahoma for his broad yet conservative views and fidelity to every trust confided to him. He is the author of "The Modern Law of Municipal Securities" (1898), which is recognized as a valuable work upon a most important subject. In politics he is a Republican. In October, 1891, he was married to Florence, daughter of Mrs. Mary Weatherby, of Des Moines, Ia., and has one son, Bayard T., Jr.

KIMBALL, Harriet McEwen, poet, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 2, 1834, daughter of David and Caroline R. Kimball. Her father was a chemist and a man of deep learning, under whose appreciation and culture her poetical taste was fostered and developed. Her early education was received almost wholly from her mother, a woman of unusual attainments. Her first volume, "Hymns," appeared in 1867, "Swallow-Flights of Song," in 1874; "The Blessed Company of all Faithful People," in 1879, and her complete works in 1889. Miss Kimball's life has been passed at Portsmouth. The Cottage Hospital, one of the noblest philanthropics of her native city, was founded chiefly through her. Miss Kimball's poetry largely is religious, although she has written much that is secular. She has been called by one writer "The Keble of the American church, although a woman," while Edmund Clarence Stedman has said: "Her religious verse always displays, besides great purity and feeling, the artistic grace which marks her secular lyrics. The lack of such a grace has often made the poetry of faith seem rather barren, but Miss Kimball's song is the natural utterance of the poet, the woman, and the saint."

ALLEN, Heman, lawyer and congressman, was born at Poultney, Rutland co., Vt., in 1779, son of Heber and nephew of Ethan Allen. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, studied law, and began practice at Milton, Vt. He was sheriff of Chittenden county in 1808–9, and was chief-justice of the Chittenden county court in 1811–15. From 1812 to 1817 he was an active member of the state legislature, during which time he was appointed quartermaster of militia, with the title of brigadier-general. He was elected a representative in congress from Vermont in 1817, but resigned in 1818 to accept, from Pres. Monroe, the appointment of U. S. marshal for the district of Vermont. In 1823 he received from the same president the appointment of minister to Chili, which post he resigned in 1828. In 1830 he was appointed president of the U. S. Branch Bank, at Burlington, and held this office until the expiration of its charter, after which he settled in the town of Highgate, Vt. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont. Mr. Allen was twice married: first, in 1823, to Elizabeth Hart, of New Haven, Conn., sister-in-law of Com. Hull; second, in 1844, to Eliza Davis, daughter of Hon. Samuel P. P. Fay, of Cambridge, Mass. He died at Highgate, April 9, 1852. He was popularly known as "Chili" Allen, to distinguish him from his distant relative, Heman Allen, of Milton, also a congressman.

JORDAN, John Woolf, historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1840, son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan. His uncle, John Jordan (1808–1880), was for twenty-eight years president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Philadelphia, and was a zealous antiquarian. His maternal grandfather was colonel of the 122d regiment of Pennsylvania infantry during the war of 1812. He received his preparatory education in the private schools of his birthplace, and in 1852 entered Nazareth Hall, graduating in 1856. His historical researches have been wide and profound, and in 1864 he was made a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was secretary of the council, corresponding secretary of the society, and since 1885 has been its assistant librarian. Since 1886 he has edited the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography" and done other literary work connected with the publication fund of the society. The following are a few of his historical contributions: "Proposition to Make Bethlehem, Pa. the Seat of Government in 1780" (1878); "Memoir of Bishop A. G. Spangenberg" (1884); "Notes of Travel of John Heckewelder and William Henry, Jr., to the Muskingum, O., in 1797" (1886); "Bishop Spaugenberg's Notes of Travel to Onondaga in 1745" (1878); "Essay on an Onondaga Grammar; or, A Short Introduction to Learn the Maqua Tongue, by Rev. David Zeisburger," edited by John W. Jordan (1888); "Occupation of New York City by the British, Extracted from the Diaries of the Moravian Church for the years 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1783" (1889); "Bethlehem During the Revolution, 1775–1783" (1888); "John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash, 1792" (1887); "The Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz, During the Revolution" (1896); "Orderly Book of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, 1777" (1898); "Early Colonial Organ Builders of Pennsylvania" (1898); "Franklin as a Genealogist" (1899); "Continental Hospital Returns, 1777–1778" (1899); "The State House in Philadelphia in 1774" (1900). Mr. Jordan has also

written many valuable works on the colonial history of the Moravian Church in Pennsylvania 1742-76; "Biography of John Henry Miller, printer, of Philadelphia" (1891); "History of Use of Trombone in Church Music" (1884); "The Lehigh Ferry at Bethlehem" (1897); "Moravian Immigration to Pennsylvania, 1734-1767, with Lists and Some Account of the Transport Vessels "(1896); "Friedensthal and Its Stockaded Mill" (1877); "A Red Rose from the Olden Time; or, A Ramble Through the Annals of the Red Rose Inn and the Barony of Nazareth in the Days of the Province, 1752-1772" (1883). Mr. Jordan founded the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and is its registrar. He has also served as general registrar of the societies of the United States. As founder of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania he was its first president, and is now (1901) one of the vice-presidents as well as a member of numerous historical and literary societies in America and Europe. He was married, in 1883, to Anne, daughter of Alfred Page, and has three children.

WILCOX, Leonard, jurist and congressman, was born at Hanover, N. H., Jan. 29, 1799, son of Jedutlian and Sarah (Fisk) Wilcox. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Orford, Grafton co., N. H., which was his home for the rest of his life. He became a member of the state legislature; was made a judge of the superior court, June 25, 1838, but resigned on account of ill-health Sept. 20, 1840, was a senator in congress from New Hampshire from March, 1842, to 1843; became a justice of the New Hampshire court of common pleas Dec. 7, 1847, and was again appointed to the superior court June 26, 1848. He was married, in 1809, to Almira Morey, and in 1833 to Mary Mann. A son by his first wife and two sons by his second were graduated at Dartmouth, and became lawyers. Judge Wilcox died at Orford, June 18, 1850.

TAYLOR, John W., lawyer and congressman, was born at Charlton, Saratoga co., N. Y., March 26, 1784, son of Judge John and Chloe (Cox) Taylor. He was graduated at Union College in 1803; studied law at Albany; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and began to practice at Ballston, N. Y., becoming a justice of the peace in 1808, and subsequently state commissioner of loans. He was elected to the state legislature in 1811, and while in that body was elected to congress, where he served from 1813 to 1833, being speaker of the house for the second session of the 16th congress during the passage of the Missouri Compromise, and also speaker of the 19th congress. Mr. Taylor was one of the organizers of the National Republican, and afterward of the Whig, party. In 1841-42 he was a state senator. He accompanied Lafayette through New England on his last tour. In 1827 he delivered the annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard. He was married at Albany, in 1806, to Jane Hodge who died in 1838. Removing to Cleveland, O., in 1843, Mr. Taylor died there, Sept. 8, 1854.

PRANG, Louis, lithographer and publisher, was born in Breslau, Silesia, March 12, 1824. Owing to ill health in his youth, he had a meagre school education. At the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to his father in the calico printing business, where he rapidly acquired the practical details of designing, engraving on wood and metal, printing, dyeing, and color-mixing. In 1842 he left home in quest of larger experience, and in 1850 came to the United States, settling in Boston. Having failed to secure employment at his trade, he associated himself with a young architect, and later took up wood engraving for book illustration. Although he had never learned the trade, his early training in similar lines (blocks for calico printing) served him in good stead, and for five years he worked successively, first on his own account, then for Frank Leslie (at that time art director of "Gleason's Pictorial"), and for John Andrew, the English engraver. In 1856 he formed a partnership in the lithographic business, under the name of Prang & Mayer, which he continued alone after 1860, under the style of L. Prang & Co. Within twenty four hours after receiving the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, he had engraved and placed on sale a lithographic map of Charleston harbor. It was the first war map ever made in this country, and it opened the way for a long series of war publications. In 1866 he made and issued the first "chromo," a name coined by him for his lithographic reproductions of oil paintings. They soon achieved such wide popularity that increased facilities for production were required, and in 1867 he removed his establishment from Boston to more commodious quarters within the old town limits of Roxbury, where his products were brought to the highest degree of perfection. In 1874 Mr. Prang began the issue of American Christmas cards for the English market, which became very popular, and in the following year he introduced them into the United States. Prize exhibitions of designs were held for several successive years, beginning in 1880, which brought out the talent of many young artists who have acquired since a national recognition, and Prang's American Christmas cards, like his chromos, became the standard of excellence for art color printing the world over. After producing a series of lithographic representations of rare Oriental ceramics in the collection of William T. Walters, of Baltimore, to illustrate "Oriental Art" (1897), Mr. Prang closed his career as a color-printer and retired. The firm was consolidated in 1897 into the Taber-Prang Art Co., with headquarters in Springfield, Mass. In 1874 he began publishing works for drawing and elementary art study for public schools, and this branch of his business became of such importance that in 1882 the Prang Educational Co. was organized to conduct it, with Mr. Prang as president. This company, having offices in New York, Chicago and Boston, not only provides for the publication of educational text books and materials, used in the public schools, but for the training of teachers to direct and supervise elementary art instruction according to the principles and methods embodied in the Prang course of art instruction. Both the publications and the normal training provisions have received recognition throughout America and Europe, and have been translated into German, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Mr. Prang devoted much study to the problem of color classification and nomenclature, and published "The Prang Standard of Color" in 1898. He was married, Nov. 1, 1851, to Rosa Gerber, a native of Berne, Switzerland, who died June 2, 1898. He was again married, April 15, 1900, to Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks, a native of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Rosa Prang Heinzen, of Boston, is his only child.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 18, 1819, son of Stephen William and Eunice (Scranton) Taylor. His earliest American ancestor, Stephen Taylor, emigrated from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled at Scituate, R. I.; while the maternal line descends from John Scranton, of England, who settled in Guilford, Conn., in

1689. William Taylor, eldest son of the emigrant, served in the old French war, and with his brother, John, in the revolutionary war. The family removed to Connecticut in 1776; to North Adams, Mass., in 1784, and thence to Burlington, Otsego co., N. Y. Stephen William Taylor was a principal of the Lowville Academy, Lewis county, N. Y.; later professor of mathematics in Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y., and at the time of his death president of that institution. The son was graduated at Madison University in 1838, and became principal of the Norwich (N. Y.) Academy. In 1845 Mr. Taylor removed to Chicago, and was soon on the staff of the "Evening Journal." This connection lasted for twenty years, and during the greater part of this period he was literary editor; but in 1863 he went to the front as field correspondent, and among his letters from the seat of war, "The Battle Above the Clouds" (Lookout mountain) and that on the storming of Mission ridge were widely quoted. After leaving daily journalism, in 1865, he traveled extensively, visiting California, Mexico, and the islands of the Pacific; later delivering courses of lectures on various topics. He occasionally contributed both prose and poetry to the "Atlantic," "Harper's," and other monthly magazines, and, being a stanch friend of Dr. Josiah G. Holland, contributed regularly to "Scribner's Magazine" while Dr. Holland was its editor. His poems were not pretentious, but they linger in the memory because they came from the heart. Whittier said: "I do not know of any one who so well reproduces the scenes of long ago." His style was vividly picturesque, his fancy exuberant, and his selection of metaphors appropriate. The London "Times" termed him "The Oliver Goldsmith of America," and pronounced some of his battle pictures to be the finest ever written in the English language. His published works include: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates" and "Pictures of California Life" (1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884); "Theophilus Trent" (1887), his only novel, and a complete edition of his poems in the same year. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of Long Ago," "Rhymes of the River," and "The Old Village Choir." In 1887 Mr. Taylor received the degree of LL.D. from the University of California. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and had a cordial, sympathetic nature that won him hosts of friends. His fine presence and cultured voice placed him among the popular lecturers of the period, such as Wendell Phillips and Bayard Taylor. Mr. Taylor was married, in 1839, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Isaac Bromley, of Norwich, Conn., and sister of Isaac Bromley, Jr., of the New York "Tribune." She died in 1848, leaving two sons, who are still (1901) living. He was married the second time, in 1852, to Lucy E., daughter of Daniel M. and Mary (Tucker) Leaming, of La Porte, Ind. Mrs. Taylor is an active, public spirited woman. In 1896 she was elected to membership on the Cleveland board of education, was re elected in 1898, and again in 1900, being now in her third term, and has filled the position to the present time with dignity and honor. She has herself written much that is admirable, in both prose and verse. Mr. Taylor died in Cleveland, O., Feb. 24, 1887, and was buried on the grounds of Madison University.

MORRIS, Felix William James, actor, was born at Birkenhead, England, April 25, 1845, son of William Morris, a Welshman and a sea captain, and Mary O'Grot, who was a native of Scotland. He was educated at a school in Switzerland and at Guy's Hospital, London; but he disappointed his parents by refusing to practice medicine, and, after some experience in private theatricals, he decided to go on the stage, and sailed for Boston, Mass. Failing to secure an engagement there, he went to Albany, N. Y., where he worked in a drug store and as a ticket seller in a theatre, having failed in his first appearance before the footlights. He next became head "super" at the Division Street Theatre, at $5 per week. Success in low comedy led him to attempt more ambitious parts, including Shakespearian characters, and some words of encouragement from Joseph Jefferson spurred him on. Morris supported Lotta in "Musette," John T. Raymond in "Colonel Sellers," and other noted actors. Going to Canada with a stock company, he gained great popularity in such plays as "Rosedale" and "Saratoga," and, as Touchstone, supported Adelaide Neilson in "As You Like It." Returning to New York city, he played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the cast that supported Mary Anderson and Modjeska in their first engagements. During an engagement at the California Theatre, San Francisco, he made a decided hit as the Pasha in "Fatinitza" and as Paspartout in "Around the World in Eighty Days." Later he supported Lester Wallack through New England, and visited the West Indies, where his Sir Joseph Porter, in "Pinafore," was enthusiastically praised. On his return to New York city he played at different theatres, some of the parts in which he was particularly admired being those of the English correspondent in "Michael Strogoff," Sam Gerridge in "Caste," the Burgomaster in "Lieutenant Helene," and Monsieur Bonnet in the "Pavements of Paris," the last named being subsequently revised by Mr. Morris and played before crowded houses in Chicago and elsewhere. While visiting England, to oblige a friend, he took the part of Peckering Peck, in "On 'Change" (called in this country "The Big Bonanza"), and he created so great a sensation that he was persuaded to continue with the company for more than a year. Equal praise was accorded him for his impersonation of a costermonger in "Turn Him Out," and in the title-rôle in "Kerry." This engagement ended, he became a member of Rosina Vokes' company and returning to the United States, gave some of his most artistic performances, such as the Old Musician in the play by that title, the Frenchman in "A Pantomime Rehearsal," Chevalier in the "Game of Cards," and the Count in "The Rose." On Dec. 28, 1896, he joined one of Frohman's companies, his last appearance being in the character of the Professor in the "White Horse Tavern." He was a great character actor and a thorough artist, whose work, as delicate and clean-cut as a cameo, was considered to be as fine an exposition of the dramatic art as has been presented on the modern stage. He, moreover, reflected in his acting all the sweetness and purity of a model private life. His friend, Rev. Minot J. Savage, said at his funeral:

"If all actors were like him the supposed gulf between the stage and the church would be so narrow that the feeblest foot could step across. There never has been a time since I knew him that I would not have welcomed him to speak in my place. He was not only an actor, but also a noble, true gentleman." Mr. Morris was a member of the Players' and Salmagundi clubs of New York city, and of the Actors' Fund Society; an honorary member of the Albany Press Club and of the Forty Club of Chicago, and was a Freemason. He was married in San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1879, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Pavey) Shoot, known on the stage as Florence Moore, who bore him two daughters. Felix Morris died in New York city, Jan. 13, 1900.

PLATT, Jonas, jurist, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 30, 1769, son of Zephaniah Platt, who was a member of the Continental congress (1784–86), one of the projectors of the Erie canal, a judge of the state circuit court for many years, and the founder of Plattsburg. The son was educated in the public schools, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and in 1791 settled at Whitesboro, where he began to practice law. He was a member of the assembly in 1796, a representative in congress from New York from 1799 to 1801, and a member of the state senate in 1810–13. In 1810 he ran for office as governor of New York state, but was defeated. He was a member of the council in 1813, and in 1814–23 a justice of the supreme court of New York. After leaving the bench he practiced his profession, first in Utica, and subsequently in New York city. He died at Peru, Clinton co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1834.

ANDERSON, Rufus, clergyman and author, was born at North Yarmouth, Cumberland co., Me., Aug. 17, 1796, son of Rev. Rufus and Hannah (Parsons) Anderson. His father was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791; settled as a Congregational minister at North Yarmouth in 1794, at Wenham, Mass., in 1805, and died in 1814. He was the author of two "Sermons on Fasting," and "Seven Letters Against Close Communion." The son was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1822. He was ordained in 1820, and served from 1824 to 1832 as assistant secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and as secretary from 1832 to 1866, visiting in that capacity the mission stations on the Mediterranean in 1843, the Indian missions in 1854, and those of the Sandwich Islands in 1863. On leaving the board of foreign missions in 1866 he received a testimonial of $20,000 from Boston and New York merchants. He turned the greater part of this sum over to the board. From 1867 to 1869 he lectured on foreign missions at Andover Seminary. He was the author of "Catherine Brown" (1825); "Observations on Peloponnesus and the Greek Islands" (1828); "Irish Missions in the Early Ages" (1839); "Bartimeus" (1851); "Missions in the Levant" (1860); "The Hawaiian Islands: Their Progress and Condition" (1864); "Foreign Missions: Their Relations and Claims" (1869); "A Heathen Nation Civilized" (1870), and "A History of the Missions of the American Board to the Oriental Churches" (5 vols., 1872). Dr. Anderson died May 30, 1880.

R. Anderson

PRESTON, John Smith, soldier and orator, was born near Abingdon, Washington co., Va., April 20, 1809, son of Francis and Sarah (Campbell) Preston, and brother of William Campbell Preston, U. S. senator. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1824, attended law lectures at the University of Virginia in 1825–26 and at Harvard College, and after his admission to the bar settled in Abingdon, whence he removed to Columbia S. C. For several years he engaged in sugar-planting in Louisiana, whereby he acquired considerable wealth, much of which he spent in collecting paintings and sculptures. He was a generous patron of Hiram Powers, who, as a token of his appreciation, gave him the first replica of the "Greek Slave." He was an ardent advocate of secession, and in May, 1860, was chairman of the South Carolina delegation to the Democratic convention at Charleston. On the election of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Preston was chosen a commissioner to Virginia, and in February, 1861, made an impassioned speech in favor of the withdrawal of that state from the Union. This was generally regarded as his most eloquent effort. Joining the staff of Gen. Beauregard in 1861, he took part in the first battle of Bull run; subsequently he was transferred to the conscript department with the rank of brigadier-general. Soon after the war closed Gen. Preston went to England, and he did not return to his native country for several years. As an orator he attained a popularity almost equal to that enjoyed by his brother, William. Among his notable addresses were: to the Palmetto regiment on its return from the Mexican war in 1848; before the Seventy-sixth Association of Charleston; at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of King's mountain; at the laying of the corner-stone of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and at the unveiling of the Confederate soldiers' monument at Columbia. He gave considerable attention to literary pursuits, but apparently did not publish anything of importance. He was married, in 1830, to Caroline, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, the first. Gen. Preston died in Columbia, S. C., May 1, 1881.

BOND, Thomas Emerson, journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., in February, 1782. His parents were residents of Buckingham county, Va., where they had settled in early life. The son took up the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and, after returning to his native state, completed his studies and obtained the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland. Though offered a professorship in the university, his health would not permit him to accept it, and he commenced the practice of medicine. Early in life he had identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church of Harford county, Md., pursuing the investigation of theological questions with remarkable acuteness of intellect, and while practicing medicine in Baltimore was licensed as a local preacher, taking a very active part in the discussions arising from the questions of church government reform during 1820–30, and culminating in the establishment of the Methodist Protestant church. Having been a student of English and classical writers for many years, he had developed considerable literary ability, writing with a chaste, strong and nervous style, and in 1827 he published "An Appeal to the Methodists," in opposition to the changes proposed by the reformers. He also published a "Narrative and Defense of the Methodist Episcopal Church" in the following year, and from 1830 to 1831 edited "The Itinerant," a Baltimore paper, in defense of the church. His greatest

success was achieved when, in 1840, he became editor of the leading Methodist organ, the "Christian Advocate and Journal," published in New York city. He retained the editorship until 1848, and was again elected to the position in 1852, serving until his death, and displaying a high order of editorial skill seldom surpassed. He also wrote important articles for the "Methodist Quarterly." Dr. Bond died in New York city, March 14, 1856. His son, Thomas Emerson, also a journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1813, and became his father's assistant on the "Christian Advocate and Journal," showing unusual power as a humorous and sarcastic writer. He united with the southern Methodist church in 1860, and during the civil war espoused the cause of the South, subsequently aiding in founding the "Episcopal Methodist," the official organ of the southern church, but relinquished his interest to establish another paper on the same lines. The latter he consolidated with the "Southern Christian Advocate," of which he became associate editor, his paper appearing simultaneously in Baltimore and St. Louis. He died in Harford county, Md., Aug. 18, 1872.

LYMAN, David Brainerd, lawyer, was born at Hilo, Hawaiian islands, March 27, 1840, son of David B. and Sarah (Joiner) Lyman. His father, a graduate of Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary, was a missionary to the Hawaiian islands for over fifty years. The son left Honolulu in 1859, was graduated at Yale College in 1864, and at the Harvard Law School two years later. He was at once admitted to the bar in Boston, but in the same year, 1866, went to Chicago, where he secured a clerkship in the law office of Waite & Clark, remaining in their employ two years. In July, 1869, he formed a partnership with Col. Huntington W. Jackson, under the firm name of Lyman & Jackson, which continued until Oct. 1, 1895, when Mr. Lyman retired to become president of the Chicago Title and Trust Co., which he was largely instrumental in forming. For years he has been a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and from 1893 to 1895 was its president. He is also a member of the Chicago, University, Union League and Church clubs, and was the first president of the last. He was married, Oct. 5, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago, and has two children, David B., Jr., and Mary E. Lyman.

David B. Lyman

McLEOD, Alexander, clergyman, was born on the Island of Mull, Scotland, June 12, 1774; came to America at an early age; was graduated at Union College in 1798; in the following year was licensed to preach, and ordained and was settled over churches in New York and Wallkill, N. Y. The latter charge he soon resigned, but remained the pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York until his death, becoming prominent among the clergy of that city. He was also eminent as a writer; was one of the editors of the "Christian Magazine," and published "Negro Slavery Unjustifiable" (1802); "The Messiah" (1803); "Ecclesiastical Catechism" (1807); "On the Ministry" (1808); "Lectures on the Principal Prophecies of the Revelation" (1814); "View of the Late War" (1815); "The Life and Power of True Godliness" (1816); "The American Christian Expositor," in two volumes (1832–33), and other works. He died in New York city, Feb. 17, 1833.

McLEOD, John Niel, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 11, 1806, son of Alexander McLeod. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1826, and at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1828. A year later he was ordained, and installed as pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Galway, Saratoga co., N. Y., where he remained for about two years. In April, 1832, he assisted his father in New York; was made his colleague in January, 1833, and after his father's death, in February, became pastor of the church. In 1846 Dickinson College conferred upon Dr. McLeod the degree of D.D. In 1851 he was elected professor of doctrinal theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. In August, 1855, he was a delegate to the Paris conference to form an Evangelical alliance for the world. He was also one of the committee of nine appointed by the American Bible Society to make a thorough grammatical and typographical revision of the Scriptures, and was chairman of the sub-committee of three by whom the burden of the work was accomplished. For about six months he was chaplain of the 84th regiment, New York troops, in the civil war. Dr. McLeod had a most dignified and courteous bearing. He was of the old-fashioned stamp, earnest and sincerely pious, keeping to the strict letter of his faith. He showed great profundity, both in his discourses and in his writings. He died in New York city, April 27, 1874.

McLEOD, Xavier Donald, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 17, 1821, son of Rev. Alexander McLeod, a Presbyterian clergyman, and was educated at Columbia College. Much to the regret of his family, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1845, and was given charge of a parish in the country, where he spent five years as rector. In 1850 he decided to visit Europe and continue his studies, especially directing them to the establishment of his mind as to the historical claims of the church of his adoption. Two years in Europe resulted in his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, and on his return to America he connected himself editorially with the St. Louis "Leader," a prominent and influential Roman Catholic journal. He was afterwards ordained a priest and appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the Roman Catholic College of Mount St. Mary, Emmettsburg, Md. Among his writings are: "Pymshurst: His Wanderings and Ways of Thinking" (1852); "Life of Sir Walter Scott" (1852); "Life of Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York" (1856); "Life of Mary Queen of Scots" (1857); "The Elder's House; or, The Three Converts." "The Saga of Viking Torquil" is a poem from his pen. He died from the results of injuries received in a railroad accident near Cincinnati, O., July 20, 1865.

SATTERLEE, Richard Smith, physician and surgeon, was born at Fairfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1798, son of Maj. William Satterlee, who died a few months later of wounds received at the battle of Brandywine. He received a collegiate education; studied medicine, and after graduating in 1818, he commenced to practice in Seneca county, N. Y., but subsequently removed to Detroit, Mich. Detroit was at this time a favorite military post, and the association with army officers led him to accept the position of surgeon in a neighboring garrison. He accompanied Gen. Lewis Cass to Washington a few months later, and, through the latter's influence with the secretary of war, Mr. Calhonn, and the surgeon-general of the army, Dr. Lovell, obtained the appointment of assistant surgeon, U. S. army, in February, 1822. His first official duties were on the Niagara frontier, and he spent the

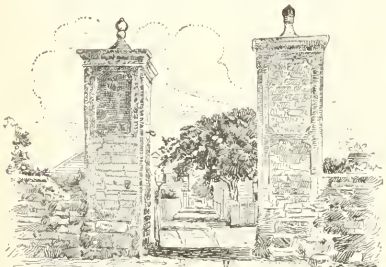
next fifteen years in the Indian country on the lakes. On the opening of the Florida war, in 1837, he went with the troops to Tampa bay, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. (then Col.) Zachary Taylor. He took an active part in the war against the Seminole Indians, and after the battle of Okechobee joined Gen. Winfield Scott in the Cherokee campaign of 1838. After two years' service on the Canada frontier and another Florida campaign, he was stationed on the seaboard until 1846, when he accompanied the troops to Mexico, joining Gen. Scott at Lotos island in 1847. Landing with him at Vera Cruz, Dr. Satterlee became chief surgeon of the 1st division of regular troops, under Gen. Worth. He served in this position during the siege and capture of Vera Cruz; the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey; the storming of Chapultepec and the gates of the city of Mexico. On the occupation of the city he was assigned to duty as medical director of the army, on the staff of Gen. Scott, and, with the aid of his associate surgeons, established numerous hospitals for the sick and wounded. He remained here until the treaty of Gandaloupe Hidalgo was signed, when he joined the staff of Gen. Butler, who had succeeded Gen. Scott. Being relieved from service in Mexico, he reported in Washington, and, after another brief service on the seaboard, sailed from New York with the 3d regiment of artillery, in the San Francisco, for California. The vessel was wrecked in the Gulf stream, and more than two hundred lives were lost. The survivors were returned to New York, and Surgeon Satterlee was assigned to duty as medical purveyor of the army, a position which he held until the close of the civil war. Having advanced to the head of the list of army surgeons, he was made brevet brigadier general in 1866. Under the operation of the law making the peace establishment, he became chief medical purveyor of the army, disbursing and accounting for more than $20,000,000. He was retired by Pres. Johnson in the last days of his administration. Dr. Satterlee died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1880.

SOMERVILLE, William Clark, author, was born at Bloomsbury, St. Mary's co., Md., March 25, 1790, elder son of William and Anna (Hebb) Somerville. Taking a deep interest in the struggle for independence of the South American states, he joined the army of Venezuela, and for his services received the rank of major from the government of that country. He made the tour of Europe in 1817–18. On his return he bought Stratford house, Westmoreland co., Va., the former home of Col. Henry Lee, whose family and his own were intimate, and entertained most generously. He was a man of many accomplishments and of elegant manners and appearance. Mr. Somerville was the author of "Letters From Paris on the Causes and Consequences of the French Revolution" (1822); "Extracts from a Letter on the Mode of Choosing the President" (1825), and of some poetical pieces. He was active in politics as a Whig and a personal friend of John Quincy Adams, who, on becoming president, appointed him minister to Sweden. He sailed for Europe in September, 1825, on the same vessel with Gen. Lafayette, who was returning from his visit to this country, but died at Auxerre, France, Jan. 25, 1826, not long after landing. In his will he expressed his opinion that slavery was an evil, and arranged for the gradual emancipation of his slaves. At the time of his death he was betrothed to Cora, daughter of Hon. Edward Livingston, of New York. In accordance with his expressed wish, he was buried at La Grange, on the estate of Gen. Lafayette.

MORRIS, Henry Crittenden, lawyer, author and U. S. consul, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 18, 1868, son of John and Susan (Claude) Morris. On his father's side his ancestry is English, a near relationship with the Morris families so prominent in revolutionary times being probable. His mother traces her line in this country back to the eminent Puritan divines, John Cotton and Cotton Mather, of Boston; others of her ancestors were French, Swiss and Dutch. His primary education was by private tutors and at the first Chicago University. In February, 1882, he went to Europe, remaining for sixteen months, mostly in Germany. In the autumn of 1883 he returned to the United States and entered Buchtel College, Akron, O.; in 1887 was graduated with the degree of A.B. in the classical department of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and in 1890 received the degree of A.M. from the same institution. In 1881 he was a page in the Democratic national convention of Chicago. In 1888 he again visited Europe, spending eight months in Germany. In the fall of that year, upon his return, he entered the Chicago College of Law, at which he was graduated LL.B. in 1889 with its first class, and was thereupon immediately admitted to the bar. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the Young People's Universalist Union for the state of Illinois, and in 1891 became president of the State Association of Illinois. In February, 1892, Mr. Morris went to Paris, where he remained for a year, engaged in the study of modern languages and literature, including German, French, Italian and Spanish. From February to November, 1893, he was in southern Germany, Austria and Switzerland. On Nov. 1, 1893, he was appointed U. S. consul at Ghent, Belgium, which position he held until Dec. 16, 1898, when he voluntarily resigned. He has spent more than nine years abroad; two years in Germany, five years in Belgium, and sixteen months in France, and the remaining portion of the time in travel in almost all the countries of Europe. He speaks, reads and writes fluently French and German, and has considerable knowledge of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Swedish. During his incumbency of the consulate he prepared numerous official reports on subjects chiefly relative to Belgium, and through their publication his name has become more or less widely known. He has also written "The History of Colonization from the Earliest Times to the Present Day" (2 vols., 1900), a work which has elicited much favorable comment. On his return to the United States he resumed the practice of law in Chicago, in association with his father.

HUDSON, Frederick, journalist, was born at Quincy, Norfolk co., Mass., in 1819. His parents removed to Concord, N. H., in his childhood, and he was there educated at the public schools. He went to New York city in 1836, and entered the office of the "Herald," which was then in its infancy. His diligence and aptitude were recognized by Mr. Bennett, under whom young Hudson rapidly developed his abilities, mounting step by step in his profession until he became managing editor of the "Herald," a position he held for thirty years. In 1866 the failure of his health under such strenuous duties compelled him to retire, and he afterwards lived at Concord, N. H., where his garden, his family, and the compilation of his "Record of Journalism in the United States From 1690 to 1872," agreeably employed his leisure. During his active career he had accumulated a great amount of material, and his work is an accurate and vivid portrayal of the growth of journalism in the United States. He died at Canton, Mass., Oct. 21, 1875.

MENENDEZ, Pedro, explorer, was born at Aviles, Spain, in 1519, of a noble Asturian family. He served in the Spanish navy, and was for many years a daring and successful cruiser on his own account, under royal commission, against Moorish and other pirates, but more especially against the French during the long wars of Charles V. with that nation. He attained the rank of captain-general, and commanded the fleet which carried Philip II. to England in 1554. He visited the West Indies several times, serving twice as general of the annual India fleet, where he amassed a large fortune. He was imprisoned and fined for misconduct upon his return to Spain in July, 1560, but his great abilities enabled him to regain the favor of the court. In 1562 the French undertook to claim Florida; Jean Ribault, with a colony of Huguenots, entered the St. John's river and set up a monument bearing the arms of France, and in 1564 René de Landonnière, another Frenchman, located a settlement and built Fort Caroline, near the mouth of that river. Partly to oppose this action of the French and partly to substantiate the Spanish claim to the territory, Philip made Menendez governor of Florida in 1565, and he sailed from Cadiz, June 29th, with perhaps the best appointed fleet sent to the West Indies in that century. On Aug. 28th (St. Augustine's Day), he discovered a bay and river in Florida, which



OLD GATE, ST. AUGUSTINE.

he called St. Augustine, and established on its banks, Sept. 8, 1565, the town of that name, which is the oldest existing in the United States. On Sept. 10th the French started from Fort Caroline to attack the Spaniards at St. Augustine, but they were driven back by a storm, and a week later, Menendez, taking advantage of their absence, assumed the offensive and marched overland with 500 men to make an attack on the remaining French at Fort Caroline, trusting to reach it before the fleet could return. On Sept. 20th he massacred the entire garrison, including women and children, and, in order to wipe out even the memory of the French, he changed the names of the river and the fort to San Mateo, and leaving a garrison in the fort returned to St. Augustine. On the 28th he massacred the remainder of the French, including Ribault, who, having been shipwrecked from the fleet, had surrendered to Menendez, through his treachery. In Bryant's "History of the United States," Menendez is described as "a bigot who could conceive of no better manifestation of love to God than cruelty to man when man was heretical; whose treacherous cunning in approaching and seizing his prey was the keenest animal instinct." The place of this cruel massacre is known to this day as the "bloody river of Matanzas." In the following year Menendez pushed his explorations northward as far as Chesapeake bay, and then returned to Spain. During his absence a company of French adventurers captured Fort San Mateo and massacred its garrison. Menendez sent a colony of Jesuits in 1570 to begin a mission on the Rappahannock river, but they were soon destroyed by Indians. In 1572 he sailed up the Potomac, avenged the destruction of his colony, and proceeded to make a careful exploration of the coasts of the Chesapeake. Two years later he was summoned to Spain and appointed to the command of a squadron to be sent against the revolted Netherlands, but before setting sail he died at Santander, Sept. 17, 1574.

VONNOH, Bessie Onahotema (Potter), sculptor, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1872, daughter of Alexander C. and Mary Elizabeth (McKinney) Potter, who were natives of Ohio. Her father died when she was two years of age, and her mother removed to Chicago, where the daughter was educated in the public schools. Three years were spent in the Art Institute, and in 1892 she was given a commission to execute a work for the Columbian exposition. This, an eight-foot figure representing "Art," adorned the Illinois state building. In 1894 Miss Potter took a studio of her own. In 1895 she spent four months in Paris, and in 1897 four in Florence, where she attended to having a number of her works copied in marble. The first productions which attracted any particular attention were some portrait statues executed in 1894, and it is by these and similar figures that she is best known. In their general character they recall the Tanagra figurines, and, like those objects of antiquity, reproduce with a charming realism the artist's contemporaries. Truthfulness to life and spirit being the first things aimed at, and details being sparingly introduced, these little groups and single figures are distinguished by dignity as well as grace. Their value will enhance with time, both because of their intrinsic beauty and their historical value as records of a certain period of American life. In 1898 she removed to New York city, and was married, Sept. 17, 1899, to Robert William Vonnoh, the painter. Mrs. Vonnoh is a member of the National Sculpture Society.

BLACK, John, U. S. senator, was a native of Virginia. He received a classical education, after which he taught school for a time. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Louisiana. Later in life he removed to Mississippi, where he was appointed a judge. As a Whig he was appointed a U. S. senator by the governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Powhatan Ellis; and to this office he was subsequently elected, serving from Dec. 12, 1832, until his resignation in 1838, when he resumed the practice of law. During his first term in the senate he was chairman of the committee on private land claims. His death occurred at Winchester, Va., Aug. 29, 1854.

MEEK, Alexander Beaufort, jurist and author, was born in Columbia, S. C., July 17, 1814, son of Samuel M. and Ann Arabella (McDowell) Meek. His father was a Methodist clergyman and a physician. Mr. Meek removed with his parents at an early age to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and gave evidence in boyhood of rare intellectual gifts. He is said to have committed to memory and recited in Sunday-school every verse of the Bible. He was one of the first to enter the University of Alabama, where he was graduated in 1833, and he was admitted to the bar in 1835. He volunteered as ensign in the trouble with the Creeks. In 1836 he was appointed by Gov. Clay attorney-general of the state, and held the position for a few months. In 1839 he became editor of the "Southron," a literary periodical published in Tuscaloosa. In 1842 he was appointed by Gov. Fitzpatrick judge of the probate court of Tuscaloosa, but at a meeting of the legislature was de

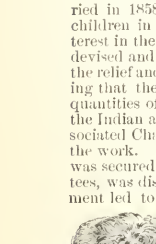
feated. Pres. Polk appointed him assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury in 1845, and he was the legal adviser of that department. Two years later he resigned and was made Federal attorney for the southern district of Alabama, which position he retained during Mr. Polk's administration. About this time he went to reside in Mobile, and was for a time associate editor of the "Register." He was elected to the state legislature in 1853, and as chairman of the committee on education reported a bill to organize a state system of public schools. His successful efforts in behalf of education won for him the title of "father of the public schools of Alabama." In 1854 he was appointed by Gov. Winston judge of the probate court of Mobile. In 1856 he was an elector on the Buchanan ticket. In 1859 he was again elected to the legislature and became speaker of the house of representatives of that body. He was constantly engaged with his pen, though much of his work was in the form of fugitive poems and prose contributions to periodicals. His published works are: "A Supplement to Aiken's Digest of the Laws of Alabama, 1836–41" (1812); "Red Eagle" (1855); "Songs and Poems of the South" (1857); "Romantic Passages in Southern History" (1857). His writings attracted considerable attention, and were highly praised for beauty and originality. In person Judge Meek was tall, erect and graceful, with a fine voice and great natural eloquence. He was much esteemed for his amiable disposition and courteous manners. He was twice married: in 1856, to Mrs. Emma Donaldson (Clackner) Slatter, of Mobile, and, in 1864, to Mrs. Eliza Jane Cannon, of Columbus, Miss.; he left no children. Two of his brothers survived him, Col. Samuel Mills Meek, a lawyer of Columbus, Miss., and Prof. B. F. Meek, of the University of Alabama. Judge Meek died at his home in Columbus, Miss., Nov. 7, 1865.

PIKE, Frederick Augustus, lawyer and congressman, was born at Calais, Washington co., Me., Dec. 9, 1817. He spent two years at Bowdoin College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He began practice at Calais, where he always resided, and was for eight terms a member of the Maine legislature, serving, in 1860, as speaker of the house of representatives. He was for several years attorney for the county in which he lived. In 1860 he was elected a representative from Maine to the 37th congress, serving on the committee on naval affairs; was re-elected to the 38th congress, serving as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the state department, and a member of the committee on naval affairs, and was re-elected to the 39th congress, serving on his old committees, and as chairman of the committee on expenses in the state department and of the special committee on the murders in South Carolina. He was also a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of Pres. Lincoln to Illinois. He was re-elected to the 40th congress, and served on the committee on reconstruction as well as on his old committees. While in congress he was an earnest worker for emancipation, and the closing sentence of a speech he made in 1861, "Tax, fight, emancipate," became a watchword of his party. He was a member of the legislature in 1870–71, and was defeated as a candidate of the liberal Republican party in 1872. In 1871 he was a member of the Maine constitutional convention. After serving in congress he retired from the practice of law, having been for many years an eminent member of the bar. He was married, in 1846, to Mary Hayden Green (b. 1825), who was a well-known novelist. Her first novel, "Ida May" (1854), dealt with the subject of slavery and southern life among the wealthy classes, and was published under the pen name of "Mary Langdon." Sixty thousand copies of the book were sold in eighteen months. Her other books are: "Caste" (1856); "Bond and Free," and "Agnes" (1858). She also used the pen-name of "Sidney A. Story, Jr." Mr. Pike died at Calais, Me., Dec. 2, 1886. James Shepherd Pike, who was a journalist, and author of several books on political questions, was his brother.

PIKE, James Shepherd, journalist, was born at Calais, Washington co., Me., Sept. 8, 1811, brother of Frederick Augustus Pike, an eminent lawyer, of that place. He attended the district school in Calais until he was fifteen, when he was employed by a merchant; subsequently he became a journalist, and in 1856–60 he was the Washington correspondent and associate editor of the New York "Tribune." In 1861–66 he was U. S. minister to the Netherlands. He was several times a candidate for important offices in Maine, and was influential in strengthening the anti-slavery sentiment in that state. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. Mr. Pike was an able writer, and was author of the following works: "The Restoration of the Currency" (1868); "The Financial Crisis" 1869); "Horace Greeley in 1872" (1873); "A Prostrate State" (1876); "The New Puritan" (1878), and "The First Blows of the Civil War" (1879). He died at Calais, Me., Nov. 24, 1882.

ROSE, William Gray, editor and legislator, was born in Mercer county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1829, son of James and Martha (McKinley) Rose. His father, of English descent, served in the war of 1812, and his maternal grandfather, David McKinley (great-grandfather of Pres. McKinley), was also a soldier in the revolutionary war. He was educated at Austinburg Grand River Institute and at Beaver Academy, where he was made instructor in Latin and mathematics. In 1853 he studied law with Hon. William Stuart, of Mercer, and the same year, being interested in politics, bought out the "Independent Democrat," made it a Free soil paper, and turned the district into one strictly Republican, which it has since remained. He was elected to the state legislature in 1857, and in 1860 was appointed delegate to the Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He served in the civil war, and then engaged in the oil business, and later in the real estate business. Acquiring a competency in two years, he sought a home, first in St. Louis, then in Chicago, finally locating in Cleveland, of which he became mayor in 1879. He instituted many reforms and was a terror to city officials who conducted city business for personal profit. At the close of his term of office he went to Europe and closely inspected methods of economy in the government of cities there. One result upon his re election, in 1891, was a material reduction in the cost of gas. He was a friend to the laboring classes, and took an active part in settling a street railroad strike. He liquidated the debt of a quarter of a million dollars on the viaduct, and more than a quarter of a million was spent on paving the streets, one-half by the property owners and one-half by the city. He was married, in 1858, to Martha E., daughter of Theodore Hudson and Harriet (Holcomb) Parmelee, of Talmadge, Summit co., O., and had four children, Evelyn, Hudson, Frederick and William Kent. Mr. Rose died in Cleveland, Sept. 15, 1899.

ROSE, Martha E. (Parmelee), author and philanthropist, was born at Norton, O., March 5, 1834, daughter of Theodore Hudson and Harriet (Holcombe) Parmelee. Her paternal grandfather, Capt. Theodore Parmelee, of Litchfield, Conn., was a revolutionary soldier, who received a grant of land for repeated enlistment and long continued patriotic service. In 1811 her father removed from New England to Ohio, with his uncle, David Hudson, who founded the Western Reserve College at Hudson, O., now Adelbert College, Cleveland, O. After his death his widow removed to Oberlin in 1847, where the daughter received her collegiate training, taking her diploma in 1855. After graduation she taught music in the seminary at Mercer, Pa., where she met William G. Rose, to whom she was married in 1858. She brought up her family of four children in Cleveland, O. She has taken great interest in the working women of that city, and has devised and put into operation many methods for the relief and improvement of their condition. Learning that the government annually gives out large quantities of clothing by contract to be made up for the Indian agencies, she induced the Society of Associated Charities to make application for a part of the work. By skillful management an allotment was secured for Cleveland, which, through committees, was distributed to sewing women. This movement led to the organization of the Women's Employment Society, which provides work for sewing women. She wrote up the trade schools of France, under the name of Charles C. Lee, for the daily papers, and aided in that way to establish the Manual Training School of Cleveland, a valued department of high school work. Mrs. Rose was also the founder of Sorosis, in Cleveland, in 1892, and became its first president. During the three years of her presidency the society grew from 16 to 269 members. She was a member of a delegation of thirty-one to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Philadelphia in 1894, and as a framer of the constitution of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs she was a delegate to its first meeting at Mansfield, O., and also its first regular meeting in Springfield, O. She is a chartered member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; treasurer of the National Health Protective League, and president of the Cleveland Health Protective Association. Mrs. Rose has traveled extensively in the old world, especially in Egypt and the British Isles, and many of her letters relating her experiences have appeared in the Cleveland newspapers. Mrs. Rose has the faculty for organization; she possesses tact, skill and foresight, and is one of the busiest and most philanthropic women of the middle West.



Martha Parmelee Rose

THOMPSON, John Reuben, poet and journalist, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1823. His education was begun in a school at East Haven, Conn., and he was graduated at the University of Virginia with high honors in 1844. He studied law there under the direction of Jos. A. Seddon, an eminent lawyer of Richmond, receiving the degree of LL.B. the following year. He practiced in Richmond for two years, and, although he had every prospect of success, did not find his work congenial, and gave it up to follow the bent of his genius—literature. Accordingly, in 1847, he accepted the editorship of the "Southern Literary Messenger," a monthly magazine established in 1835, whose long and brilliant career has had no parallel in the South, and which was then unsurpassed in literary merit by any journal in the country. Poe had been its conductor years before, and had made it a vehicle for many of his extraordinary productions. Mr. Thompson brought a great deal of zeal and energy into the editorial chair, and its high character was fully maintained during the twelve years of his management. Much encouragement was offered to Southern writers, and among its contributors were Paul H. Hayne, Henry Timrod, Philip P. Cooke, John E. Cooke, and of the North, Donald Grant Mitchell (Ik Marvel), whose "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life" first appeared there in 1849–50. In connection with his professional pursuits he frequently delivered poems and lectures at college commencements, before lyceums, and on other occasions. Among his poems thus read first in public are: "Patriotism" (1856); "Virginia" (1856); "The Greek Slave," delivered at the unveiling of the Washington statue in Richmond (1858), and "Poesy" (1859). In 1854 he went to Paris to live, where, on account of his attachment to the diplomatic family of Minister Mason, he had special opportunities for forming the acquaintance and friendship of men of culture. During this absence he contributed articles on his European observations to the "Messenger," which were afterwards put in book form; but the whole edition was lost by fire, one copy only being saved. Mr. Thompson remained in charge of the "Messenger" until 1859, when, on account of delicate health, he went to Augusta, Ga., and assumed the editorship of the "Southern Field and Fireside." Later he was connected with the Richmond "Record," a new weekly journal. In 1863 he went to London in poor health, but the voyage benefited him; he was engaged to write for the London "Index," and he contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine." Soon after the war he returned, still in poor health, and making New York city his home, was literary editor of the "Post" until his death. He was a diligent and careful worker, and an accomplished and graceful writer of both prose and verse. His fugitive pieces were never collected, but they are very popular in the South, especially in Virginia, his native state. In the winter of 1872 he went to Colorado in a vain effort to benefit his health. Returning to New York city the following spring, he died there, April 30, 1873.

TIERNAN, Luke, merchant, was born in county Meath, Ireland, in 1757, son of Paul Tiernan, and scion of an ancient family. About the the year 1783 he emigrated to America, following the example of relatives, one of whom, C. Patrick Tiernan, was a colonel of engineers in the Continental army and supervised the construction of the fortifications before Yorktown. Luke settled at Hagerstown, Md., but about 1790 removed to Baltimore, and was the first person engaged in the shipping trade between that city and Liverpool. He imported extensively on commission from Great Britain and the continent of Europe in his own vessels. In 1797 he was one of a board commissioned to lay out the turnpike from Baltimore to Hagerstown and Williamsport; in 1802 Pres. Jefferson made him general commissioner of bankruptcy for Maryland; in 1812 he was one of a committee of citizens who pledged themselves to support the government during the war with Great Britain, and in 1813 and 1814 he was a member of the committee of supply and defense of Baltimore. He served on the committee appointed in February, 1826, to urge upon the legislature the incorporation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and one of his vessels brought from England the first locomotive used on that road. As one of a

special committee, appointed at a mass-meeting of citizens, Dec. 29, 1832, he joined in protesting against the ordinance of nullification of South Carolina. Mr. Tiernan was a manager of the Hibernian Society of Baltimore in 1805, and its president in 1823–33; and one of the original board of trustees of the Cathedral of Baltimore. His intimate friend, Henry Clay, spoke of him as "the amiable and philanthropic friend of man." He was married, Jan. 6, 1793, to Ann, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Van Sweringen) Owen. Her father was a captain of militia in Frederick county in 1776; through her mother she was descended from Garrett Van Sweringen, a Hollander, who was one of the founders of New Amstel, now Newcastle, and a member of the council and commissary-general. Mrs. Tiernan was president of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, the oldest institution of its kind in this country. She bore her husband a son, Charles, who became a quartermaster in the state militia, and four daughters. The second daughter, Rebecca, founder of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, near Catonsville, was married to Henry Vernon Somerville, honorably prominent in social and political life. To her Edward C. Pinkney addressed the well-known verses beginning:

> "I filt this cup, to one made up
> Of loveliness alone."

Luke Tiernan died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1839.

WOOD, John Seymour, lawyer and author, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1853, son of George Washington and Harriet Wells (Clark) Wood. The father (b. 1811; d. 1854) was a prominent merchant and iron manufacturer of Utica, and a direct descendant of William Wood (b. 1585; d. 1671), who emigrated from England to America in 1633, and was the author of "New England's Prospect" (1634), the first book on America's northeast colony ever published, reprinted by the Boston Prince Society in 1865. The ancestral line thence runs through David (d. about 1760), John (d. about 1760), and a second John, who served with credit through the revolutionary war as a lieutenant, and died at Leominster, Mass., about 1811. His son, David (b. 1791; d. 1882) was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The maternal ancestry descends from Daniel Clark, of Windsor, Conn., who came from England in 1639; through Daniel (b. 1664), a citizen of Colchester, Conn.; John (b. 1710), a second John (b. about 1750), to Thomas Emmons Clark, a prominent lawyer of Utica, who was born at Colchester, Conn., in 1793, was graduated at Union College in 1811, and in 1814 was married to Jernsha Wells. He was state senator at Albany for four terms. He was the father of Harriet Wells Clark (b. 1816), who became the mother of John Seymour Wood. The son received his elementary education at the public schools of Clinton, N. Y., and Wyer's Academy, Westchester, Pa., and at the age of fourteen entered Philips Academy, Andover, where he was graduated in 1870. He then took a course at Yale, where he was an editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine," and was a member of Skull and Bones, and was graduated in 1874. Pursuing the study of law at Columbia University, he was graduated there with the degree of LL.D. in 1876, and being admitted to the bar in 1876, engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city, forming a law partnership with Henry B. B. Stapler. In that city his legal talent and attainments gained him considerable prominence, and during 1891–94 he was called upon to act as assistant counsel to the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co. He has also figured in many important cases. Mr. Wood is a member of the Lawyers' Club; Aldine Club; Bar Association; St. George's Cricket Club; is a member of St. George's Episcopal Church; the University Club; the New York Athletic Club; the Antbors' Club; the Yale Club, and the Rye Apawamis Golf Club (golf and cycling being his favorite pastimes). The following works were written by him: "College Days" (1889); "Gramercy Park" (1891); "A Daughter of Venice" (1892); "A Coign of Vantage" (1893); "Old Beau and Other Stories" (1893), "Yale Yarns" (1896); "The Patricians," (1901). He also edited the "Bachelor of Arts" from 1895 to 1898. Mr. Wood was married at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 15, 1880, to Mary Buel, daughter of Broughton D. and Sarah (Hollister) Harris

LEIPER, Thomas, manufacturer, was born in Strathaven, Lanark, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1745. He was educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in 1763 emigrated to Maryland. Two years later he removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the storing and exportation of tobacco. At the beginning of the revolution the principal tobacco house was interdicted, and taking advantage of the situation, Mr. Leiper forwarded his business until he became the leading tobacco merchant in the city. Subsequently he built in Delaware county, Pa., several large mills for the manufacture of snuff, and in 1780 he bought and operated quarries not far from his mills. Eventually he amassed a large fortune, which he drew upon freely for the improvement of Philadelphia and that part of Delaware county in the vicinity of Avondale, his country residence. He assisted in organizing the Philadelphia city troop of horse, and served with it as lieutenant during the revolution, taking part in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown. As treasurer of the troop he carried the last subsidies of the French to the Americans at Yorktown. With his corps he afterward aided in quelling several civil insurrections, notably the whiskey riot of 1794. In the attack on the house of James Wilson he was one of the seven troopers who charged on the mob and put it to flight. The first tramway in America, running from the quarries on Crown creek to the landing on Ridley's creek, was constructed by Mr. Leiper in 1809. The road was three-fourths of a mile in length and was continued until 1828, when it was superseded by a canal. In politics Mr. Leiper was a Democrat, and often served as chairman of the Democratic town meetings. He was a presidential elector; director of the Pennsylvania and United States banks; the U. S. commissioner for the defence of Philadelphia in 1812, and a member of the common council of the city, finally becoming its president. In 1824 he was one of the first officers of the Franklin Institute. Mr. Leiper died in Delaware county, Pa., July 6, 1825. His son, George Gray Leiper, born in Delaware county, Feb. 3, 1786, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1803. He became prominent in his native county, representing it in congress in 1829–31, also being for many years lay associate judge of the Delaware county circuit court. He died Nov. 17, 1868.

Thomas Leiper

WELLINGTON, Arthur Mellen, civil engineer and editor, was born in Waltham, Mass., Dec. 20, 1847, son of Dr. Oliver Hastings and Charlotte (Kent) Wellington. He was descended from Roger Wellington, who came to this country shortly after the arrival of the Mayflower. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Wellington, was a minute-man at the battle of Lexington, in which town the family resided. He was graduated at the Boston Latin School, but failing sight prevented a collegiate education, and he began the field practice of civil engi-

neering as a student with Prof. John G. Henck, of Boston. From 1865 he was actively engaged in professional work, railway engineering being his chosen specialty, and the location of railway lines his particular field for some years. From 1878 to 1881 he was principal assistant to Mr. Charles Latimer, chief engineer of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway. In 1878 he carried out an extended series of experiments on the resistance of rolling stock, which had much influence in establishing formulas for train resistance at known velocities. His results, which were obtained by dropping cars down a known grade, were detailed in a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Jan. 15, 1879. He was also largely instrumental in determining a standard of rail sections, conducting many experimental and other investigations to that end. From 1881 to 1884 he was engaged in Mexico as assistant general manager of the Mexican Central railway, chief engineer of a new line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and principal assistant engineer in the location of the Mexican National railway. Returning to New York in 1884, he served as one of the editors of the "Railway Gazette," until 1887, when he became one of the editors and part owner of the "Engineering News," which he conducted with energy, activity and enterprise, accompanied with great success, until 1895. Among the more important works on which he gave advice were the elimination of grade crossings at Buffalo, the improvement of railway terminals at Toronto, and the foundations of the Toronto Board of Trade building. In 1888 he made an extended examination of the Canadian Pacific railway system. In 1890 he was a member of the board which examined and approved the estimates of the Nicaragua Canal Co., and in 1893 was called before the Massachusetts legislature with reference to the proposed invasion of Boston Common by the West End street railway, when, at his suggestion, the Tremont street subway route was selected. He invented an entirely new type of thermodynamic engine, designed to convert heat into mechanical work with a much smaller percentage of loss than the best existing steam engines, but died before a complete machine was constructed. He is the author of "The Computation of Earthwork from Diagrams," two volumes (1874); "The Economic Theory of Railway Location" (1877), of which a new and practically rewritten edition was published in 1887, and was the editor of the revised edition of the "Car Builders' Dictionary." Mr. Wellington was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married, in 1878, to Agnes, daughter of Alfred Gould Bates, and had one child, Elizabeth Elliott Wellington. He died in New York, May 16, 1895.

A. M. Wellington

MOREY, Samuel, inventor, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 23, 1762, son of Israel Morey. The family removed to Orford, N. H., in 1766, and there the son was brought up. He was endowed with remarkable ingenuity, combined with mechanical and scientific talent. When an attempt was being made to make the Connecticut river navigable from Windsor, Conn., to Olcott's falls, at Lebanon, N. H., he devised and built the locks at Bellows falls. He engaged extensively in lumbering, and on the West mountains may still be seen the remains of the chutes he used to convey logs from inaccessible heights down to Fairlee pond. These he constructed years before Napoleon utilized the same device in procuring lumber from the Alps. He began experimenting with steam, heat, and light, in 1780, and frequently visited Prof. Silliman, of Yale University, conferring with him on the value of the discoveries he had made. In 1790 he made improvements in steam-engines with a view to adapting them to the propulsion of boats, and in 1793 he succeeded in building a steamboat propelled by a paddle-wheel in the prow and capable of carrying two persons at the rate of four miles an hour. It was navigated successfully on the Connecticut river, and taking it to New York city he spent three successive summers in demonstrating its practicability. Having made improvements in his boat, and placed the wheel at the stern, he succeeded in attaining a speed of five miles an hour. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, who had taken a great interest in the experiments, offered him $7,000 for the exclusive privilege of operating on the Hudson river to Amboy under his patents. This offer being declined, he made an additional offer (believed to be $100,000) if a speed of eight miles was attained. Encouraged by this promise, Morey experimented with vigor during the following summer. A patent on a steam-engine which applied its power by a crank motion, and was adapted to the propulsion of boats of any size, was granted to Samuel Morey on March 25, 1795, and this document is still preserved at Concord by the New Hampshire Historical Society. In June, 1797, he built a boat with side paddle-wheels, at Bordentown, N. J., on the Delaware river; and this vessel, which proved more effective than any previously tried, was openly exhibited at Philadelphia. Between 1790 and 1820 some seven or eight patents were granted to him, among them being documents dated March 27, 1799, and Nov. 17, 1800, for the application of steam, and two others dated 1803 and July 14, 1815, for a steam engine. The last named was described by the inventor in the "Journal of Science," to which he was a contributor. Capt. Morey finally believing that every obstacle had been overcome, and the way opened for the construction of steamboats on a large scale, perfected plans for the establishment of a passenger-carrying system of vessels; but a series of misfortunes, both to the inventor and to the capitalists interested, prevented the prosecution of his design. It is believed that Samuel Morey was the original inventor of the steamboat, as Robert Fulton, who is generally accredited with that honor, visited him at Orford, to witness the demonstrations before launching his first boat on the Hudson river. Morey spent the last seven years of his life on his large estate at Fairlee, Vt., where he died, April 17, 1843.

KENNEDY, Joseph Camp Griffith, lawyer and statistician, was born at Meadville, Crawford co., Pa., April 1, 1813. His grandfather, Samuel, served on the staff of Gen. Washington as a surgeon. Joseph was educated at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania; read law, and at an early age became the owner of two newspapers; editing the Crawford "Messenger" and the Venango "Intelligencer." In 1849 he was appointed secretary of the U. S. census board; he drafted the bill for the establishment of the census bureau, which was passed by congress. He was appointed the first superintendent of the bureau, conducting the collection of statistics of the seventh census. In 1851 he was commissioned to visit Europe in the interest of statistics and cheap postage, and in 1853 was a member of the international

statistical congress held at Brussels and Paris. In 1856 he was secretary of the U. S. commission to the World's fair in London, England. He was again at the head of the census bureau in 1860; was a commissioner to the international exhibition of 1861, and was corresponding secretary of the National Institute, also of the U. S. Agricultural Society, and editor of the journal of the latter. Mr. Kennedy was a member of the statistical board of Belgium; of the Geographical Society of Prussia; of the statistical societies of France, England and Ireland, and of other European and American associations. In 1866 he was presented by the King of Denmark with a gold medal for his services in statistics, and in 1867 received the degree of LL.D. from Allegheny College. That institution was endowed by him with four perpetual scholarships for the benefit of disabled young soldiers or the orphans of soldiers. He died in Washington, D.C., July 13, 1887.

JACKSON, Samuel, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1787, son of David Jackson, a physician in that city, who served in the revolutionary war as paymaster in 1776–79; as quartermaster in 1779–80, and as hospital surgeon in 1780–81; he was a delegate to congress in 1785. The son was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the medical school in 1808. For several years he conducted his father's drug store, and during the same period was a member of the 1st troop of city cavalry. He served as a private in Delaware and Maryland through the campaign of 1814; established himself in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1815, and in 1820 became president of the board of health, making, while holding this position, a special study of yellow fever. In 1821 he was one of the founders of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, and became its professor of materia medica, remaining as such until 1826. In 1827 he was chosen assistant to Prof. Nathaniel Chapman, in the University of Pennsylvania, and adjunct in 1828, lecturing at the medical institute. In 1832 an epidemic of Asiatic cholera was apprehended, and Dr. Jackson was placed at the head of a commission of physicians that visited Canada, where the disease first appeared; his reports were published in pamphlet form. During the prevalence of cholera in Philadelphia he had charge of the city hospitals where the patients stricken with that malady were cared for. In 1835 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and held this position for twenty-eight years, afterward being emeritus professor until his death. Prof. Jackson, as he was called to distinguish him from another physician of the same name, made some reputation as a lecturer, and read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris, in 1818, a paper upon "Medical Auscultation." He was the author of "Principles of Medicine" (1832); "Discourse Commemorative of Prof. Chapman" (1854), and "Medical Essays." Late in life he was married to a Scotch woman of fine intellect, whose surname was Christie. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1872.

HAWKINS, Benjamin Waterhouse, author, sculptor, and naturalist, was born in London, England, Feb. 8, 1807. He received his education at the college of St. Aloysius, then studied art under William Behnes, the sculptor, and applied himself to the study of natural history and geology. He was employed during 1842–47 in making models of living animals at Knowsley Park, the seat of the Earl of Derby. Hawkins also, in 1852, began the construction of colossal figures of extinct animals to adorn the Crystal Palace gardens. In 1868 he came to the United States, where he lectured on science, and was employed to make models of extinct animals for Central Park Museum, New York. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society (1854); and of the Linnean Society (1843). He was the author of "Popular Comparative Anatomy" (1840); "Elements of Form (1842); "The Science of Drawing Simplified" (1843); "A Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame" (1860); "Atlas of Comparative Osteology," with Prof. Huxley (1860); "The Artistic Anatomy of the Horse" (1865; 5th ed., 1874); "The Artistic Anatomy of Cattle and Sheep" (1867; 3d ed., 1873); "The Artistic Anatomy of the Dog and Deer" (1876); "Comparative Anatomy, as Applied to Purposes of Artists" (1883). He died in 1889.

JOHNSTON, Henry Phelps, educator, was born in Turkey, April 19, 1842, son of Rev. Thomas P. and Marianne C. (Howe) Johnston, natives of the United States, engaged in missionary work in Turkey. He was graduated at Yale, in 1862, and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1884. After graduation he enlisted in the Federal army, and served until the close of the civil war. In 1879 he was appointed instructor of history in the College of the City of New York, and four years later became professor of American history, a position he still (1901) holds. He has written and delivered numerous historical addresses, and has contributed papers to "Harper's Magazine," and to the "Magazine of American History," of which he was associate editor in 1882, as well as to several other periodicals. The value of his writings rests on the fact that they are based on original sources; they represent years of painstaking investigation and research, and contain a fund of historical material not to be found elsewhere. Every detail of the subject is exhaustively treated, and for accuracy his works are regarded as court of last resort. They are: "The Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn" (1877), which is the third volume of the Long Island Historical Society's series; "Observations on Judge Jones's Loyalist History of the American Revolution" (1880); "The Yorktown Campaign" (1881); "Yale in the Revolution" (1888); "Correspondence of John Jay" (1890); "Record of Connecticut Soldiers in the Revolution, with Rosters" (1889), published by authority of the state of Connecticut; "The Battle of Harlem Heights, 1776" (1898); "The Storming of Stony Point" (1900); "Life and Memorials of Nathan Hale," privately printed (1901). Prof. Johnston is a member of the New York and Connecticut Historical Societies; the American Antiquarian Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married, in 1871, to Elizabeth Kirtland Holmes.

H. P. Johnston

DIAZ, Abby Morton, author and industrial reformer, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 22, 1821, daughter of Ichabod and Patty (Weston) Morton. Her first American ancestor, George Morton, was one of the Pilgrims who went from England to Holland to arrange for the departure of the Mayflower. He came to this country on the Ann, in 1623, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., where he afterward wrote the little book, "Mourt's Relation," published in London (1669). This was the first printed account of the colony, and of the four copies known to be in existence one is kept under glass in the Boston state house. From George Morton and his wife, Juliana Carpenter, she is descended through Ephraim,

Ephraim, Ephraim, Icbabod, Ichabod and Ichabod, the last of this name being her father, who was a prominent anti-slavery worker. The child was reared in the atmosphere of devotion to this cause, and her earliest recollections are of anti-slavery meetings, Horace Mann and Garrison being among the men to whom she listened. She was educated in the public schools, and found time to put her thoughts on paper while assisting with household duties. When she was about twenty she was a member of the Brook Farm community for awhile, her father joining the movement and building a house there, but he returned to Plymouth when convinced that the experiment was not successful. She was married later to Manuel A. Diaz, and after a brief married life was left with two little sons to care for. To do this she became a teacher in the Plymouth schools, taught a singing school; was a housekeeper for one summer, and during the civil war gave out "army work" for a large clothing house in Boston. In 1861, under an assumed name, she sent her first story to the "Atlantic Monthly," and was delighted to receive a check for forty dollars from the editor. Thus encouraged, she devoted herself to writing, and eventually became a contributor to "Our Young Folks"; "The Atlantic"; "Hearth and Home"; "Cottage Hearth"; "St. Nicholas"; "Arena"; "New England," and other magazines. Invited by Edward Eggleston to contribute to "Hearth and Home," of which he was then editor, she wrote a series of articles called "The Schoolmaster's Trunk," afterward included in the "Byhury Book" and "Domestic Problems." All her writings are characterized by a strong sense of humor. At the woman's congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876, she read a paper entitled: "The Development of Character in Schools," later published in the "Arena." Since about 1874 she has been a member of the New England Women's Club, which is called the "grandmother" of women's clubs, and she helped to organize the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, of which she was president for many years. One mission of this society has been to give legal protection from dishonest employers to women wage-earners. She is one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association; president of the Belmont Suffrage League, and a member of the Belmont Educational League. Mrs. Diaz is a lecturer on ethical and progressive subjects, including Christian socialism, morality, competition, the ethics of nationalism, etc. She is the author of: "The Byhury Book"; "The King's Lily and Rosebud" (1868); "The William Henry Letters" (1870); "William Henry and His Friends" (1871); "Luey Maria" (1873); "Story Tree Series" (six vols.); "Domestic Problems" (1875); "Story Book for Children" (1875); "Neighborhood Talks" (1876); "Christmas Morning" (1880); "Jimmyjohns" (1881); "The Cat's Arabian Nights" (1881); "Polly Cologne" (1881); "Bybury to Beacon Street" (1887); "The John Spicer Lectures" (1887); "Only a Flock of Women"; "In the Strength of the Lord" (1889); "Mother Goose's Christmas Tree," a drama (1891); "The Religious Training of Children" (1896), and several pamphlets on "The Divine Science of Healing," and a pamphlet containing a series of papers on arbitration, first published in the "Independent." She lives at Belmont, Mass., and is at present actively engaged in "settlement work" at Cambridge.

HERRICK, Edward Claudius, scientist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24, 1811, son of Rev. Claudius and Hannah (Pierpont) Herrick. The father was a noted teacher in New Haven, and the son received a good classical education, though he did not attend college. His first employment was as a clerk in the well-known book-shop of Gen. Hezekiah Howe, an employment congenial to the studious, bookish lad. For a time he was in business for himself as a bookseller. In 1843 he was appointed librarian of Yale College, and this position he held until 1858. He was also treasurer of Yale from 1852 until his decease. His labors in behalf of the college were various, and he ever had its interests at heart and furthered them earnestly, so far as it lay within his ability. In 1842 Prof. James Kingsley prepared the initial annual obituary of the graduates of Yale College. In 1844–45 Mr. Herrick became associated with Prof. Kingsley in this work, and after 1851–52 he had sole charge of the necrology, his own obituary record being incorporated in that on which he was employed at the time of his death. After the death of Prof. Kingsley he edited the triennial catalogue; he collected much biographical matter concerning the early graduates and was assiduous and persevering in his researches for data appertaining to the college history. He was throughout life eminently a student, and acquired a vast amount of erudition on those subjects which he made his specialty. Entomology was one of these subjects, and he had a comprehensive knowledge of its literature, and made some original investigations of undoubted value, though he published little. He early became an enthusiastic student of astronomy and meteorology, and in the latter science made important observations concerning the periodicity of meteoric showers. He himself discovered the return of the August shower, and for several years kept an accurate record of the recurrence of the aurora borealis; his communications on these and other subjects are to be found in the "American Journal of Science," to which he was a frequent contributor. Mr. Herrick's knowledge of bibliography, local history, American biography and kindred subjects was varied and extensive; he was regarded as an authority, and his knowledge was ever at the command of those who sought it. He was an honorary graduate of Yale. He was never married, and died in New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1862. A memorial window in Battell Chapel, Yale University, bears his name.

GURNEY, Ephraim Whitman, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1829, son of Nathan and Sarah (Whitman) Gurney. He at first decided upon a mercantile career, but by the time he was nineteen years of age, the reading of his leisure hours changed his purpose, and he began to prepare for a college course. After sixteen months' private instruction, he entered Harvard College in 1848, and was there graduated four years later. An illness shortly after graduation prevented his actively engaging in any work for a time, but when he had recovered he taught in a private school until 1859 when he was appointed tutor of Latin in Harvard. In 1863 he became assistant professor of Latin, four years later was made assistant professor of intellectual philosophy; in 1868 was assistant in history, and in 1869 was elected university professor of history. In the latter position he made so marked an impression as a friend and adviser of the students, that when the office of dean was created, in 1870, he was requested to become the first incumbent; and for six years contrived the methods of the department, established its precedents and set its standards, rendering the

college a service of lasting worth. In 1876 he resigned the office of dean, but he continued to hold the university professorship of history until May, 1886, when, upon the resignation of Prof. Torrey, he became McLean professor of history. He contributed to the "Nation," and from 1868 until 1872 he was editor of the "North American Review," his literary style being charming and polished, yet correct, lucid and strong. At college he neither wrote his lectures nor arranged systematic notes, but simply spoke to the students from the fullness of his knowledge, seeming to live in his discourse, so complete was his mastery of his subject and its related matter. He was a fellow of the corporation of Harvard College from 1884, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences from 1860. He died at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1886.

JORDAN, Ambrose Latting, lawyer, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia co., N. Y., May 5, 1789, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Having aspirations for a professional career, he, when not working on his father's farm, devoted much time to study, and after completing an academic course, continued his studies, supporting himself by teaching school. At the age of eighteen he entered a law office in Albany, N. Y., and in 1812 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1820 he established his office at Hudson; in the following year was made recorder of that city, and in 1823 was a candidate for the office of circuit judge of the district. He frequently appeared at the bars of other counties and generally in important cases. In the spring of 1838 he removed to New York city, and continued the practice of law there for more than twenty years. He never sought political honors, though these were often thrust upon him. Early in life he represented Columbia county in the assembly and afterwards in the state senate. At that time the senate was the court of last resort, and the opinions of Mr. Jordan, as a judge of that court, attest his fitness for judicial functions. He was also attorney-general, and was a member of the convention of 1846, which formed the state constitution. "His style of oratory was of the highest order, his manner dignified and commanding, and his diction vigorous and elegant." He was married, in 1813, to Caroline Cornelia Philips, of Claverack, and had four daughters and two sons. His death occurred in New York city, July 16, 1865.

CAHAN, Abraham, author, was born in Podberezye, government of Vilna, Russia, July 12, 1860, of Hebrew descent, his father, Shakhna Cahan, being a teacher of Hebrew and the Talmud. His education was begun under the direction of his father, and he afterward attended a Talmudical academy at Vilna and the Teachers' Institute in the same city. After his graduation in 1881 he was appointed teacher in the government schools at Velish, government of Vitebsk. His membership in a revolutionary circle attracted the suspicion of the Czar's spies, his house being twice searched for incriminating evidence; but in May, 1882, on the eve of sure arrest, he escaped and made his way across the frontier. He landed in New York, June 6, 1882, and almost immediately obtained work in a cigar factory. During his hours of leisure he studied English, also contributing sketches and articles to Russian papers, and teaching English among the Russian Hebrews. Especially conspicuous for his sympathy for the working classes, and holding pronounced socialist views, he was prominently instrumental in organizing the Jewish workmen of America, and was the first in this country to deliver a labor speech in their dialect, Aug. 3, 1882. He was a delegate from the American Jewish workmen to the international socialist congress at Brussels in 1890, and again at Zurich, in 1893. After his arrival in this country he devoted himself to the study of English and American letters with the same interest formerly aroused by the great masters of fiction. He has a marked preference for realism, and, as his writings show, has largely modeled his style after that of George Meredith, Hardy, Howells and Henry James. In 1888 he contributed his first English productions, sketches of "east side" life to the New York papers, and has since worked almost exclusively on the same line. In 1896 appeared his novel, "Yekl," a story of Jewish life in New York, which has received favorable comment and excited wide interest. W. D. Howells says of his style: "In its simplicity and purity, as the English of a man born to write Russian, it is simply marvelous." He has since written "The Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories" (1898); "The Chasm" (1901), and a number of sketches for the leading magazines. Mr. Cahan was chief editor of the weekly "Arbeiter Zeitung" and the "Zukunft," monthly magazine, and since 1898 has been connected with the New York "Commercial Advertiser." He was married in New York, in 1885, to Anna, daughter of Isaac Bronstein, a merchant of Kieff, Russia.

McMILLAN, Duncan James, clergyman, was born near Pulaski, Giles co., Tenn., June 2, 1846, son of Edward and Mary Ann (Brown) McMillan. His father was a Presbyterian minister and president of the Young Ladies' College in Gallatin, Tenn., afterwards chaplain of the 32d Illinois regiment in the civil war, and died in the service. The son enlisted and fought in Logan's corps of Sherman's army until the end of the war. To gain the means of education he worked as salesman, farm hand and teacher, and entered Blackburn University, where he was graduated in 1870. For two years he was superintendent of the city schools of Carlinville, and pastor of Walnut Grove Presbyterian Church, Carrollton, Ill., for two years and a half. He went to Utah in 1875 and established thirty-nine mission schools, including four academies, out of which twenty-seven churches have been organized. In 1883 he became president of the College of Montana. During this time he erected and equipped buildings, laboratories, and a library; brought together a faculty of thirteen professors, and arranged four graduate and three select courses of study. He received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, Washington and Jefferson College conferring the degree of D. D. upon him in 1883. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the Presbyterian board of home missions in New York city, and in 1899 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, succeeding Dr. Charles S. Robinson. For six years Dr. McMillan edited the home mission department of "The Church at Home and Abroad." He has been made an honorary member of the Victoria Society of Great Britain. He was married, in 1879, to Emily Kent, daughter of Rev. Adam and Mary Ann (Kent) Johnston. They have two children.

ROYCE, Josiah, author and educator, was born at Grass Valley, Nevada co., Cal., Nov. 20, 1855. He is of English descent, though his parents both were citizens of the United States from a very early age; his father being a man of business in California, and his mother a teacher there. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and entering the University of California, was graduated in the

class of 1875. He then spent a year in study in Germany at Leipsig and Göttingen, and two years more at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. In that year he became instructor in English in the University of California, and remained there until 1882, when he went to Harvard College as instructor in philosophy. He was appointed assistant professor in 1885, and in 1892 was elected to the professorship of the history of philosophy, a position he still occupies. He has lectured occasionally in addition to his regular professorial duties, and has contributed extensively to various periodicals. He is the author of "A Primer of Logical Analysis" (1881); "The Religious Aspect of Philosophy" (1885); "California from the Conquest to the Vigilance Committee of 1856: A Study of American Character" (1886), in the "American Commonwealth" series; "The Feud of Oakfield Creek: A Novel of California Life" (1887); "The Spirit of Modern Philosophy" (1892); "The Conception of God" (1897); "Studies of Good and Evil" (1898), and introduction to Plato in "The World's Great Books" (1898). His "Studies of Good and Evil," in the words of a reviewer in the Chicago "Dial," is "a series of essays more or less related to each other, and all bearing upon the general aspect of his subject. As might have been expected from the author's previous works, his point of view is that of the ethical idealist.. This does not mean that Prof. Royce is an idle dreamer, vaguely explaining away the essential differences between right and wrong. On the contrary, he looks facts squarely in the face, and holds closely to the realities of everyday human life. He is an ethical idealist in that he interprets the universe as a realm whose significance lies in the ethical ideals which its processes realize. . . . As to the problem pertaining to the existence of evil, Prof. Royce regards evil as a real fact, and holds that its existence is not only consistent with the perfection of the world, but is necessary for the very existence of that perfection. As the hero could never be a hero without controlling fear and pain; as the saint could never be saint without overcoming temptations to sin, so a knowledge of good is possible only as one knows evil and subordinates it to the good. 'If moral evil were simply destroyed and wiped away from the external world, the knowledge of moral goodness would also be destroyed' is the language of Prof. Royce." He is a member of the board of editors of the "International Journal of Ethics."

Josiah Royce.

DYER, Eliphalet, jurist, was born at Windham, Conn., Sept. 28, 1721. He was educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1740 with the degree of B.A., receiving also the degree of A.M. in course at that institution, and from Harvard as an honorary reward in 1744. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1746, and began practice in his native town, where he also served as justice of the peace and as town clerk. Many times he was elected to the state legislature, between 1747 and 1762, and while a member of that body was especially prominent in the enterprise of establishing a Connecticut colony in the valley of the Susquehanna, at Wyoming, serving in 1753 on the committee to purchase the land, and in 1755 as the agent to petition the general assembly in behalf of the colony. However, the French and Indian wars caused a suspension of the plan, and in August, 1755, Mr. Dyer was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment sent to reduce Crown Point. Three years later he was colonel of a regiment which was sent against Canada. In 1763 he went to England to obtain from the crown a confirmation of the Wyoming land title, but failed, and on his return became comptroller of the port of New London. Col. Dyer held the position of governor's assistant by annual election from 1762 until 1784; showed zealous opposition to the Stamp Act; was one of the first commissioners to the Stamp Act congress from Connecticut, and later withdrew from the governor's house, accompanied by a majority of his fellow assistants, thus emphasizing his refusal to take the oath of agreement to the Stamp Act provisions. In 1766 he was elected a judge of the superior court, serving until 1793, during the last four years of which period he was chief-justice. John Adams said: "Dyer is long-winded and roundabout, obscure and cloudy, very talkative and very tedious, yet an honest, worthy man; means and judges well." He was a member of the first Continental congress, and by re-election served from 1774 to 1779, and from 1780 to 1783. Upon the formation of the Connecticut committee of safety in May, 1775, he was made a member, and in December, 1776, he was tendered an appointment as brigadier general of militia, but declined. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on Dr. Gale's Letter" (1769). He was a fellow of the corporation of Yale, and in 1787 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by that institution. He died at Windham, Conn., May 13, 1807.

JONES, Noble Wimberly, patriot, was born near London, England, in 1724, son of Dr. Noble Jones, who was an early settler of Georgia, a treasurer of the province, and a councillor of state. The son was associated with his father in the practice of medicine at Savannah, from 1748 to 1756. He held a military commission at an early age; was a member of the assembly in 1761, and subsequently, being several times speaker. He was a leading patriot in 1774, and corresponded with Franklin, the agent of Georgia, then in England. He was speaker of the first Georgia legislature, and was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1775 to 1776, also from 1781 to 1783. He lost a son at the capture of Savannah in 1778, and was himself made prisoner at the fall of Charleston, in 1780, being carried to St. Augustine. Dr. Jones was exchanged July, 1781, and practiced medicine in Philadelphia until December, 1782, when he returned to Georgia, and was again a member of the assembly. He practiced in Charleston from December, 1783, to December, 1788, after which he lived in Savannah. He was president of the convention which revised the state constitution, in 1795. He died in Savannah, Jan. 9, 1805.

EATON, William Wallace, U. S. senator, was born at Tolland, Tolland co., Conn., Oct. 11, 1816, son of Hon. Luther and (Caswell) Eaton. He received a public school education in his native town, supplemented by private instruction. On arriving at his majority he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Columbia, S. C., but after four years returned to Tolland, commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Between 1847 and 1874 he was elected nine times to the legislature of his native state, serving in 1853 and 1873 as speaker of the house, and in 1850 as a member of the senate. He was clerk of the superior and supreme courts of Tolland and Hartford counties; for several years was one of the judges of Hartford city, and for four years was a recorder of that place. In 1874 he was appointed a senator in congress to fill the unexpired term of William A. Buck-

ingham; and in the fall was elected to that office, serving until 1881. For many years he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He was opposed to the appointment of the electoral commission that ratified the election of Pres. Hayes in 1876, and was the only Democrat in the senate who voted against the measure. Strongly advocating tariff reform, he was the author of an important measure providing for the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission. He also introduced a bill giving the citizens of this country authority to purchase vessels abroad for use in foreign service; but his measure being strongly opposed by the domestic shipbuilders, represented by such prominent members as James G. Blaine and others, was defeated. In 1882 he was elected a member of the national house of representatives by a large majority. At the close of his term of service in 1885 Mr. Eaton retired from active political life, though his counsels were often sought in the weightier matters of public polity. He was a hard money Democrat, holding positive views with regard to the greenback controversy, and during the civil war his advocacy of peace was pronounced. Sen. Eaton was married at Somers, Conn., in 1841, to Eliza M., daughter of Capt. William and Betsey Wood, and had one son, William L. Eaton, a lawyer, of Hartford, Conn.

ADLER, Dankmar, architect, was born at Stadt-Lengsfeld, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, July 3, 1844, son of Rabbi Liebman and Sara (Eliel) Adler, who emigrated to America in 1854. He was educated at the public schools of Detroit, Mich.; studied architecture at the University of Michigan, and in Chicago (1857–62). He then enlisted in the civil war, and served in battery M, 1st Illinois artillery for three years. In 1869 he settled in Chicago, Ill., where he designed many important public buildings, such as McVicker's Theatre, the Central Music Hall, the Auditorium, Stock Exchange and Schiller buildings, the synagogues of the Sinai, Zion, Anshe Ma'arabh, and Isaiah congregations, Grace Methodist Episcopal, First Methodist Episcopal, and Unity churches. Among those designed and planned by him in other cities are: the Opera House in Pueblo, Col.; the Wainwright, Union Trust and St. Nicholas Hotel buildings, in St. Louis; the Union Station, in New Orleans; the Guarantee building, in Buffalo, N. Y., and he was associate architect of the Carnegie Music Hall, in New York city. Mr. Adler was president of the Western Association of Architects; secretary of the American Institute of Architects; president of the Illinois State Board of Examiners of Architects, and trustee of the United Hebrew Charities in Chicago, filling (1873–77), also the office of secretary of this organization. He was married, June 25, 1872, to Dila, daughter of Abraham Kohn, Chicago. He died in Chicago, April 15, 1900.

PETTIT, Charles, congressman, patriot, was born near Amwell, Hunterdon co., N. J., in 1763. His ancestors were Huguenots, and emigrated to this country in the seventeenth century, settling in central New York. Charles received a good classical education, and became a successful lawyer. In 1767 he was commissioned surrogate under Joseph Reed, whom he succeeded as deputy secretary of the province in 1769. He was admitted to the bar in 1770, became a councillor in 1773, and secretary of New Jersey under Gov. Franklin in 1772–74, and continued in that office under Gov. Livingston, until called by Gen. Greene to the post of assistant quartermaster-general of the Continental army. At the resignation of Gen. Greene he was offered the position of quartermaster-general, which he declined. After the close of the war he became a merchant in Philadelphia, and a member of the legislature in 1783–84, and during his service in this office he was the author of the funding system. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1785 to 1787, and an advocate for the adoption of the Federal constitution in the general convention at Harrisburg. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1791–1802; an active member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1796–1802 was president of the Insurance Co. of North America. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1806.

CLEGG, John, lawyer, was born at Olin, Iredell co., N. C., Sept. 11, 1852, son of Baxter and Temperance Louisa (Collins) Clegg. His father was a noted Methodist minister and teacher; was for many years principal of the Olin high school, which he raised to a high grade of efficiency, and in 1859 became president of Homer College, Homer, La.; his mother was a daughter of Michael Collins, of Warren, N. C., and a descendant of the Fitz, Drake, and other noted families of the state. The original American ancestor emigrated from the Isle of Man previous to the revolution, and settled in Maryland, on Chesapeake bay, his son, William Clegg, was a well-known planter and mill-owner, of Chatham, N. C., and by his wife, Bridget Polk, became the father of Rev. Baxter Clegg. John Clegg was educated at Homer, and at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Texas and Pacific Railway Co., and in 1872 became deputy clerk of the district court of Franklin, La., in the following year becoming manager of a contract for the construction of the Louisiana Western railroad. He then began the study of law at Lafayette, La., later entering the law school of the Louisiana University, where he was graduated in 1874 as valedictorian of his class. In the same year he began practice at Lafayette, where, in 1881, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge E. E. Mouton on the bench of the district court. From January, 1877, to March, 1881, he was secretary of the senate. He was defeated for election to the judgeship of the district in 1884, but was chosen by the general assembly judge of the court of appeals for a term of eight years. At the close of this period, in 1892, he removed to New Orleans, where he has since practiced his profession, having organized his present firm, Clegg & Quintero, in 1894. Judge Clegg is one of the most widely acquainted men in Louisiana, enjoying universal respect for his high character and ability and wielding a great influence in public affairs. On the bench of the district court he distinguished himself by his summary treatment of anti-negro mobs, imprisoning the leaders and using his judicial authority to compel action by his unwilling sheriff. Judge Clegg is a member of the Pickwick, Boston, Chess, Southern Yacht, Southern Athletic, and Round Table clubs of New Orleans. He was married, Jan. 1, 1882, to Mary, daughter of Albert G. Cage, of Terrebonne, La., whose family is among the best known of the state.

John Clegg

ADAMS, John Quincy, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1833, son of Charles Francis and Abigail Brown (Brooks) Adams, and grandson of John Quincy Adams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and admitted to the Boston bar in 1855. During the civil war he was on Gov. Andrew's staff. After serving several terms in the Massachusetts legislature he was nominated as governor of the State in 1867, and again in 1871, but was on each occasion defeated. In 1877 he succeeded his father as a member of the corporation of Harvard University. He died in August, 1894.

PLANT, Henry Bradley, merchant, was born at Branford, Conn., Oct. 27, 1819, son of Anderson and Betsey (Bradley) Plant, and descendant of John Plant, who settled in Hartford, Conn., as early as 1639; was a soldier in the Narragansett war and for his services received, with other volunteers, a grant of land in New London county. From him and his wife, Betty Roundkettle, the line of descent runs through their son, John, and his wife, Hannah Whedon; through their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Lorana Beckwith; through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Sarah Frisbie, grandparents of Henry B. Plant. Among notable representatives of the family are David Plant, of Stratford (1783–1851), a graduate of Yale in 1804; speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives (1819–20); state senator (1821–23); lieutenant-governor (1823–27), and U. S. congressman (1827–29); and Amzi Perrin Plant (1816–74), an extensive and successful manufacturer and founder of Plantsville, Hartford co. Henry Plant was educated at the Gillett Academy and at Lowville, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn. In 1837 he was employed on a steamboat plying between New York and New Haven as captain's boy, deckhand and assistant, and was finally placed in charge of the package freight business, which led him to engage in the express business under the style of Beecher & Co., in connection with this steamboat line, first in New Haven, and later in New York city. When this firm was consolidated with the line he was placed in charge of the business in New York, and when Adams & Co., expressmen, acquired the trade and transferred it to the railroad his position continued in the new connection. In 1853, owing to the failing health of his wife, he visited Florida, in whose subsequent development he became a potent factor. He was appointed superintendent of the Southern interests of the Adams Express Co., in August, 1854, and under his management the lines were extended over all railroads south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Obtaining the control of the business from the Adams Express Co., in 1861, he immediately incorporated the Southern Express Co., of which he was president until his death. During the civil war the Southern Express Co. did a noble work by carrying, free of charge, packages, boxes and parcels of all kinds to the soldiers serving on both sides. Mr. Plant, however, will be longest remembered as one of the foremost railroad developers of the century and for the practical opening of the state of Florida for winter and health resorts, and the establishment of the orange trade on a profitable basis. In 1879 he purchased the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, of Georgia, which had failed in 1877, and reorganized it as the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, which was extended by a new line from Waycross, Ga., to Jacksonville, giving Florida its first impulse to prosperity. In 1880 he purchased the Savannah and Charleston railroad (now known as the Charleston and Savannah), and thoroughly rebuilt it with a view to establishing perfect connections between Florida and the North. The immense increase in the business interests in these railroads led to the organization of the Plant Investment Co., in 1882, to control them and enlarge their territory, with Mr. Plant as president, his associates being H. M. Flagler, M. K. Jesup, H. P. Hoadley, G. H. Tidley, W. T. Walters and others.

As a consequence the Florida Southern and the South Florida railroads were extended until complete lines of communication were established with nearly every important point in the state, as well as with Key West, West Indian and Gulf ports. The Plant system of railroads also traverses all the interior counties of the state as far south as the Everglades, opening up to settlement by tens of thousands of immigrants of a vast and fertile region. Steamboat lines were established on the St. John's river and the Chattahoochee river, adding to the facility in transporting oranges and other perishable fruits, formerly subject to immense loss from unavoidable delays and the uncertainties of wagon lines. Mr. Plant also established lines of steamers between Tampa and Havana, Cuba (so admirably managed and equipped that the fear of fever epidemic, that frequently interfered with traffic in former times, has been removed), and between Boston and Halifax, Nova Scotia. He has built elegant hotels at various resorts in Florida and other points in the South. Mr. Plant was a rare combination of executive ability and high graces of character. He was interested in the happiness and well-being of the humblest of his employees, who held him in the highest esteem. He was twice married: first, Sept. 25, 1843, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Blackstone, of Branford, and a direct descendant of Rev. William Blaxton, who settled on the present site of Boston in 1630; second, July 2, 1873, to Margaret Josephine, only daughter of Martin Longhman, of New York city, and a member of a noble Irish family, now represented by Lord Dundrum. By the first marriage he had two sons, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Morton F. Plant, is vice-president of the Plant system. His "Life," by his friend, G. Hutchinson Smith, D.D., was published in 1898. He died in New York city, June 23, 1899.

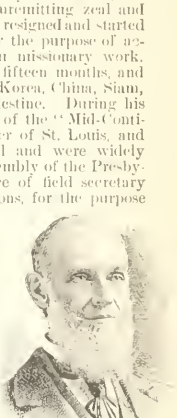
STEELE, Robert W., governor of "Jefferson territory" (Colorado), was born near Chillicothe, Ross co., O., Jan. 14, 1820. In 1845 he removed to Iowa, residing at Fairfield and Indianola, and after remaining there ten years, went still further west, and settled in Nebraska in 1855. Here he became prominent, and was elected a member of the territorial legislature (1857–58). In April, 1859, he removed from Florence, Neb., to Denver (Col.), then included in the territory of Kansas, and during the following summer he engaged in mining operations in the vicinity now covered by Gilpin county. About this time the people began to feel the need of a government nearer home, and the territory of Jefferson was established, of which Mr. Steele was elected governor in 1859. At the expiration of his term, a year later, he issued a call for another election, and was immediately re-elected, serving until June, 1861. This government was provisional, in that it was not officially recognized by congress, which body established the territory of Colorado, and appointed as its first governor William Gilpin, who took his seat at the expiration of Gov. Steele's second term. In an inaugural address he made a prophetic statement regarding the state's prosperity, then highly visionary, but since literally fulfilled; and at the close of his administration he issued a proclamation calling upon all officers appointed by him to yield up their offices and submit to the laws of the U. S. government, saying, "I deem it but obligatory upon me, by virtue of my office, to yield unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." He then returned to the vocation of mining, and in October, 1864, opened the first silver-producing mine in the territory, thus revolutionizing its industries. This was the "August Belmont" mine, in the Argentine district, Clear Creek co. During the fall of 1865 the family removed to the eastern part of the country, in order

to secure more educational advantages for the children; but, returning in 1878, spent many years in Georgetown, Col., a city created by the discovery of silver. In 1895 Mr. Steele removed to Colorado Springs, remaining there until his death. He was married, in 1849, to Susan Nevin. She died just two days before her husband, whose death occurred Feb. 7, 1901, at Colorado Springs. One son and two daughters survive them.

GEISSENHAINER, Frederick Wilbono, clergyman, was born at Mulheim, Germany, June 26, 1771. As a child he showed evidence of great intellectual capacity, and after completing his studies at the universities of Giessen and Göttingen, by his superior attainments he secured ordination to the ministry at the age of twenty, though five years below the customary age of admission. He served for a time as professor extraordinarius at Göttingen University, but in 1793 emigrated to the United States, and for fifteen years was an active worker in the Groschenhoppen and associated Lutheran churches of Pennsylvania. In 1808 he removed to New York city to succeed Dr. Kunze as pastor of the Old Swamp Church, with which he was connected until his death, except for a short time prior to 1822, when ill-health compelled him to retire temporarily from the work. He was an able scientific investigator; one of the first to point out the value of anthracite coal in melting iron, and obtained a patent in December, 1831, for the application of a hot air blast, thus marking a new era in the production of iron. He was the possessor of a powerful and versatile intellect, which he had trained and cultured to an advanced degree, was an accomplished linguist, and read Latin and Greek as easily as his native tongue. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1826. Among his literary compositions were a number of lectures on church history, the gospels, the epistles and portions of the Old Testament. His death occurred in New York city, May 27, 1838. His son, also Frederick Wilbono, was born at New Hanover, Montgomery co., Pa., June 28, 1797; received his education under the direction of his father, and was licensed to preach in the Lutheran church in 1818, his first charge being at Vincent, Chester co., Pa., where he remained for ten years. He was for fourteen years pastor of St. Matthew's Church, New York city, and in 1842 organized St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He was also instrumental in founding the Lutheran Cemetery at Newtown, Long Island.

SCRANTON, Joel, capitalist, was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 5, 1798, son of Stephen and Asenath (Wright) Scranton. His father was a skilled operator in iron and steel, and introduced the manufacture of cut nails in the state of New York. The son settled in Cleveland, O., in 1819, purchasing a tract of land west of the Cuyahoga river, near what is now Scranton avenue. He lived to see his estate surrounded by business houses on every side, and his farm was a large factor in the making of the fortune he left when he died. On June 27, 1828, he was married to Irene P. Hickox, of Cleveland, by whom he had five children. The only surviving descendant is Mrs. Mary Scranton Bradford.

MARSHALL, Thomas, clergyman, was born at East Weare, Hillsboro co., N. H., April 4, 1831, son of Moody and Sarah (Beard) Marshall. His earliest American ancestor was John Marshall, who emigrated to New England before the revolution. His great-grandfather, Joseph Marshall, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather, William Beard, was an ensign under Gen. Stark. Thomas Marshall was prepared for college mainly at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857. For several years he was principal of Wilson Academy, Wilson, N. C. He taught in the civil engineering department of Cooper Union, New York city, for one year, while prosecuting his studies in Union Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1864. On Dec. 18th he was ordained to the ministry in the (then new school) Presbyterian church by the Fourth Presbytery of New York, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Mankato, Minn. His labors soon placed the church in a commanding position in the denomination in the state. In 1869 he was called to the pastorate of the High Street Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and afterwards to the Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church of the same city, where he remained until 1881. In that year he was elected synodical missionary of Missouri, and continued in the office with unremitting zeal and energy until May, 1888, when he resigned and started on a tour around the world, for the purpose of acquainting himself with foreign missionary work. He was absent from home for fifteen months, and during that time visited Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Burma, India, Egypt and Palestine. During his travels he was a correspondent of the "Mid-Continent," a Presbyterian newspaper of St. Louis, and his letters were highly praised and were widely read. In 1890 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church created the office of field secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, for the purpose of disseminating missionary information among the churches, and Dr. Marshall was chosen to fill it. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1871, and that of D.D. from Gale College, Wisconsin, in 1892. In 1888, while in the Orient, he was elected a life member of the Asiatic Society of Japan. He was married, at Lebanon, Pa., in October, 1871, to Mrs. Louise Goodheart Schneck, daughter of Daniel Stiehter. Mrs. Marshall died in September, 1873, leaving no children. With the proceeds derived from the sale of her jewels and other effects Dr. Marshall established a fund to pay the salary of a native teacher in China for ten years. Also, with his share of his father's estate, he erected a memorial hall at Chefoo, China, in memory of his godly parents. He is a powerful preacher and one of the most popular lecturers on missionary work in the United States.

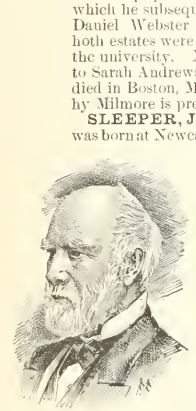


Thomas Marshall

RICH, Isaac, philanthropist, was born at Wellfleet, Barnstable co., Mass., Oct. 24, 1801. He was left an orphan at an early age, and being thrown on his own resources, went to Boston, where he worked for a fish dealer, and accumulated enough to enable him to open an oyster stall in Quincy market. As the years went by he became a dealer in fish on a large scale, having developed remarkable business talent. This, together with his proverbial honesty and his pleasing address, enabled him to put his house at the head of that particular trade in the United States. Although he had been brought up religiously he did not unite with the church until he was twenty years of age. He lost his children; but their death did not cause him to become self-centered and despondent; on the contrary, his thoughts turned toward his fellow-men with new interest, and having felt deeply his own lack of schooling he took particular pleasure in promoting education. He became a trustee of Wesleyan

Academy, Wilhraham, Mass., and gave that institntion $40,000 to repair damages caused by fires in 1856–57. To Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Mr. Rich gave more than $100,000, and erected a library building at a cost of nearly $75,000. When the School of Theology was removed from Concord, N. H., to Boston he became vice-president of its corporation, and a better endowment being needed gave a sum equal to that bestowed upon Wesleyan Universty. The bulk of the estate bequeathed to Boston University was valued at his death at $1,500,000. This was the largest sum that had ever been given by an American for promoting higher education, and it remained the largest until 1894. With characteristic modesty he declined to have the university named after him. He was in hearty accord with the project to open it to women, and thus make it the first university to be organized without restrictions as to sex. Of his personal appearance Pres. Warren has written: "In physical stature he was not the equal of his older colleague, but a more symmetrical, manly form, or a more beautiful and vivacious countenance I have never known. His hand was modeled with exquisite delicacy. It would have graced any of the earls or countesses of Warwick, from whose family line there is good reason to believe he was descended." His house in Winthrop place adjoined that of Rufus Choate, which he subsequently bought. Later he bought of Daniel Webster his house on Summer street, and both estates were part of the property bequeathed to the university. Mr. Rich was married, about 1822, to Sarah Andrews, of Boston, who died in 1871. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1872. A bust of him by Milmore is preserved at Middletown.

SLEEPER, Jacob, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Newcastle, Lincoln co., Me., Nov. 21, 1802, son of Jacob and Olive (Dinsdale) Sleeper. He was educated in the district schools and academy of his native town, and, at the age of fourteen, having been left an orphan, went to Belfast, Me., to live with an uncle, in whose store he became a clerk. In 1823 he went into business for himself; in 1825 found a position in Boston as a bookkeeper and later, with a small amount of capital, took up the wholesale clothing business, in which he prospered. In 1835 a co-partnership was formed under the name of Carney & Sleeper, and he amassed so large a fortune in trade and in real estate transactions, that in 1850 he retired. During a visit to Great Britain he made a study of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, as well as of the endowed charity schools of London, and aided in founding an evangelical college at Belfast, Ireland. In 1855 he assisted in organizing the New England Education Society and for fourteen years was on its board of managers. At the time Boston University was founded, in 1869, he had been an overseer of Harvard for twelve years; a trustee of Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., for nineteen years, and of Wesleyan University for twenty-five years, and for a time president of the latter's corporation. His colleagues in founding Boston University, Rich and Claflin, also were trustees of the academy at Wilbraham, being thus equipped by experience as well as by ties of sympathy for the new enterprise. When the board of trustees was formed Mr. Sleeper was elected treasurer. "His business sagacity," said Pres. Warren, "has helped to conserve and increase the endowment which his own generosity helped to create. His never failing cheerfulness and trust in God were sheet anchors to the institution in the dark months which succeeded the disasters of the great fire and money panic of 1872. His trained and ripened power of gauging men, his delicate tact in dealing with them, his hospitality to new ideas, his sunshine of spirit and winningness of personal manner, all have contributed to the harmony and beauty and strength of her results." In his honor the trustees established two fellowships to prepare young men of Christian character for advanced teaching in colleges and theological schools. He was an influential member and the last survivor of the original corporators of the Wesleyan Association; was a generous benefactor of the New England Methodist Historical Society and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association; endowed the Wesleyan Home for orphans at Newton, Mass., and gave $10,000 to the New England Conservatory of Music, being honored in return by having a hall in that institution named after him. Mr. Sleeper was president of the Massachusetts Bible Society; vice-president of the American Bible Society, and president of the Massachusetts Temperance Association. He was a steward and class leader in the Bromfield Street Methodist Church; was for forty-six years treasurer of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday-school for fifty-nine years. More than 100 churches in the United States were the objects of his charity. Mr. Sleeper was also active in affairs of the state; served on the board of aldermen in 1852; was a member of the state house of representatives and a member of the councils of Gov. Banks and Gov. Andrew. He was a director of the Bank of Commerce of Boston and of the North American Insurance Co., and was officially interested in Western railways. Mr. Sleeper was distinguished in appearance and unassuming in manner. If it became necessary to speak of his benefactions, he always did so with great modesty. He was twice married: first, at Billerica, Mass., May 7, 1827, to Eliza, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Mann) Davis, and on April 7, 1835, to Maria Davis, her sister. He left a son, Maj. Jacob Henry Sleeper, and four daughters, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. George N. Davis, of Boston); Abby P. (Mrs. J. W. Harper); Julia Maria (Mrs. E. P. Dutton, of New York city) and Caroline (Mrs. J. W. Harper, of New York city). Mr. Sleeper died in Boston, Mass., March 31, 1889.



Jacob Sleeper

CLAFLIN, Lee, one of the founders of Boston University, was born at Hopkinton, Middlesex co., Mass., Nov. 19, 1791, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Tilton) Claflin, and descendant of Robert McClaflin, a Scotchman, who emigrated to New England in 1645, and settled in Wenham, Mass. Lee Claflin had a common school education, and then took up the tanning business. About 1815 he removed to Milford and built a tannery, which was converted into a boot and shoe manufactory in 1830. He was president of a bank established in Milford, and in 1834 represented the town in the state legislature. Not long after he removed his business to Hopkinton, and also founded a bank there, of which he was president. About 1839 he opened a branch house in St. Louis, of which his son, William, took charge, and subsequently he established his head quarters in Boston, where he became identified with many philanthropic movements. He served in the state senate. He was the first to propose and advocate the founding of Boston University, and therefore deserves mention before his associates, Sleeper and Rich, although the last named, by making the institution his heir, and heading the application for a charter, took the decisive step that insured the beginning of the enterprise. He was, in addition, a trustee and benefactor of Wesleyan Academy, Wil-

braham, Mass., and in 1855–71 was a trustee of Wesleyan University, to which he gave large sums. At the close of the civil war he, with others, bought Benton Seminary at Orangeburg, S. C., a building that had been used as a school for young ladies, and opened it as a university for both sexes, under the auspices of the Methodist church. Because of his liberality in this matter the institution was given his name. Pres. Warren in his "Quarter Centennial Address" said of him: "His other charities were so varied that the number of persons and organizations that were the beneficiaries of his fruitful life can never be determined by any calculus known to earth." Among the financial institutions with which Mr. Claflin was connected was the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, of which he was first president. Mr. Claflin was married, in 1815, to Sarah, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Watkins) Adams, of Hopkinton. She bore him three sons, one of whom died in infancy. The others, William and Wilbur Fisk, engaged in the boot and shoe business, while the former was governor of Massachusetts in 1869–71, and later a member of congress. Mrs. Claflin died in 1834, and some years later Mr. Claflin was married to Polly Jones Harding, widow of Lewis Harding, and daughter of Phinehas and Izanna (Jones) Eames, of Milford, who survived him. Mr. Claflin died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1871.

WARREN, William Fairfield, educator, clergyman and author, first president of Boston University (1873–), was born at Williamsburg, Hampshire co., Mass., March 13, 1833, youngest son of Mather and Anne Miller (Fairfield) Warren. As a direct descendant from the original immigrant, William Warren, of Roxbury, whose son was married to Susannah Mather, his genealogical line goes well back toward the beginning of New England history. Through his father's mother he is directly descended from Elder John White, the associate of Hooker, and called "the acknowledged father of New England colonization," and through his own mother from Hon. William Fairfield, of Wenham, who at one time held the highest elective office in the royal province of Massachusetts. His father's father was Cotton Mather Warren. After his graduation at Wesleyan University in 1853 he established a classical school in Mobile, Ala. Subsequently he traveled, preached, and for nearly two years studied at the Andover Theological Seminary. In the years 1858–60 he held pastorates, first at Wilbraham, Mass., then at Boston. Of the ten years 1856–66 more than seven were spent in Europe and the Orient. Twice he visited Greece. In Rome he gave much attention to classical and ecclesiastical archæology, and at the University of Berlin he made a special study of philosophy, Christian art and monumental theology. In Halle his studies related more to Biblical and Oriental antiquities. In 1861–66 he was professor of systematic theology in Missionsanstalt, Bremen, subsequently the Martin Institute at Frankfort. In 1866 he returned to Boston to organize and preside over the Boston Theological Seminary, which was the nucleus of Boston University, chartered in 1869. To the presidency of this Dr. Warren was called in 1873, and to its development the best work of his life has been given. He received the degree of D.D. from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1862, and that of LL.D. from the Wesleyan University in 1874. In 1857 he was a delegate to the world conference of the Evangelical Alliance held in Berlin, on invitation of the king of Prussia, and in 1873 he was one of the speakers at the world conference of the same body in New York. In various capacities he has officially represented the Methodist Episcopal church in England, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland and Turkey. In the early seventies, when the revision of the authorized version of the Bible was undertaken, he was invited to serve on the American New Testament company. His essays, a number of which have been published in pamphlet form, include: "Systems of Ministerial Education" (1872); "American Infidelity" (1874); "Tax Exemption the Road to Tax Abolition" (1875); "Liberation of Learning in England" (1878); "New England Theology" (1881); "Homer's Abode of the Dead" (1883); "The Quest of the Perfect Religion" (1887), "Gates of Sunrise in Babylonian and Egyptian Mythology" (1889). Other works are: "True Key to Ancient Cosmology and Mythical Geography" (1882); "Paradise Found—A Study of the Prehistoric World" (1885), and "In the Footsteps of Arminius: A Delightsome Pilgrimage" (1888). "Paradise Found" (pp. 505; 11th ed., 1890), presents scientific, historic and other evidence that the cradle of the human race was at the north pole. "The Quest of the Perfect Religion" was translated into Chinese, Japanese, Spanish and German, and suggested the Chicago parliament of religions. Dr. Warren is a member of the University, Ministers' and Alpha clubs of Boston. In 1889 he visited Rome to ascertain if the Italian government would favor the founding there of an American school for archæological studies, and having secured this made on his return an appeal for an endowment fund of $100,000. In 1861 he was married to Harriet Cornelia, daughter of John Marshall and Mary J. (Thompson) Merrick, of Wilbraham. Of their four children the son, William Marshall, is a professor of philosophy in Boston University. Bishop Henry White Warren is a brother of the president.

W. F. Warren

DEMPSTER, John, theologian, was born at Florida, Fulton co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1794. His father, Rev. James Dempster, a Scotchman, who was a graduate of Edinburgh University, although bred a Presbyterian, became a fellow worker with John Wesley, and was sent to North America to do missionary work. After preaching for some time in New York city, he returned to the Presbyterian denomination and was pastor of the First Church at Florida until his death in 1803. His son, John, grew up almost ignorant of books, but was converted at a Methodist camp meeting in 1812, and began to study systematically, with the ministry in view. In 1816 he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and worked in the St. Lawrence, lower Canada, district, which included part of New York. He labored also in the Cayuga and Black river district and elsewhere. In 1836–41 he was a missionary to Buenos Ayres, and in 1842–44 he was stationed at the Vestry street and Mulberry street churches, New York city. In 1845 he opened the Biblical Institute at Newbury, Vt., and in 1847 aided in forming a similar institution at Concord, N. H., which was transferred to Boston, and as the Boston Theological Seminary became the theological school of Boston University in 1869. The property transferred amounted to about $250,000, and this gave to the university, as its first department, the largest theological school in New England and one of the largest in the country. Ninety-four students were in attendance at the time, and the former graduates of the seminary, 235 in number, were adopted as alumni of the university. In this way, while the university itself dates back to 1869, its first department is in possession of a history much older. The department is the oldest theological seminary of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the first ever

opened to women as well as men. In 1854 Dr. Dempster removed to Evanston, Ill., where he founded the Garrett Biblical Institute, and from 1855 until his death he was senior professor there. He intended to found similar institutions in Nebraska and California, but the financial crisis of 1857 prevented. By his own efforts Dr. Dempster acquired considerable culture, including a familiarity with the Greek, Hebrew and Latin languages. Said one of his co-laborers: "His mind, naturally metaphysical, turned especially to questions of philosophical theology, such as the divine nature and government, the will, etc., and on these he both spoke and wrote with great success. . . . . As a preacher he was at once simple, stirring and profound. He seized with a master hand upon the cardinal truths of revelation and providence, and wielded them with great application to the judgment and conscience." His name became a household word from Canada to Florida and from New England to Illinois. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1848 by Wesleyan University. He left manuscripts, some of which were published in 1864 as "Lectures and Addresses." In 1824 he was married to Lydia, daughter of William Clancey, of Montgomery county, N. Y. He lived to see the institutions he had founded in a flourishing condition, and died at Chicago, Nov. 21, 1863.

LATIMER, James Elijah, clergyman and dean, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1826, son of Ebenezer Latimer, a teacher by occupation. Soon after his birth his father removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and there opened a private school. At the age of eight the son began the study of Greek and Latin, and at the age of twelve he was ready for college; but being too young he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, and in his leisure hours studied law. In 1844 he entered Wesleyan University, and in addition to the prescribed studies he took up several independently, including French and German, in which he became very proficient. After his graduation he taught at Newbury Seminary, Vermont, and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. In 1851–54 he was appointed principal of New Hampshire Conference Seminary, removing then to Fort Plain, N. Y., to take charge of a large seminary in that place. His next field of labor was Elmira Female College, where he was professor of languages. In 1858 he joined the East Genesee conference, and in 1861 was stationed as pastor of a church at Elmira. Subsequently he held pastorates at Asbury, Rochester (First Church) and Penn Yan. In 1868–69 he visited Europe to study methods of instruction, and while at Halle, Germany, applied to Prof. Erdmann for private tuition in philosophy. Before the first week ended the professor declared that he would not accept pay; that they must meet as equals and as coworkers in a common field. In 1870 he was appointed professor of historic theology in Boston Theological Seminary, and three years later when the university of Boston was formally organized he was called to the chair of systematic theology and appointed dean of the theological faculty. His part in organizing and administering the institution, in its early days, was an important one, his excellent judgment, his wide scholarship and his varied experience being of great value. Prof. Latimer's few publications include book reviews in the "Methodist Quarterly" and "Zion's Herald"; articles in "Johnson's Encyclopædia"; a baccalaureate sermon preached before the university; "The Rationalistic Vindication of Christianity" (1884), and "Systematic Theology." The last forms the central volume of Crook and Hurst's theological series, but was not completed until after his death, and then from outline notes only. He often regretted that he ever gave up pastoral work, and this regret was shared by many others who felt that he was peculiarly fitted for the ministry. His sermons were characterized by one of his friends as "thoughtful, attractive and inspiring, chaste and classical in their style, and utterly free from rhetorical ruts." He was married, in 1853, to Anna E. Ross, who had been one of his pupils at Genesee Seminary, and who was his assistant in teaching thereafter until he entered the ministry. His successor as dean of the school of theology at Boston University is Marcus D. Buell, A.M., S.T.D., who is also professor of New Testament, Greek and exegesis. Prof. Latimer died at Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 26, 1884.

GREEN, Nicholas St. John, jurist and educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 3, 1830, son of James Diman and Sarah Adeline (Durell) Green. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1853. He became associated with Benjamin F. Butler, but the firm was dissolved at the opening of the civil war, in which he served as major and paymaster. Mr. Green was an instructor in philosophy and political economy at Harvard in 1870–71, and was a lecturer on torts and criminal law in the Harvard Law School, 1870–73. At the opening of the Boston University Law School in 1872 he was appointed lecturer and acting dean, which position he held until his death. In 1874 he published the initial volumes of "Green's Criminal Law Reports," and in the next two years edited volumes 112 to 114 inclusive of the "Massachusetts Reports." He also prepared an abridgment of "Addison on Torts." He contributed articles to the "American Law Review," among them several instalments of a treatise on torts, on which he had been engaged for a number of years. Mr. Green was prominent at the bar, and possessed a keen, logical mind and eminent ability. Although he was more attracted to special branches of the law, he was well grounded in all its essential departments. It was rather as a jurist than as an advocate that he achieved his position even in criminal law. He was married at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24, 1861, to Cornelia, daughter of John and Mary A. (Lewis) Heushaw. She bore him two sons and one daughter. Mr. Green died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 8, 1876.

BENNETT, Edmund Hatch, jurist and educator, was born at Manchester, Bennington co., Vt., April 6, 1824, son of Milo Lyman and Adeline (Hatch) Bennett. His father, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale in 1811, was a judge of the supreme court of Vermont for many years. The son was educated at academies in Manchester and Burlington, Vt., and at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1843. He taught a private school in Virginia, studied law in Burlington, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1847. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Mass. He soon removed to Taunton, Mass., and resided there until 1884. He was elected the first mayor of Taunton, when it was incorporated as a city (1865), by a unanimous vote; was re-elected in 1866 and in 1867; and was selected to deliver the historical address upon the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the municipality in 1889. He was a partner in the practice of law with Nathaniel Morton, with Hon. Henry Williams, with Henry J. Fuller, and with Frederic S. Hall, of Taunton. In May, 1858, he was appointed judge of probate and insolvency for Bristol county, Mass., held the office for twenty-five years, and resigned it in 1883. During his incumbency the famous Robinson will case, affecting the fortune of Mrs. Hetty Green, came under his supervision. In 1870–72 Judge Bennett was lecturer at the Law School at Harvard University. In 1876 he succeeded Prof. Greene as dean of the Law School of the Boston University, and

a professor in that institution. His legal works, written or edited alone or in company with others, number nearly one hundred volumes. The chief of these are: "English Law and Equity Reports" (30 vols.); several editions of the legal works of Judge Story; "Cushing's Massachusetts Reports" (vols. 9–12 inclusive); "Greenleaf's Reports" (8 vols.); "Leading Criminal Cases" (2 vols.); "Fire Insurance Cases" (5 vols.); "Digest of Massachusetts Reports"; American editions of the recent English works of "Goddard on Easements"; "Benjamin on Sales"; "Indermauer on the Common Law"; "Blackwell on Tax Titles"; "Pomeroy's Constitutional Law." He was one of the editors of the "American Law Register" of Philadelphia, Pa., and contributed frequently to the "Albany Law Journal," "Boston Law Reporter" and other legal periodicals. His lecture on "Farm Law," delivered at Bingham, Mass., in December, 1878, before the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, attracted very general attention, and was republished in agricultural journals all over New England as well as in the West. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont. Judge Bennett was married at Taunton, Mass., June 29, 1853, to Sally, daughter of Hon. Samuel L. and Caroline (Thomas) Crocker. His son, Samuel Crocker Bennett (b. April 19, 1858), was graduated at Harvard in 1879, and succeeded his father as dean of the law department of Boston University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. in 1882. Judge Bennett died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1898.

LINDSAY, John Wesley, educator, was born at Barre, Washington co., Vt., Aug. 20, 1820, son of John and Lucy (Nourse) Lindsay. His earliest ancestor in this country, Christopher Lindsay, a Scotchman, was one of the settlers of Lynn, Mass., in 1629. The Nourses, or Nurses, were of English origin, and a branch of the family settled in Salem, Mass., in the seventeenth century. John Lindsay (1788–1850), a native of Lynn, and an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, filled important appointments in the New England and the New York and Troy conferences; was presiding elder in the New Haven and Albany districts; was agent for Wesleyan University and for the American Bible Society, and was active in founding Wilbraham Wesleyan Academy and Wesleyan University. The son, after attending the Boston Latin School and Wesleyan Academy, entered Wesleyan University, and was graduated in 1840. After a course at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, he was ordained to the ministry in 1843, and joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1847 he became a tutor in Wesleyan University, and in 1848 professor of Hebrew and Latin in the same institution. He returned to pastoral work in 1860. From 1864 until 1868 he was president of Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and was then called to the chair of exegetical theology in Boston Theological Seminary. In 1871 he was appointed to the same chair in the School of Theology of the Boston University; in 1873 was elected dean of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts; and in 18 was made professor emeritus. He was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1864, 1868 and 1872, and is a trustee of Wesleyan University and of Boston University. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 18 . Dr. Lindsay is the author of the Commentary on Deuteronomy in Whedon's "Commentary," and of articles in the "Methodist Quarterly Review." He was married, in Baltimore, Md., in 1852, to Emily, daughter of Thomas E. Bond, M.D., a descendant of early English emigrants to Maryland, and member of a family identified with patriotic movements.

HUNTINGTON, William Edwards, clergyman and dean in Boston University was born at Hillsborough, Montgomery co., Ill., July 30, 1844, son of William Pitkin and Lucy (Edwards) Huntington. His early education was received in public and private schools in Milwaukee, Wis., and he was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1870 and the School of Theology, Boston University, in 1873. During the last year of the civil war he served as first lieutenant in the 49th Wisconsin infantry. In 1872 he was ordained an elder in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed pastor of the Nahant (Mass.) Church, subsequently being assigned to the following pastorates: Roslindale, 1872–74; Newton, 1875–76; Harvard Street, Cambridge, 1877–79, Tremont Street, Boston, 1880–82. In 1881 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the Boston University, and in the following year, upon the resignation of Rev. John W. Lindsay, S.T.D., he became dean of the College of Liberal Arts in that institution. This college had been opened in 1873, in the autumn of which the first class was organized, numbering twenty-two students. Mr. Huntington was married Oct. 3, 1876, in Newton, Mass., to Emma Caroline, daughter of Alden and Caroline (Robinson) Speare. They have one son, Raymond Edwards Huntington.

TALBOT, Israel Tisdale, physician and surgeon, was born at Sharon, Norfolk co., Mass., Oct. 29, 1829, son of Josiah and Mary (Richards) Talbot, and a descendant of Peter Talbot, an Englishman, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1670. His grandfather, Josiah Talbot, was a revolutionary soldier, and was in the march to Saratoga. In his fifteenth year Tisdale Talbot went to Baltimore and established a private school. While there he made the acquaintance of Dr. John Morris, from whom he gained great enthusiasm for the medical profession. He continued his classical studies at South Woodstock, Conn., and at Worcester Academy, Massachusetts, and in 1850 began medical study under the direction of his relative, Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Boston, the first physician in New England to adopt the homœopathic method of treatment. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in 1853 and at Harvard Medical College in 1854. He spent fifteen months in the hospitals and medical schools of Europe. Returning, he gave his attention to surgery, and on June 5, 1855, he performed a tracheotomy, which proved to be the first successful operation of the kind in America. Continued study gave him a profound conviction of the great importance of homœopathy. On his return to Boston, after another residence of eighteen months in Europe, he found himself, with all other homœopathists, shut out from active participation in the established hospitals, societies and medical schools, and felt that the proper course to be pursued was to establish societies and institutions in which the principles of homœopathy could be developed and demonstrated. The legislature of 1856 granted charters to a State Homœopathic Society and to a Homœopathic Dispensary in Boston. Under the direction of Dr. Talbot these institutions were promptly organized and are still in successful operation. In 1870 the opening of a small homœopathic hospital indirectly aroused old prejudices, which had been smouldering for years. By the charter of the Massachusetts Medical Society every physician of proper education and good moral character was entitled to membership; but a special resolution was passed prohibiting the admission of any who believed in homœopathy. An effort to expel homœopathic physicians who were already members resulted on Nov. 21, 1871, in the trial of eight prominent physicians, of whom Dr. Talbot was perhaps the most active, "for con-

duct unworthy an honorable physician and member of the society." Expulsion followed, as had been predetermined; but the public was aroused to indignation, and under his direction it was determined to secure an expression of popular feeling. A fair was held in May, 1872, which netted for the Homœopathic Hospital the sum of $80,000. In all the efforts in behalf of the professional, charitable and business interests of the hospital, he had always taken a prominent part, and after many years of service as chairman of its medical board, became its director. In 1873 Boston University established a medical school, of which Dr. Talbot was dean and professor of surgery from the time of its opening until his death. His successor is Dr. John P. Sutherland, who is professor of anatomy. In 1866 he established the "New England Medical Gazette," of which he was for several years the sole editor. For many years he was the secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, later its president, and as chairman of its intercollegiate committee for fifteen years has done much to improve the status of medical education in the United States. In 1891 he was president of the international homœopathic congress, and was honorary member of the national homœopathic associations of Great Britain, France and Germany, and of many of the state medical societies and other associations in the United States. He was married, on Oct. 29, 1856, to Emily, daughter of Columbus and Lydia (Tinkham) Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me. Four children are living: Marion, dean of women and professor in the University of Chicago; Edith, wife of Dr. William L. Jackson, of Roxbury; Winthrop Tisdale, physician and professor of pathology in Boston University Medical School, and Henry Russell, an Episcopal clergyman. He died at Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1899.

WESSELHOEFT, Conrad, physician, was born in Weimar, Germany, March 23, 1834, son of Robert and Ferdinanda Emilie (Hecker) Wesselhoeft. His father was a distinguished physician, who came to this country in 1840, and was the first to introduce hydropathy into the United States. The son was educated in the public and private schools of New England, and was graduated at the Nicolai College, Leipzig, Germany, and at Harvard Medical School in 1856. He began his practice in Boston in 1857, and became a member of the medical staff of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. In 1871 he was elected professor of pathology and therapeutics in the Boston University School of Medicine, where he officiated in that capacity for twenty-eight years. Dr. Wesselhoeft was the translator of Hahnemann's "Organon," and is the author of many treatises published in homœopathic journals. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was president in 1879, during its meeting at Lake George, N. Y., and of the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and is also a member of the Unitarian church. In 1863 he was married to Elizabeth Foster, daughter of William Pope, of Dorchester, Mass. They have one child, a daughter, Minna.

PAINE, Henry Warren, lawyer, was born at Winslow, Kennebec co., Me., Aug. 30, 1810, second child of Lemuel and Jane Thompson (Warren) Paine. His father was a native of Foxborough, Mass., a graduate of Brown University and a lawyer by profession. His mother also was a native of Foxborough, daughter of Ebenezer T. Warren and niece of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker hill. Henry Warren Paine was graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1830, and remained in the institution for a year as a tutor. He then began the study of law in the office of Samuel S. Warren, at China, Me.; continued it for a year at the law school of Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, Me., in 1834. He at once began practice at Hallowell and represented that town in the state legislature in 1835–37 and again in 1853. In 1834–39 he was attorney for Kennebec county, and later was several times offered a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Maine. In 1854 he opened an office in Boston, having his residence at Cambridge, and became so esteemed that he was offered an appointment to the reference court of Massachusetts, but declined it. His practice both in the state and in the Federal courts became extensive and as referee and master in chancery he decided many difficult cases, involving the disposition of large amounts of property. In 1872–83 he was lecturer at the Law School of Boston University on real estate and property law. Chief-Justice Appleton, of Maine, described him as "a gentleman of a high order of intellect; of superior culture; in private life one of the most genial of companions; in his profession a learned lawyer as well as an accomplished advocate." In 1863 and 1864 Mr. Paine was Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated. He was once elected an overseer of Harvard. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1872. He was married at Newburyport, Mass., May 1, 1837, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary P. Coffin. She bore him one child, a daughter, Jane Warren Paine. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1893.

Henry W Paine

BOWNE, Borden Parker, educator and author, was born at Leonardville, Monmouth co., N. J., Jan. 14, 1847, son of Joseph and Margaret (Parker) Bowne, whose ancestors emigrated to New Jersey from England before the revolution. His father, a farmer, and a justice of the peace, was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was graduated at the University of the City of New York, in 1871, and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1876. He was pastor of the Methodist Church, Whitestone, L. I., in 1872–73, and next spent the years 1873–75 in Europe, attending lectures at the universities of Halle, Göttingen and Paris. In 1875 he became assistant editor of the "Independent" and assistant professor of modern laugnages in the University of the City of New York; in 1876 was called to the chair of philosophy in Boston University, which he still holds, in connection with the deanship of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, to which he was appointed in 1888. His published works include: "Philosophy of Herbert Spencer" (1874); "Studies in Theism" (1879; 2d ed., 1882); "Metaphysics" (1882; rev. 1898); "Introduction to Psychological Theory" (1886); "Philosophy of Theism" (1887); "Theory of Thought and Knowledge"; "The Christian Revelation"; "The Christian Life"; "The Atonement"; also contributions to magazines, including the "New Englander," "Methodist Review," "Princeton Review," "Andover Review," "Christian Thought," and many newspapers. Of his "Metaphysics," a reviewer for the "Nation" said: "For those interested in pure metaphysics and not familiar with Lotze's views of ontology and cosmology, this will prove a work of great freshness and utility. The work as a whole stands in the same relation to Lotze's 'Metaphysik' that John Fiske's 'Cosmic Philosophy' stands to Spencer's system in general." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1881. Dr. Bowne was married at Whitestone, L. I., in 1875, to Kate, daughter of John Morrison.

SCHOULER, James, lawyer and author, was born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., March 20, 1839, eldest son of William and Eliza (Warren) Schouler. His father was honorably known in Massachusetts for many years as a journalist and public man, serving as adjutant-general of that state during the entire period of the civil war, and was the author of "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War," a work of two volumes. The family is Scotch, from Glasgow and its environs, where several members attained local distinction; and the family surname is properly written Scouler. James Schonler (or Scoulcr), the grandfather of the present James, emigrated to the United States with his family in 1815, from Kilbarchan, a village near Glasgow, his son William being then an infant, and with good success established calico-printing factories in West Cambridge and elsewhere, such as he had previously carried on in Scotland. The eldest grandson, James Schonler, who was named from this immigrant, and founder of a new American family, received a liberal education at Lowell and Boston, and at Cincinnati, O., and was graduated at Harvard in 1859. After a year spent in teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and in general studies, he prepared for the legal profession, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1862, having meanwhile assisted his father for several months in the adjutant-general's office, while the first Massachusetts troops were being sent to the front. He soon left his law practice to serve among the nine months' troops at the seat of war, and as a second lieutenant in the 43d Massachusetts regiment was detailed on U. S. signal service. Returning home in 1864, he resumed his law practice, being also appointed a public administrator by Gov. Andrew; since that time he has resided constantly in Boston, though passing much of the year in Washington city, or in travel, or at his summer cottage among the White Mountains, at Intervale, N. H. Camp exposure, while he was in service during the civil war, brought on a partial deafness, which increased so greatly after 1865 that he was obliged to give up the large law practice he had built up, and to devote his time chiefly to labors of the pen, and such has since been his somewhat secluded course of life. He was not without experience and reputation as a speaker and advocate, and when in 1884 he was invited to lecture before law students upon a subject already treated in one of his text-books, he found his service so well appreciated that he determined to devote part of his time regularly thenceforward to that line of work, though unable to conduct oral recitations with advantage. He has since extended his labors very considerably in that direction, being occupied in legal and historical instructions at three universities. His hopeful intention at the time he left college was to be a college professor some day, and events seem to have developed him in that direction, though by a process and under drawbacks which then could least have been expected. During the past twenty years he has been busily engaged in writing legal treatises which have taken rank as standard works in the profession: "The Law of the Domestic Relations" (1870); "Personal Property," (2 vols., 1873–76); "Bailments, Including Carriers" (1880); "Husband and Wife" (1882); "Executors and Administrators" (1883); "Wills" (1887). He has also gained distinction in general literature by his "History of the United States under the Constitution, 1783–1865," prepared during the intervals of professional labors, a work of six volumes (1880–99). "Historical Briefs" (1896) is a collection of fugitive papers. He has also written a short "Life of Thomas Jefferson" (1893), and "Constitutional Studies, State and Federal" (1897). Since 1884, he has, besides, been a lecturer at the Boston University Law School and in the National University Law School at Washington, D. C. From the latter institution he received in 1891 the honorary degree of LL.D. Since 1891 he has also lectured at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, upon American constitutional law and political history. He was married in Boston, Dec. 20, 1870, to Emily Fuller, daughter of Asa F. and Mehitable (Fuller) Cochran.

TUCKER, George Fox, lawyer, legislator and author, was born at New Bedford, Bristol co., Mass., Jan. 19, 1852, son of Charles Russell and Dorcas (Fry) Tucker. His ancestors, who were members of the Society of Friends, were among the early settlers of the Plymouth colony and the state of Rhode Island; since 1660 seven successive generations of the family have lived either at Dartmouth or New Bedford, Mass. His father was a leading merchant of the latter place. The son obtained his preparatory education at the Friends' Seminary, New Bedford, and the Friends' School, Providence, R. I. He was graduated at Brown University in 1873; at the Boston University Law School in 1875, having previously studied law in the office of George Marston & William Crapo, of New Bedford; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and began the practice of law at New Bedford. In 1881 he was a member of the school committee. In 1882 he removed his office to Boston, where he was associated with his former preceptor, the Hon. George Marston, at that time attorney-general of the commonwealth. He retained his residence at New Bedford and in 1889 was elected to the state legislature by the Republicans of the 6th district of Bristol county, serving during his term of office as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading and as a member of the committees on rules and on constitutional amendments. In 1892 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. Mr. Tucker is a member of the St. Botolph, University and Press clubs of Boston and of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford. He is the author of a "Manual of Wills" (1884); "The Monroe Doctrine" (1885); "Manual of Business Corporations" (1888); "Notes on the U. S. Revised Statutes" (1889), and "The Federal Income Tax" (1894), in association with John M. Gould; "A Quaker Home," novel (1891); "Manual of the Constitution of Massachusetts" (1894); "Your Will—How to Make It" (1895); "Uncle Gallup's Christmas Dinner" and "Mildred Marvel" (novels); and "The Interpretation of Statutes, Special Writs, and Motions for the New Trials." In 1891 Brown University conferred the degree of Ph.D. upon him in recognition of his literary work.

RUSSELL, Charles Theodore, lawyer, was born in Princeton, Mass., Nov. 20, 1815, son of Charles and Persis (Hastings) Russell, and descendant of William Russell, who settled in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1645. His father, a merchant of Princeton, filled various public offices, serving as postmaster, town clerk, representative to the general court for eight successive years, state senator for four terms, and member of the governor's council for three years. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1837, entered the law office of Henry H. Fuller, in Boston, and later the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1839. In 1839–41 he was associated with Mr. Fuller, afterwards he practiced alone until 1845, when he formed a copartnership with his brother under the style of C. T. & T. H. Russell, which continued until his death. Soon after beginning the active practice of his profession Mr. Russell became a member of the Boston school committee, and as such was alone in that body in advocating the admission of colored children to the public schools of the city, instead of confining

tbem to special schools, as was then the custom. He was a member of the lower house of the legislatnre in 1844, 1845 and 1850, and of the senate in 1851 and 1852. In 1855 he took up his residence in Cambridge, where he served as mayor in 1861 and 1862. In 1877 and 1878 he was state senator from Middlesex county. For many years he was a member of the board of visitors of the Theological School at Andover, Mass., and secretary of the board, and made the closing argument before that board concerning the five professors of the institution who were accused of heterodoxy, and was senior counsel for them in the hearing of the case before the supreme judicial court. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; a member of the American Oriental Society; of the American College and Education Society, and of the Society for Promoting Theological Education among the Indians; president of the Board of Ministerial Aid and of the Congregational Club of Boston; a member of the Massachusetts Bible Society, and a member, vice-president and president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He was a professor in the Boston University Law School from its organization until his death. Mr. Russell was married in Boston, June 1, 1840, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph Ballister, a prominent merchant. They had six daughters and four sons, two of the latter being the late William E. Russell, governor of Massachusetts, and Charles T. Russell, Jr., a member of the Boston bar. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1896.

PARSONS, Frank, author and educator, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., Nov. 14, 1854, son of Edward and Alice (Rhees) Parsons; of English ancestry on his father's side and of Scotch-Welsh on his mother's. His early education was obtained at home and at Aaron Academy, near Mount Holly, enabling him to enter Cornell University in the sophomore year. He was graduated there in 1873 in the mathematical and engineering course, and then obtained a position on the engineering staff of a new railway; but the panic of 1873 threw the company into bankruptcy, and he began teaching in a district school at Southbridge, Mass., from which he was transferred to the high school, to instruct in higher mathematics, history, elocution and other branches. Later he became a professor of art, having charge of drawing and painting in all the schools of the town. He began the study of law at Southbridge under Judge A. J. Bartholomew, continued in the office of F. P. Goulding at Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He opened an office in Boston, became a legal text writer for Little, Brown & Co., and for two years lectured on English literature before the Young Men's Christian Association. The substance of these lectures was published in 1889 as the "World's Best Books." In 1891 he was appointed lecturer in the Law School of Boston University. In 1897, without resigning his chair in Boston, he became professor of history and political science in the Kansas State Agricultural College, remaining there for two years. With the aid of his colleagues he planned a college of economic and social investigation, and at the national political and social conference in Buffalo, June, 1899, he called a special meeting of those interested in academic freedom and presented his plans. The result was the adoption of the idea by the convention, the subscription of a considerable sum and appointment of trustees to organize the Ruskin College of Social Science, Trenton, Mo., in which Prof. Parsons became dean of the lecture extension department and professor of history and economics, retaining, however, his lectureship in the Law School of Boston University. This college has centers of work in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas and California, Boston and Chicago being the points at which it is planned to develop the system most completely; in addition, he is lecturer for the National Direct Legislation League; chairman of the lecture department of the Social Reform Union; president of the National League for Promoting the Public Ownership of Monopolies; director of the Industrial Brotherhood; member of the Twentieth Century Club; the American Social Science Association; the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science; delegate with Henry D. Lloyd to represent American co-operators in the International Co-operative Union at the Paris exposition of 1900. His platform work is characterized by great clearness and depth of thought, abundance of striking facts and a power of humor and imagination which can be very telling when he cares to use it. He combines in high degree the power of searching analysis and broad constructiveness, the latter being the most pronounced characteristic of his mind. He has published numerous pamphlets and magazine articles on economic and sociologic subjects; is editor of "Morse on Banks and Banking"; "May on Insurance," and other texts, and author of many books. His principal writings are: "Philosophy of Mutualism" (written in 1890), which was highly commended by his friend, Phillips Brooks; "Our Country's Need; or, a Scientific System of Industry" (1894); "Compulsory Arbitration" (1897); "Rational Money" (1898); "The Telegraph Monopoly" (1896); "The People's Lamps" (1895); "The Drift of Our Century" (1897); "Legal Aspects of Monopoly" (1898); "Public Ownership of Monopolies" (1892); "The City for the People" (1900); "New Political Economy" (1899); "Power of the Ideal" (1899); "Great Movements of the 19th Century" (1901). He has contributed to Prof. Ely's books on economic and sociologic subjects and to the "Cyclopedia of Social Reform." Prof. Parsons is unmarried.

Frank Parsons

PILLSBURY, Albert Enoch, lawyer, was born at Milford, N. H., Aug. 19, 1849, son of Josiah Webster and Elizabeth (Dinsmoor) Pillsbury, and a descendant of William Pillsbury, who came from Derbyshire and settled in Newbury (now Newburyport), Mass., in 1641. His great-grandfather, Parker Pillsbury, was a soldier of the revolution, and Parker Pillsbury, distinguished as an anti-slavery orator, was his uncle. He attended the high school in his native town, Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., where he was graduated, and entered Harvard in 1867, but did not finish the course. He read law with James Dinsmoor, his uncle, at Sterling, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Returning to the East, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1871 and began practicing in Boston. He was a member of the state legislature in 1876, 1877 and 1878. From the beginning he took his place among the leaders. He was elected to the senate in 1884, and twice re-elected, being president of the senate in 1885 and again in 1886. In 1891–93 he was attorney-general of the commonwealth. Mr. Pillsbury is in extensive practice as counsel for several corporations; is vice-president and a director of the United States Trust Co., and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. Since 1896 he has been lecturer on constitutional law in the Law School of Boston University, and he is a member of the commission to revise the charter of the city of Boston. He is a

member of the Algonquin, Art and University clubs; of the Massachusetts, Middlesex and other political clubs; vice-president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and various other scientific, charitable and literary societies. He was given an honorary degree by Harvard in 1891.

MITCHELL, Hinekley Gilbert, clergyman, educator, and author, was born at Lee, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1846, eldest child of James and Sarah Gilbert (Thomas) Mitchell. Barnabas Mitchell, his great-grandfather, was a soldier of the revolution in the 5th regiment of the Connecticut line, enlisting July 9, 1781, but from what part of the state is unknown. James Mitchell's mother, Catherine Hinekley, was descended from Samuel Hinekley of Plymouth colony, first of the name in this country; his wife was the daughter of John Thomas, an emigrant from Nevin, Wales, and Sarah Gilbert, a native of Philadelphia. Soon after the birth of Hinekley Mitchell, his parents removed to Prospect, N. Y., then after two years to West Branch, and finally to Remsen, in the same state. Young Mitchell was educated at Talley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1873. He studied theology at Boston University, earning his own support by teaching and writing, and was graduated with honor in 1876. Midway in his theological course, Mr. Mitchell, at the suggestion of Dean Latimer, had begun to give special attention to exegesis. He spent nearly three years at the University of Leipzig, studying with Delitzsch, Fleischer, and others, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1879. Returning to the United States he joined the Central New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and received an appointment at Fayette, N. Y., but before he had finished the first year in the ministry he accepted a call to teach Latin and Hebrew at Wesleyan University. He continued in this position until 1883, when he was called to Boston University, where he is professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis, and instructor in Assyrian languages. Prof. Mitchell wrote "Hebrew Lessons" (1884), a text-book for colleges and theological schools; a commentary on the book of Amos, and another on the first twelve chapters of Isaiah, and translated from the French a work (Piepenbring's) on the theology of the Old Testament. He has contributed to the leading theological periodicals of the country, especially the "Journal of Biblical Literature," of which he was editor for six years. Prof. Mitchell was married at Springfield, Mass., June 29, 1880, to Alice, daughter of Joshua R. Stanford, of Alton, Ill. He received the degree of S.T.D.

CROSS, Charles Robert, physicist, was born at Troy, N. Y., March 29, 1848, son of George and Lucy Ann Cross. His ancestors settled at Ipswich, Mass., about 1635, and members of the family were prominent shipbuilders at Newburyport during colonial and revolutionary times. Prof. Cross studied at the Putnam School, Newburyport, and (after spending a year in teaching) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1870. Immediately he was appointed instructor in physics in that institution; was promoted to be assistant professor in 1871, and full professor in 1875. In the winter of 1876–77, upon the resignation of Prof. E. C. Pickering, he was placed in charge of the department of physics. From 1878 to 1882 his principal occupation consisted in the development of the work of the institute in physics, an increasing portion of which related to the new technical applications of electricity. In 1882 at his suggestion a complete course in electrical engineering was established by the corporation of the institute, of which the details as well as the general plans were laid out by him. This was the first course of the kind to be opened in this country, and was followed within a year or two by the opening of similar courses in various other institutions. During the last few years it has been the course adopted by the largest number of students in the institute. Since 18 he has been professor of physics in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. Prof. Cross has published numerous papers, chiefly relating to acoustics and telephony, most of which were originally published in the "Proceedings" of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has given many public courses of lectures in Boston in the Lowell Institute and elsewhere, relating to physics and electrical engineering, to which subject he has given especial attention; he has also been consulted by the leading electrical corporations of the country in regard to the legal aspects of various electrical inventions. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Rumford committee of that society; of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of various other scientific bodies. He was president of the Appalachian Mountain Club in 1881; has been vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and presided over one of the three sections of the international congress of electricians at the Chicago World's fair in 1893. He received the degree of Ph.D. He was married, in 1873, to Mariana Pike.

ANGELL, Henry Clay, opthalmologist and educator, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 27, 1829, son of Daniel and Phebe (Aldrich) Angell, and a descendant of Thomas Angell (1618–85), whose son was married to a granddaughter of Roger Williams. Through his father Dr. Angell is descended from several other founders of Rhode Island. One of his ancestors, Col. Samuel Angell, served in the French and Indian war, while Col. Israel and Col. John Angell served in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853, and later studied at the University of Vienna. After four years' study in the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, he settled in Boston. On the foundation of Boston University he became professor of opthalmology in its medical school, and held the position for twenty years. His technical writings include: "Diseases of the Eye" (7th ed., 1892), and "How to Take Care of Our Eyes" (1880; 4th ed., 1890). He is the author of "Records of William Morris Hunt" (1879) and of papers on art topics in the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "American Art Review." He has devoted considerable time to making a collection of pictures of the Barbizon school. In his own words, he is "an amateur painter, an amateur musician and an amateur farmer"; was president of the Philharmonic Society of Boston, and is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and several organizations of similar nature; also a member of the St. Botolph Club, of Boston. Dr. Angell was married, in Boston, Mass., in 1859, to Martha J., daughter of Levi and Clarissa (Walter) Bartlett, and grandniece of Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

WHARTON, Francis, lawyer and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1820, son of Thomas Isaac and Arabella (Griffith) Wharton and descendant of Thomas Wharton, of Westmoreland, England, who emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1683. His father was an eminent lawyer, one of the revisers of the civil code of Pennsylvania, and author of a number of legal works, including "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." Francis Wharton was graduated at Yale in 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practiced law in Philadelphia for thirteen years, being assistant attorney-general in 1845. In 1856-63 he was professor of logic, rhetoric, English literature and history in Kenyon College, Ohio; in 1862 was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Bedell, at Cleveland, and in 1863 was ordained priest, and took charge of St. Paul's Church, Brookline Mass. In 1867 the Episcopal Theological School was established at Cambridge, and he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical polity, homiletics and pastoral care. He held this position until 1882, having meantime (1869) resigned his rectorship. Mr. Wharton became the leading authority on international law in this country, and lectured on that subject in the law school of Boston University. In March, 1885, he was appointed solicitor for the department of state. Accordingly, he removed to Washington, and resided there until his death. In 1888, by resolution of congress, he was appointed supervisor of a new edition of the diplomatic correspondence of the United States in the revolutionary period, but did not live to finish his work. He was a voluminous writer. His principal works were: "Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States" (1846; 7th ed., 3 vols., 1874); "Precedents of Indictments and Pleas" (1849); "Treatise on the Law of Homicide in the United States" (1855); "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence" with Dr. M. Stillé (1855; 2d ed., with additions by A. Stillé, 1860); "Treatise on the Conflict of Laws" (1872); "Commentary on the Law of Evidence in Civil Issues" (2 vols., 1877); "Commentary on the Law of Contracts" (2 vols., 1882); "Digest of the International Law of the United States" (3 vols., 1886). Several of his works were translated into German and Spanish. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College in 1865, and by the University of Edinburgh in 1883, and the degree of D.D. by Kenyon in 1866. Dr. Wharton was married in Philadelphia, in 1853, to Sidney, daughter of Comegys Paul, of that city. She died in 1854, and in 1860 he was married to Helen, daughter of Lewis R. and Mary (Hazlehurst) Ashhurst. Dr. Wharton died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1889.

BIGELOW, Melville Madison, lawyer, was born near Eaton Rapids, Mich., Aug. 2, 1846, son of William and Daphne (Mattison) Bigelow. His father was a clergyman, and the son inherited a love of learning and a taste for literature. He was educated at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1866, and at Harvard University, where he took the double degree of Ph.D. and A.M., in 1879. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in 1896. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. He is a professor of law in Boston University, and also has delivered law lectures at the University of Michigan and the Northwestern University. He is the author of a number of works on legal subjects, including "Law of Estoppel" (5th ed., 1890); "Law of Fraud," (2 vols., 1888, 1890); "Law of Torts" (7th ed., 1901); "History of Procedure in England" (London, 1880); "The Law of Bills, Notes and Cheques" (2d ed., 1900), and "The Law of Wills" (1898). His "Law of Torts" was adopted as a textbook by the law school of the University of Cambridge, England, and afterwards republished there by the University Press, as edited by the author. It is believed to be the first instance of the adoption of an American law book by an English university. This and other works have given him a wide reputation as a writer. Mr. Bigelow, in addition, is editor of "Placita Anglo-Normannica" (London, 1879); Story's "Equity Jurisprudence" (13th ed., 1886); "Story on the Constitution" (4th ed., 1891), and "Jarman on Wills" (6th ed. under the international copyright law). He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of several other learned societies, also of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is well known in Europe, and has three times been made an honorary member (1889, 1894, and 1897) of the Athenæum Club of London, the leading literary club of Great Britain. He was married, in 1869, to Elizabeth Chamberlin, daughter of the late Hon. Alfred Bragg, of Milford, Mass. She died in 1881, leaving a son, Leslie Melville, who is still living. In 1883 Dr. Bigelow was married to Cornelia Frothingham Read, who died in 1892. In 1898 he was married to Alice Bradford, daughter of Dr. George S. Woodman.

JAMES, Thomas Chalkley, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1766, son of Abel and Mary (Chalkley) James, who were Quakers, of Welsh origin. His father was a prominent merchant in Philadelphia, and at one time a member of the provisional assembly; his mother was a daughter of Thomas Chalkley, the Quaker preacher. He was educated at the Friends' School, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1787. After serving for a year as surgeon of an East Indiaman, bound on a trip to Canton, China, he went to London and Edinburgh, where he completed his studies in 1793. On his return to America, in that year, he began practicing in Philadelphia, rendering important service during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever that scourged the city in the fall. In 1803 he established the School of Obstetrics in that city; was for twenty-five years physician and obstetrician in the Pennsylvania Hospital; was for some years president of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and from 1811 to 1844 was professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. He was associate editor of the "Eclectic Repertory," a medical journal, during its eleven years of existence. He edited Burns' "Principles of Midwifery," making many valuable additions to it, and he also annotated Merriman's "Synopsis," using both of these works as text-books in his classes. In 1801, under the signature "P. D.," he contributed to the "Portfolio" some excellent translations of the "Idyls" of Gessner. Dr. James was the founder of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1835.

ADAMS, Andrew, jurist, was born at Stratford, Fairfield co., Conn., Dec. 11, 1736, son of Samuel and Mary (Fairchild) Adams. He was graduated at Yale College in 1760; adopted the profession of the law, and for a time practiced at Stamford, finally removing to Litchfield in 1774, where he became king's attorney. He was major of militia at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and later, but for a short time only, lieutenant-colonel. He was one of the governor's assistants; a member of the legislature from 1776 to 1781, and several times speaker; a member of the council of safety; a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress in 1777–78, 1779–80, and again in 1781–82. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and in 1793 chief-justice of that court. He received from Yale College the degree of LL.D. Judge Adams died at Litchfield, Nov. 26, 1799.

O'NEILL, James, actor, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1847, son of Edmund and Mary (O'Neill) O'Neill. With his parents he came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he began his education in the public schools. Upon the death of his father he worked at the machinists' trade for two years. Discovering remarkable histrionic gifts he went to Cincinnati in 1865, and studied under an actor named Seamon, then a member of the stock company at the National Theatre. He made his first appearance at the National Theatre, in that city in 1867, as one of the lords in "The Colleen Bawn." The rôle was a very small one, but the young actor gave satisfaction; later he played occasional small parts and finished the season as "utility man" on the regular list. In 1868 he played "utility" parts at the Variety Theatre, St. Louis; in 1869 he again appeared at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, and in 1870 joined John T. Ford's company in Baltimore, playing both juvenile and leading parts throughout the South, distinguishing himself as Hotspur to Hackett's Falstaff. In 1871 he was engaged as leading man by John A. Ellsler at the Academy of Music, Cleveland. His rapid advance was largely due to the fact that he had understudied some fifty parts which he never was called upon to act. His work in Cleveland gave him added reputation, and he became leading man at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, for two seasons. In 1874 he formed the famous Hooley Comedy Co. in Chicago, with such artists as Harry Murdoch, William H. Crane, Nate Salsbury, John Webster, Fred Williams, Louise Hawthorne and Clara Fisher Maeder. The company became renowned for brilliant presentations of contemporary drama and for its Shakespearean Saturday nights, when Mr. O'Neill appeared in a number of rôles. His most notable part was Othello, which was declared by the critics as fully equal to the best portrayals of the jealous Moor. In 1876 he became leading man at the Union Square Theatre, New York, where he created the parts in America of Pierre Frochard in "The Two Orphans" and Valdimir in "The Danicheffs." In 1878 he returned to San Francisco in "A Celebrated Case" under the management of A. M. Palmer and remained in that city until 1881, appearing in Salmi Morse's "Passion Play." While this play excited strong religious opposition, which resulted in its withdrawal, Mr. O'Neill earned high praise for his reverent and tragic power. The manager, Henry E. Abbey, intended to produce it in New York city, but again religious sentiment prevailed and the production was abandoned. In 1881 Mr. O'Neill appeared at Booth's Theatre, New York, as Enoch Arden, alternating nights with Salvini. In 1882, with his own company, he produced "An American King," which greatly increased his reputation. With this and "A Celebrated Case" he made an extended southern tour. In February, 1883, he produced at Booth's Theatre "Monte Cristo," which proved a continued success. In addition to "Monte Cristo," he has produced "The Dead Heart," "Fontenelle" and "When Greek Meets Greek." He has also revived "Virginius," "Hamlet" and "The Three Guardsmen." Mr. O'Neill adds to striking natural gifts of face, form and voice the art acquired by deep study and conscientious work. As a romantic actor and a tragedian he is in the front rank of his profession and in the ripe prime of his powers. He was married, in 1877, to Ella, daughter of Thomas J. Quinlan, of Cleveland, O.

James O'Neill

BRYANT, Frank Augustus, physician, was born at North Jackson, Susquehanna co., Pa., Oct. 18, 1851, son of Chauncey E. and Hannah A. (Corse) Bryant, of English descent. His great-grandfather, Capt. Daniel C. Bryant, and his grandfather, Samuel Bryant, with his five brothers, served in the war of the revolution, and the war of 1812; and his father, Chauncey E. Bryant, as a member of the 112th Pennsylvania volunteers, in the civil war. He was educated in the district schools of North Jackson, Pa., and at the age of sixteen completed the course at the Windsor Academy, Windsor, N. Y. The death of his mother when he was but ten years of age, and his father's absence in the service of his country, threw him on his own resources, and his studies were much interrupted that he might earn a livelihood. He worked successively on the farm, as a clerk in a country store and in various mechanical occupations. He was ambitious to enter business or professional life, but a severe impediment in speech, inherited from his father, prevented this. In 1879 he attended the American Vocal Institute in New York city, a school for the correction of speech defects, and such was his interest in the subject that in the following year he became a teacher and equal partner in the institution. While pursuing this occupation, he attended the evening classes in elocution at Cooper Union, and continued study in other branches. He left New York in 1882, and during the next five years continued his studies and work for the practical correction of vocal defects in various parts of the country. He realized his long cherished desire to study medicine in 1892, and after a three years' course at Bellevue Hospital College, was graduated in 1895. With the added advantages of a thorough professional training, he was enabled to formulate and to arrive at a definite and intelligent theory of speech defects. Unlike many teachers in his specialty, he discarded the idea of a fundamental difference between stuttering and stammering, regarding both as nervous habits resulting from lack of co-ordination in the speech centres of the brain. He also discarded the continuous use of any of the various methods then in vogue, and taught his pupils that there is only one correct way of using the speech organs, viz.: by putting into practice the rules and principles that underlie and govern the art of speech, and in this way avoiding the violation, known as stammering. He also introduced the theory that the will-power should be developed and directed to the control of the diaphragm and other muscles of respiration, vocalization and articulation. Since 1887 he has conducted the Bryant School for Stammering in New York city. Dr. Bryant has contributed to medical and scientific literature on subjects connected with his specialty. He has a wide reputation, and has frequently been called in consultation by other physicians, especially in nervous affections concerning speech. He is a member of the New York County Medical Association, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the profession generally. In 1871 Dr. Bryant was married to Miranda S., daughter of Alvan P. Mitchell, of Hollisterville, Pa. She died in 1888, leaving two sons, who aid their father in his work.

Frank A. Bryant

SULLIVAN, George, congressman, was born at Durham, N. H., Aug. 29, 1772, son of John and Lydia (Wooster) Sullivan. His father was a revolutionary soldier and was president of New Hampshire in 1786–88 and 1789–90. James Sullivan, governor of Massachusetts, was his uncle. His grandfather, Owen Sullivan (b. 1691; d. 1796), was a native of Kerry county, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1723, first settling at Somersworth, N. H., and later at Berwick, Me. He was a man of liberal education, speaking five languages. George Sullivan was graduated at Harvard University, in 1790, and after pursuing his studies at the law school commenced practice at Exeter, N. H., in 1794, continuing for more than forty years, and acquiring a high reputation. He was county solicitor from 1802 to 1804, attorney-general from 1805 to 1807, and again from 1815 to 1835. He served as a representative in the general court in 1805 and 1813, and in 1811 was elected to the U. S. congress, serving for four years, and declining a further election. In 1814 and 1815 he also served as a member of the state senate. Throughout his career he was highly esteemed for his talents and public usefulness. He was married twice: the second time to Philippa Call, of Newburyport, Mass. He died at Exeter, N. H., June 14, 1838.

RODGERS, William Baker, lawyer, was born in Coles county, Ill., Jan. 7, 1865, son of John White and Margaret Elizabeth (Gillenwaters) Rodgers, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and in 1884 he entered Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill., where he obtained his collegiate education. Subsequently he studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1891. The same year Mr. Rodgers went to Montana and began to practice law at Phillipsburg. In 1892 he was joined by his brother, Hiram W. Rodgers, from Illinois, and they immediately formed a partnership, with offices at Deer Lodge and Phillipsburg; the firm's present office is at Anaconda. They have been very successful, being engaged as counsel in much important litigation, and have a large and growing business. Mr. Rodgers early took an interest in politics, and in 1892 was elected attorney of Deer Lodge county as the candidate of the Republican party, although the county was then largely Democratic. In 1894 he was elected to the legislature and served on the judiciary committee, the committee of ways and means, and as chairman of the committee of state boards and officers. In October, 1897, he was appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the district of Montana, and his services proving highly satisfactory, he received the appointment as U. S. attorney in February, 1898, which position he still occupies (1901). He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He was married, on June 17, 1896, to Alice, daughter of William D. and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Knowles, of Petersburg, Ill. They have one child.

William B. Rodgers

HAWES, Joel, clergyman and author, was born at Medway, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789. His parents were in poor circumstances, and he had few educational advantages in his early youth. By perseverance and force of ability he surmounted all obstacles, and after graduating at Brown University, in 1813, he pursued a theological course at Andover; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1818. He early acquired distinction as an author and a preacher of no mean ability, and throughout his long and useful pastorate, for he remained at Hartford until his death, he was largely occupied with literary work. His "Lectures to Young Men on Character and Reading," were popular, both in England and America, 100,000 copies having circulated in the United States alone. He published in 1830 "A Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims, and a Vindication of the Congregational Church in New England," consisting of six lectures in which the constitution and order of the primitive churches, the origin of the Congregational churches of New England, and the character of the Pilgrims were set forth from a Puritan point of view. "These topics," says the "Quarterly Christian Spectator," "have been treated by one who sincerely believes and cordially loves the principles, character, and institutions of our Pilgrim Fathers, and they have been handled with ability and in the spirit of Christian candor. The author loves truth, and seeks it diligently; judges with discrimination, and presents the result of all his studies in a style of great simplicity and perspicuity." He published besides numerous sermons in the "National Preacher" and elsewhere, and frequent contributions to the "Quarterly Reviews" and the religious press, the following works: "Memoir of Normand Smith" (1839); "Character Everything to the Young" (1843); "Religions of the East, with Impressions of Foreign Travel" (1845); "Looking-Glass for the Ladies" (1845); "Washington and Jay" (1850); "Letters on Universalism"; "Century Address; Delivered at Hartford, Nov. 9, 1835"; "An Offering to Home Missionaries" (1865); "Reminiscences of Revivals of Religion in the First Church at Hartford, Conn." (1865); "Sermons, Experimental and Practical" (1866). His daughter, Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, a well-known missionary in Turkey. Dr. Hawes died at Gilead, Conn., June 5, 1867.

McMAHON, John Van Lear, lawyer and historian, was born at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 18, 1800, son of Nathan McMahon, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was a sister of Matthew Van Lear, of Williamsport, Md. The son was graduated at Princeton College, in 1817, taking the highest honors; he then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He was shortly after elected to the state legislature from Alleghany county, and became the recognized leader of that body, taking a memorable stand in favor of granting equality of civil rights to the Hebrew. His success at the bar was immediate, and it is said of him that he never lost a case, while he was known as the most popular orator in Maryland, being possessed of a commanding presence, a superb voice and a high order of eloquence. In 1826 he removed to Baltimore, and was twice again elected to the legislature as a Jackson Democrat. Although he had contributed more than any other to the prosperity of the Jackson party, he finally left it on account of the United States Bank question. During the "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, he was chairman of an immense ratification meeting at which Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were present, and opened the proceedings by saying: "Let the nation come to order. The mountains have sent forth their rills; the hillsides their streams; the valleys their rivers; and lo, the avalanche of the people is here." He drew the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the first incorporating act of the kind ever prepared in this country, and was for several years counsel for the railroad. For some reason he refused many tenders

of office, among them a cabinet appointment, a U. S. senatorship, when only his consent was necessary for his election, and positions on the bench. He would never make a speech outside his native state. The failure of his eyesight compelled him to relinquish his profession about 1855, and much of his later life was spent in Ohio. St. John's College, Annapolis, gave him the degree of LL.D., in 1869. He published, in 1831, "An Historical View of Maryland," which is a standard authority on the early history of the province of Baltimore. In general he was reserved, dignified and rather austere, but the verdict of his contemporaries was that "McMahon possessed extraordinary gifts as a lawyer and one of the finest intellects that ever adorned the bar." He was never married, and died at Cumberland, Md., June 15, 1871.

HERNBEL, William, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1764, received a liberal education, and studied medicine. He served as a surgeon in the revolutionary army in Virginia, but becoming afflicted with deafness he refused to apply for the diploma to which his attainments in medicine had fully entitled him, under the idea that his infirmity incapacitated him. Practicing gratuitously among the poor of Philadelphia, he was known far and wide, and his benevolence in other ways made him prominent. He was an ardent student of chemistry and was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences 1840–49, resigning in the latter year on account of infirmities. He was for a great number of years an active member of the Humane Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons. Mr. Hernbel died in Philadelphia, June 12, 1851.

ALLEN, John W., lawyer and congressman, was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1802, son of John Allen, a native of Great Barrington, Mass., who was a lawyer by profession, and after his removal to Connecticut, represented that state in the last congress held in Philadelphia. The son left Litchfield at the age of sixteen, going to Chenango county, N. Y., where he received a fair classical education and studied law. He settled in Cleveland, O., in 1825, and in the following year began to practice his profession. From 1831 to 1835 inclusive, he was annually elected president of the village corporation, and was a member of the senate of Ohio from 1835 to 1837. In 1841 he was mayor of Cleveland. He was elected a representative in congress in 1837–41, serving as a member of the committee on the militia and military affairs. In 1847 he was largely instrumental in procuring the legislative charter for the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, and became the first president of the company. He was, for a time, one of the five state commissioners ebarged with the management of the State Bank of Ohio. In 1850 he was appointed by the legislature agent of the state to investigate the claims of Ohio against the United States, growing out of the grants of land in aid of canals, a commission which kept him in Washington, D. C., for five years, and in which he was very successful. In 1870 he received from Pres. Grant the appointment of postmaster of Cleveland, and again in 1874, serving in this capacity until 1875, when he resigned. He was married, first, to Ann Maria Perkins, of Warren, O.; second, to Harriet C. Mather, of New London county, Conn., by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

PRATT, Daniel Darwin, senator, was born in Palermo, Waldo co., Me., Oct. 23, 1813, son of Daniel and Sarah Rogers (Hill) Pratt. His father (b. 1780; d. 1864), was a practicing physician of Maine, and the son of David Pratt, a soldier of the revolution. When a child he removed, with his parents, to Fenner, Madison co., N. Y. His early education was received in the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1831 with the valedictory. In 1832 he went to Indiana, where he taught school, and in 1834, removing to Indianapolis, wrote in the office of the secretary of state, and studied law. In 1836 he settled at Logansport, Ind., where he commenced the practice of his profession, and acquired much local fame as an orator. In 1851 and 1853 he was elected to the state legislature; in 1860 was a delegate to the Chicago convention, officiating as leading secretary, and in 1868 was elected a representative from Indiana to the 41st congress. In January, 1869, he was elected a senator in congress for the term ending in 1875, serving on the committees on pensions, claims, and District of Columbia. In May, 1875, he was appointed, by Pres. Grant, commissioner of internal revenue, remaining in office until August, 1876. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1872. He was married, Nov. 28, 1839, to Sophia J. James, of Rising Sun, Ind. She died in 1861, and he was married the second time, May 22, 1865, to Jane Warren. His death occurred at Logansport, Ind., June 17, 1877.

BOTSFORD, Elmer Francis, lawyer, was born at Burke, Franklin co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1861, son of Henry and Jennie (Bromley) Botsford. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1886, meanwhile teaching school and studying law with Beckwith, Barnard & Wheeler, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Being admitted to the bar in 1889, he opened an office at Plattsburg, later forming a partnership with George H. Beckwith under the firm name of Beckwith & Botsford, since which time he has continued to practice in the same place, the firm name at present being Botsford, Merrihew & Allen. For several years he was corporation counsel for the city, and he is now (1901) attorney and director of the First National Bank of Plattsburg; director of the New York Building, Loan and Banking Co.; secretary, treasurer and managing director of the Joseph Ladue Mining and Development Co., of Yukon, and secretary, treasurer and director of the Ladue Yukon Transportation Co. Mr. Botsford has made three trips through Alaska and the Klondike region, and he is attorney for Joseph Ladue, founder of Dawson City and for the Dawson Town Site Co., at Dawson, Canada. He is a member of the Lakeside Club, Plattsburg; Transportation Club, New York city; Dartmouth College Club; Psi Upsilon Club; Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York city; Frontier Lodge 74, F. & A. M., Franklin, Vt.; the Oriental Temple, Troy, N. Y. He is a Knight Templar, also a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. He was married, June 29, 1892, to Katherine L., daughter of Emory M. and Mary B. Lyon, and has one child, Benedict Lyon Botsford.

KNAPP, Chauncey L., congressman, was born at Berlin, Washington co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1809. He commenced active public life by serving an apprenticeship of seven years in a printing-office in Montpelier, and was elected reporter for the legislature in 1833. For some years he was co-proprietor

and editor of the "State Journal." To him was awarded the credit, while editing the "Journal," of first nominating Gen. Harrison for the presidency, which resulted in his obtaining the electoral votes of Vermont four years before he was really elected. He was elected secretary of state in 1836, in which capacity he served for four years; removing to Massachusetts he was elected secretary of the state senate in 1851, and was elected a representative to the 34th congress. He was re-elected to the 35th congress, and was a member of the committee on territories. Mr. Knapp's tastes led him to the study of mechanics, and in all his public positions he paid particular attention to the mechanical interests of his constituents.

CARTER, Leon Marks, banker and financier, was born at Shreveport, La., July 11, 1855, son of Louis Everett and Bettie Hunter (Rainey) Carter. At an early age he evinced a decided taste for finance, and in 1879 began independently a drug business. This has so developed that it commands the leading markets of northern Louisiana, both wholesale and retail. It is now incorporated under the name of the Leon M. Carter Drug Co., of which Mr. Carter is president. Two other large mercantile establishments have been advanced to foremost positions in north Louisiana by Mr. Carter:

Leon M. Carter

the Pleasant Hardware Co. and the Leon M. Carter jewelry establishment. Besides having the care of these extensive interests he is president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Shreveport, La. For eleven years he served as deputy internal revenue collector for the district of northern Louisiana. He was also collector of the port at Shreveport until that office was abandoned there. Mr. Carter is regarded as one of Shreveport's most progressive citizens, and is always a leader in enterprises which tend to advance the interests of that city. Although a Republican, he claims among his closest friends many of the leading Democrats of the state. He was married, July 8, 1879, to Mattie Leonard, daughter of Porter Parsons, of one of the best known and most honorable families of the South.

LAW, John, jurist, was born at New London, Conn., in 1796, son of Lyman Law, who was a lawyer and congressman; grandson of Richard Law, an eminent jurist, of Connecticut; and great-grandson of Jonathan Law, chief-justice of the supreme court of that state, and colonial governor from 1741 until his death, which occurred in 1750. He was graduated at Yale College in 1814; studied law, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Connecticut in 1817. Soon afterward he emigrated to the new state of Indiana, and settled at Vincennes. Law in a short time was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1823 a member of the legislature. Refusing a renomination, he was again elected attorney for his district, and held that position until promoted to a judgeship, which office he held by re-elections for eight years. In 1838 he was appointed, by Pres. Van Buren, receiver of public moneys at Vincennes, and held the office for four years. In 1851 Judge Law removed to Evansville, and, with three others, purchased 700 acres of land adjoining that place, and laid out the town of Lamasco. In 1855 he was appointed, by Pres. Pierce, judge of the court of land claims, to adjudicate the claims of the old inhabitants of Indiana and Illinois, and was reappointed in 1856. In 1860 he was elected a representative from Indiana to the 37th congress, where he served on the committees on the library and on revolutionary pensions. He was re-elected to the 38th congress, serving during this term on the committees on agriculture and revolutionary pensions, and the select committee on emigration. As chairman of the committee on pensions, he drew up and reported the bill giving to the soldiers of the revolution, of whom only twelve survived, one hundred dollars per annum, which bill passed unanimously. Judge Law was partial to historical studies, and was president of the State Historical Society for several years. His address on the "Colonial History of Vincennes," first delivered before the Vincennes Historical Society, was published in 1839, a new edition, with additional notes and illustrations, appearing in 1858. Amasa Learned, who was his grandfather on his mother's side, was in the first congress that sat under the constitution. He died at Evansville, Ind., Oct. 7, 1873.

PIRCE, William Almy, congressman, was born at Scituate, R. I., Feb. 29, 1824, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Johnson) Pirce. His father, who died in 1868, was a farmer, a cotton mill-owner, and for several years a representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island. The son attended district schools, and worked in mills and on the farm, alternately, until he was eighteen years old, when he attended the Smithville Seminary, now Lapham Institute. After that he taught schools in the district, and for ten years had charge of the store and counting-room of the company of which his father was a member. In 1854 he commenced the manufacture of cotton goods on his own account, and continued in the business until 1863. In 1855 he was elected a state senator, and in 1858 and 1862 was elected a representative in the Rhode Island legislature. In the latter year he was appointed, by Pres. Lincoln, assessor of internal revenue for the 2d district of Rhode Island, which position he held until the office was abolished in May, 1873, when he devoted his attention to farming, in addition to political and official duties. In 1879 he was again elected a member of the state house of representatives, being re-elected in 1880 and 1881. To the state senate he was again elected in 1882. Mr. Pirce served as chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the Republican national convention of 1880, and member of the Republican national committee in 1880 and 1884; was a member of the Republican state committee for twenty-two years, and its chairman for fourteen years. In the district convention of 1880, to nominate a candidate for the 47th congress, he had a plurality of votes until the sixty-eighth ballot, when he withdrew his name and nominated the successful candidate. In 1884 he was elected a representative from Rhode Island to the 49th congress. During the civil war he was appointed (1863) a paymaster, with the rank of major, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Gould, commanding the state militia. He was married, Jan. 1, 1865, to Asenath S., daughter of James and Abigail (Colwell) Aldrich, of Scituate, R. I., and had four children: Mary Elizabeth C., William B., James A. and Abby A. Pirce.

KNICKERBOCKER, Herman, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 27, 1782, son of Johannes Knickerbocker, who was a colonel in the revolution, and afterward represented Rensselaer county in the legislature. His grandfather, Herman Jansen Knickerbocker, of Friesland, Holland, was one of the original emigrants to New York. The grandson received a good classical education, studied law, and began to practice in Albany, removing from there to Schaghticoke, N. Y., upon inheriting a large estate. He early engaged in politics, and was

a member of congress from 1809 to 1811, as a Federalist, but during Pres. Jackson's administration he became a Democrat. In 1816 he was chosen to the state assembly, and he also filled the office of judge of his county. Washington Irving alluded to him as "my cousin, the congressman," in the preface to his "Knickerbocker's History," and, on visiting Washington, presented him to Pres. Madison as "Diederick Knickerbocker, the great historian of New York." On account of his lavish hospitality, he was called the "Prince of Schaghticoke." Observing the time-honored custom of his family, he entertained the mayor and council of Albany annually at his mansion. He was particularly fond of practical jokes, some of which were extremely ludicrous in their consequences. In his latter years he became financially embarrassed. He died at Williamsburg, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1855. His son, David Buel, was consecrated Protestant Episcopal bishop of Indiana in 1883.

BIGGS, Asa, jurist, was born at Williamstown, Martin co., N. C., Feb. 4, 1811. He was educated at an academy, and, after serving as a merchant's clerk, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1835 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of that state; in 1840, 1842 and 1844 was elected to the state legislature, and was chosen a member of the 29th congress. In 1850 he was one of the three commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of the state, the new code going into effect in 1854. In the latter year he was again elected to the state senate, and was also chosen a senator in congress in 1854 for six years, but resigned, May, 1858, to accept the appointment of judge of the U. S. district court of North Carolina. He held this office until the beginning of the civil war, when, in May, 1861, he was elected to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and subsequently engaged in the commission business at Norfolk, Va., where he died, March 6, 1878.

JOHNSON, Philip, lawyer and congressman, was born in Warren county, N. J., Jan. 17, 1818. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. In 1839 he removed with his father to Pennsylvania, settling in Northampton county. He was educated at Lafayette College, where he spent two years, 1842–44, after which he taught school in Mississippi for two years. On his return home he studied law; was admitted to the bar at Easton, Pa., in 1848; soon afterwards was elected clerk of the court of sessions and of oyer and terminer, and in 1853–54 was a member of the state assembly. In 1857 he was chairman of the Democratic state convention; in 1859 was the revenue commissioner for the third judicial district of the state, and in 1860 was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the 37th congress, serving on the committees on roads and canals, and on patents. He was re-elected to the 38th congress, and was a member of the committee on territories. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1864, and was re-elected to the 39th congress, serving on the committees on the post-office and post-roads, and expenditures on the public buildings. He died in Washington, Jan. 31, 1867.

FAIR, James Graham, senator, was born near Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1831. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1843, and settled at Geneva, Ill., where he attended the public schools. He completed his studies in Chicago, receiving a thorough business education, and paying special attention to chemistry and mathematics. In 1849 he joined the rush to the newly discovered gold fields of California, and while crossing the plains displayed such shrewdness, coolness, practical wisdom and endurance, that, young as he was, the leadership was tacitly accorded to him. Upon his arrival he engaged in mining on Feather river; but, realizing that surface digging would soon be exhausted, he began extensive tunneling operations to develop the ore bodies which supplied the surface diggings. In 1853 he turned his attention to agriculture in Petaluma, but soon returned to mining, in which, as a practical and scientific operator, he never had a superior. When the Comstock lode in Nevada was discovered, Mr. Fair removed to Virginia city, and became interested in silver mining, in which his fortune was amassed. He was superintendent of the Ophir mine in 1865, and of the Hale and Norcross in 1867, and meanwhile became interested in many other of the large mining companies. In 1867 Mr. Fair formed a partnership with John W. Mackey, James C. Flood and William T. O'Brien, to engage in mining enterprises. The first venture of this firm was wresting the control of the Hale and Norcross mine from the Bank of California, and making it dividend paying. They subsequently secured thirteen other mines, including the famous California and Consolidated Virginia mine, from the Bank of California, together with the Union Mill and Mining Co., organized by Messrs. Ralston & Sharon. The firm then developed their properties and opened the three "bonanzas," which produced $137,000,000, most of which was divided between the respective partners. It was to Mr. Fair's executive mind and untiring energy that these enormous results were possible. He had a wonderful instinct for determining the localities of ore deposits, a genius for devising appliances for accomplishing his ends, and a rare administrative ability which kept both men and machinery in perfect working order. His prominence in the state of Nevada resulted in his being sent to the U. S. senate in 1881, to succeed Sen. Sharon, where he exerted a strong influence in furthering silver legislation. He was made a member of several important committees, and his keen intelligence and broad practical information made his speeches terse, clear and pertinent. With his associates he established the Nevada Bank with a capital of $10,000,000, but in 1886, on withdrawing from mining interests, he also retired from the bank. When, however, his late associates became involved in ruinous wheat speculations, Mr. Fair's sympathies were aroused and he advanced all the money needed for the restoration of the bank, which was reorganized with himself as president. The re-establishment of the credit of a gigantic corporation in a moment, and his subsequent management by which he cleaned up the famous wheat deal and extricated the bank from its unfortunate predicament, were considered to be some of the greatest feats of financiering the world had ever seen. His health became broken from unremitting attention to business, and after a short illness he died in San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1894. He left a son and two daughters, one of whom, Theresa Alice, was married to Herman Oelrichs, of New York.

James G. Fair

JOHNSON, Sarah (Barclay), author, was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1837, daughter of Dr. James T. Barclay. Her education was received under the direction of her father, a missionary, who was for some time stationed at Jerusalem, of which he wrote a description entitled, "The City of the Great King" (1857). For this book his daughter, who accompanied him on his mission, drew most of the illustrations. She was married, in 1856, to J. Augustus Johnson, U. S. consul-general in

Syria, and with him lived many years in that country, where she wrote her only published volume, "The Hadji in Syria" (1858), which became exceedingly popular. Returning to America, she made her home in New York city until 1883, when she removed to Greenwich, Conn., where her death occurred, April 21, 1885. Her son, Barclay Johnson, who was born in 1862, was a young man of great promise, having graduated at Yale at the head of his class, contributed to periodicals, and published an address on education (1884); but he died at the age of twenty-three.

KANE, John Kintzing, jurist, was born in Albany, N. Y., May 16, 1795. He was graduated at Yale College in 1814, after which he studied law with Joseph Hopkinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Settling in Philadelphia, he manifested an interest in political questions, and identifying himself with the Federalist party, was elected to the state legislature in 1823. He was elected by the Democrats in 1828 as solicitor of Philadelphia, and served two years. During the campaign of 1828 he supported the cause of Andrew Jackson with marked ability. In 1832 he was appointed a member of the board of three commissioners to settle certain claims with France, and besides preparing the report of the board, he published notes on questions decided by that body in 1836. He enjoyed the friendship of Pres. Jackson, and was the author of a memorable letter addressed by the latter to James K. Polk, during the campaign of 1844. The first printed attack on the U. S. Bank was written by him, and several portions of messages and public utterances of the president were supposed to have been from his pen; so that in Philadelphia, which was the stronghold of the bank party, he was for a short period under social proscription. During what was termed the "Buckshot" war in Pennsylvania, he was the principal strategist of the Democratic party. In 1845 he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania, but resigned the office in the following year, to accept that of U. S. judge for the district of that state. As a judge he was distinguished for his grasp of the Roman and Continental law, his decisions being widely cited, especially in relation to the admiralty and patent law; but his action in the case of Passmore Williamson, who was committed for contempt of court under the fugitive slave law, was violently assailed by the Abolition party. He was one of the trustees and legal advisers of the Presbyterian church of the United States, and took a prominent part in the controversy that resulted in 1837 in the division of the church into the new and old schools. In the struggle of the first board of trustees of Girard College to open the institution, he was the leader; of the American Philosophical Society, he served as president, from 1856 until his death. He was married to Jane Leiper, and had two son, Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, and Thomas L. Kane, soldier. Judge Kane died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1858.

BUCKALEW, Charles Rollin, senator and diplomat, was born at Fishing Creek, Columbia co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1821. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar soon after attaining his majority and commenced practice at Bloomsburg, Pa. His success as a lawyer was marked and immediate, and in a short time he was made district-attorney of his county (1845–47). Later he served in the state senate (1850–56), where he carried through amendments which gradually caused a reduction of the state debt; was sent as treaty commissioner to Paraguay in 1854, and was also a member of the commission to revise the U. S. penal code in 1857. In the latter year he was chairman of the state Democratic committee and again elected to the legislature. During the administration of Pres. Buchanan he was U. S. minister to Ecuador (1858–61). When the civil war opened he returned to the United States and resumed the practice of law at Bloomsburg, but in January, 1863, he was elected to the U. S. senate from Pennsylvania, defeating Simon Cameron by one vote after a contest of singular bitterness and interest. Though meeting with criticism from his party for not opposing the party in power more aggressively, he was true to his conviction that his chief duty was to support the government in its efforts to raise troops and war funds. His talents were actively employed in the national legislature as a member of the committees on Indian affairs, post-offices and post roads, pensions, mines and mining, foreign relations, contingent expenses of the senate, retrenchment, and as chairman of the committee on ventilation. He served until 1869, taking a prominent and able part in all deliberations, and was one of the leaders of the Democratic opposition to the attempted impeachment of Pres. Johnson. At the close of his term in the national senate he was again elected to the state senate, and the crowning work of his life was the persuading a hostile legislature to issue a call for a constitutional convention. This he accomplished in spite of obstacles and discouragements; making speeches that were models of logic and eloquence, and holding conference after conference with members of both houses. He also published "Examination of the Constitution of Pennsylvania." By universal consent he was the leader of the convention, held in 1873; his ability as a lawyer was proven anew during its deliberations, and that the convention did not accomplish more in the matter of reform than it did was not his fault. Though he had been conspicuously patriotic during the war, he was, in 1872, when a candidate for the governorship, charged with having encouraged resistance to the government at that time, and was defeated. After this he took no active part in public affairs until 1886, when he was elected to the national house of representatives by the Democrats of the eleventh district of Pennsylvania. His career was a consistent and honorable one. He was married, Feb. 13, 1849, to Permelia S. Wadsworth, fifth in descent from Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, of Hartford, Conn., who hid the charter of Connecticut in the historic oak tree. He died at Bloomsburg, Pa., May 19, 1899.

HALE, Edwin Moses, physician, was born at Newport, N. H., Feb. 2, 1829, son of Syene and Betsey (Dow) Hale. His first American ancestor, Thomas Hale, emigrated from Hertfordshire, England, in 1637, and settled at Newburyport, Mass. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen went to Newark, O., where he was employed in the printing office of the chief newspaper. He soon after entered the office of Dr. Blair, the pioneer homœopathist of the town as a pupil, and attended the Cleveland Homœopathic College for one session. Dr. Edwin M. Hale was one of the twelve pioneers of homœopathy in Michigan, rising to prominence in its profession. He was for eighteen years professor of materia medica in Hahnemann College, Chicago, a voluminous writer for the medical press, and one of the most advanced thinkers in his department of research of his day. In 1862 he located in Chicago, where he was in partnership with Prof. A. E. Small for five years. In 1864 he published his "New Remedies," and in 1871 appeared "Diseases of the Heart," which was translated into Spanish. He also

published "The Therapeutics of Sterility" (1869), and "Diseases of Women" (1878); "The Heart and How to Take Care of It" (1881); also translated into Spanish. In 1876 Dr. Hale made a visit to Europe, and on his return was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic College. This chair he filled for five years, when he resigned. In addition to his professional researches he was an energetic student of botany, zoölogy, archæology and the allied sciences, and during his spare moments published a valuable series of papers on "Ant Life," and several other articles on scientific subjects. He was married, in 1853, to Abba Ann, daughter of Austin George and Roxanna (Smith) George, of Newburyport, Mass., and had two children. He died in Chicago, Jan. 15, 1899.

BOYLE, John, jurist and congressman, was born in Botetourt county, Va., Oct. 28, 1774. His parents removing to Kentucky, he there received a thorough education, and began the practice of law in 1797. During the latter year he was married, and went to live in a log house successively occupied by three other men who subsequently rose to eminence, one as a representative in congress, one as chief justice, and another as governor of Kentucky. In 1803 he was elected to congress, serving by re-election until 1809, and, declining the governorship of the territory of Illinois; in 1810 was made chief-justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, which position he held until 1816, when he resumed his private practice. In 1826 he was appointed by Pres. Adams judge of the U. S. district court for Kentucky, and served as such until his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1835.

PILE, William A., clergyman, soldier, and governor of New Mexico (1869–70), was born near Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1829. He received a good English and classical education; studied theology, and became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the Missouri Conference. In 1861 he joined the Missouri volunteers as chaplain; in 1862 commanded a battery of artillery as captain; was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel of infantry, and in 1863 was appointed a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He was in the Missouri campaign under Gen. Lyon, and was with Gens. Grant and Halleck at Corinth, being also at Vicksburg and near Mobile; his command was the first to break the enemy's line at the capture of Fort Blakely. In 1866 he was elected a representative from Missouri to the 40th congress, and served on the committee on Union prisoners and military affairs, and as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the post-office department. In 1869 he was appointed by Pres. Grant governor of New Mexico; served in 1869–70, and in 1871 was appointed minister resident of Venezuela, where he remained until 1874, when he resigned this office.

BROOKE, Walker, senator, was born in Virginia, Dec. 13, 1813. After graduation at the University of Virginia, in 1835, he engaged in the study of law, removing to Kentucky, where he taught school for two years. Upon receiving his admission to the bar he settled for the practice of his profession at Lexington, Miss., where he attained prominence and was elected to the U. S. senate, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry S. Foote, who had been nominated for the governorship of Mississippi. This office he held from March 11, 1852, until March 3, 1853. In 1861 he was a member of the secession convention of Mississippi, and was elected to a seat in the provisional Confederate congress, serving as a member of that body from Feb. 18, 1861, until Feb. 18, 1862. He was then a candidate for the Confederate senate, though defeated by James Phelan. His death occurred in Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 19, 1869.

WILDER, Daniel Webster, author and journalist, was born at Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832, son of Abel and Fanny (Richardson) Wilder. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Wilder, a native of England, who emigrated to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, lived in Charlestown, removed to Lancaster, and was selectman there in 1659. The line of descent runs through his son, Thomas (1644–1717); through his son, Joseph (1683–1757), who was chief-justice of the court of common pleas (1731–57) and executive councillor (1735–42); through his son, Col. Caleb (1710–76), and through his son, Samuel (1739–98), who removed from Lancaster to Ashburnham, and was elected to the state legislature several years and was an officer of that town for twenty-five years. Abel (1786–1864), son of Samuel, of Mendon and Blackstone, held commissions as a justice of the peace from seven governors of Massachusetts, was a physician, and was one of the pioneer abolitionists. Daniel W. Wilder was educated at the Public Latin School in Boston, where he was graduated in 1852, winning prizes every year, and the Franklin medal. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1857. He settled in Kansas. He has been the publisher and editor of the Leavenworth "Conservative" and "Times," the St. Joseph, Mo., "Free Democrat," and the "Herald" and the "Insurance Magazine," at Kansas City, Mo. Pres. Lincoln appointed him surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska in 1863, and in 1872 and again in 1874 he was elected state auditor. Mr. Wilder's love of historical research prompted him to write the "Annals of Kansas," which he published in 1875, and in the same year he founded the State Historical Society, of which he became a director and president. The library of this society contains 70,000 volumes (1901). In 1887 Mr. Wilder became state superintendent of insurance, which post he held for four years. A second edition of the "Annals of Kansas" was called for in 1885, and in 1893 appeared his "Life of Shakespeare." Since 1891 he has been the publisher and editor of the "Insurance Magazine." He was married, March 3, 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. John B. Irvin.

Daniel Webster Wilder

FELLOWS, John R., soldier and lawyer, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1832. His parents removed to Arkansas in 1840. He was educated in the common schools of that state, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. His ability and brilliant oratory speedily won him prominence in legal and political circles. He strenuously opposed secession, and in 1860 was a Bell and Everett presidential elector. When the final break came he cast his lot with his native state, and enlisted in the first Arkansas regiment; served in the Virginia campaign of 1861, and later took part in the operations of the army of the Tennessee. He was appointed colonel on the staff of Gen. W. N. R. Beal in 1862; was inspector-general at Port Hudson, La., and with the garrison during the siege. In July, 1863, he was one of the three commissioners who arranged the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. From that until April, 1865, he was a prisoner of war. After the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee he resumed the practice of law in Arkansas. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in New York city, and his talents so favorably impressed Horatio Seymour that the latter

persuaded him to take up his residence in the metropolis, where his abilities were soon recognized. He was appointed assistant district-attorney of New York city, and served in that capacity from 1869 until 1873, and subsequently served for two terms in the same capacity. He was also for two years counsel to the New York board of excise. In 1886 he was elected district-attorney, and held that office until 1890, when he was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving until June 1, 1894, when he became district-attorney again, and held this position until his death. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, and for many years was one of the most noted political speakers of the country. He was an eloquent, forceful and impressive orator, and excelled as an advocate. In private life he was distinguished for his genial and generous traits of character. He died Dec. 7, 1896.

BREWER, Leigh Richmond, first P. E. bishop of Montana, and 126th in the succession of American bishops, was born at Berkshire, Franklin co., Vt., Jan. 20, 1839, son of Sheldon Sykes and Lura (Crampton) Brewer. He worked upon his father's farm and attended the schools of his native county until the age of seventeen, when he entered an academy at Canton, N. Y., and from this period until he was twenty alternated by teaching and attending school, defraying his expenses with the money he earned as teacher. In 1863 he was graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and became tutor in a private family, which enabled him to pursue his studies in theology. He was graduated at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1866; was ordained deacon the same year, and priest in 1867. For six years Dr. Brewer was rector of Grace Church, Carthage, N. Y., where he built a church and rectory, and left the parish in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about a hundred. In 1872 he was elected rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y., and in 1880 he was elected missionary bishop to Montana, being consecrated at Watertown, December 8th. Since then he has resided at Helena, Mont. Finding the parish of Helena vacant, he took charge of it until the following June, when Rev. R. M. Duff, of New York, became its rector. He then started on a general visitation of the territory, traveling about four thousand miles. Forty-seven persons were confirmed, and services were held in fifty-two places. In 1881 eight clergyman were at work in Montana, besides the bishop, and these eight men reached twenty-six places with services. During the year a debt of more than $2,000 on St. Peter's Church, Helena, was paid, and the church was consecrated. A rectory was also purchased. St. John's Church, Butte, was built at a cost of $13,000. Work was begun in a new field in Beaverhead county, by the Rev. E. G. Prout. The number of communicants at this period was less than four hundred, and the value of church property was about $25,000. Now (1901) there are twenty-four clergymen besides the bishop. There are four parishes and thirty-eight organized missions, where regular services are held, while about thirty other places are reached with occasional ministrations. The churches have increased to twenty-nine and the rectories to thirteen. There is a parish school and one hospital. A bishop's house has been purchased, and endowments for the future diocese have been well begun. The communicants number 2,400, and the value of the church property is $305,000. He was married, July 10, 1866, to Henrietta W., daughter of Henry and Amelia (Bird) Foote, of New York, and has one child, Jennie E., wife of Richard Mead Atwater, a mining expert.

ROSENTHAL, Herman, author and librarian, was born at Friedrichstadt, Courland, Russia, Oct. 6, 1843, son of Moritz and Pauline (Birkhahn) Rosenthal. His father was a merchant, of Jewish descent. Rosenthal, at the age of ten, began to attend a district school of Bauske, Courland, and three years later entered a private school at Jacobstadt, Courland, at which institution he was graduated in 1859. Subsequently he for some time attended Prof. Schleiden's lectures on botany and natural science at Dorpat University. At the early age of sixteen he began writing for German and German-Russian publications, and translated into German several poems of the great Russian poet, Nekrassov; among others his "Sasha," which was in 1886 reprinted in the "Freidenker Almanach," of Milwaukee. During the period 1869–81 he was engaged in the printing business in three different places (Kremenchug, government of Poltava; Smyela, government of Kiev, and in Kiev). At the same time he acted as agent for the Russian Transportation Co., "Dvigatel"; for the Russian Insurance Co., and occasionally contributing to the Hebrew paper, "Hameliz," and writing poems in German. In 1868 there appeared a collection of his poems "Gedichte" (Kremenchug), and in 1872 a humorous tale, "Die wunderliche Kur" (ibid). He was one of the founders of the Russian daily "Zarya" (Dawn), established in 1878 in Kiev, and a member of the St. Petersburg Society for the Promotion of Culture Among the Russian Jews. In 1881 Rosenthal came to New York city with the object of establishing in the United States agricultural colonies of Russian-Jewish immigrants. He succeeded in founding such colonies in Louisiana and South Dakota (1881–82), acting for about a year as president of the former colony, and later (1891) in a similar capacity at Woodbine, N. J. After engaging in the book trade for some time (1887–88) he secured the position of chief statistician of the Edison General Electric Co., which he held for three years, and then (1892) he was despatched by the Great Northern Railroad Co. to the far East to investigate the conditions of trade and commerce in Japan, China and Corea. A report of this journey was published in St. Paul, Minn., in 1893. Upon his return he became secretary of the German-American Reform Union of New York city, was on the committee of seventy, and served for two years as chief of the discharging department at Ellis Island. Since 1898 Herman Rosenthal has been in charge of the Slavonic department of the New York public library (Astor branch), and is now editor of the Russian department of the "Jewish Encyclopædia." He is a member of several German-American societies, and, in conjunction with K. Nies, edited the "Deutsch-Amerikanische Dichtung" (New York, 1889–91). In June, 1900, he began the publication of a Hebrew monthly ("Monthly Intelligencer"), which is mainly devoted to the history of American Jews. Further, he has translated into German verse the "Ecclesiastes" ("Worte des Sammlers," New York, 1885), and the "Song of Songs" ("Lied der Lieder," ibid., 1893). His German poems and translations are of considerable poetical value. Herman Rosenthal was married near Wilna, Russia, June, 1864, to Anna, daughter of Leon Rosenthal, of Byelostok, Russia. He has two sons and four daughters.

PETTIS, S. Newton, lawyer and congressman, was born in Ashtabula county, O., in 1828. He studied law and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1848. In 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln a justice of the U. S. court for Colorado, but before the close of that year he resigned, and returned to Pennsylvania. He was subsequently elected a representative from that state to the 40th congress for the unexpired term of D. A. Finney, and served on the committee of elections. In 1878 he was appointed minister resident to Bolivia, and remained there until 1880.

HALLOCK, Jeremiah, clergyman, was born in Brook Haven, Suffolk co., N. Y., March 13, 1758, son of William Hallock, who a few years later removed to Goshen, Mass. His earliest American ancestor was Peter Hallock, a Puritan, who fled from England in 1640. He is said to have been the first white man who stepped upon the shores of Long Island at the place which is still called Hallock's neck. He located at Southold, Long Island, where the origiual homestead is still occupied by a deseendant (1901). He was married to a Mrs. Howell, and the line of deseent runs through their son, William; through his son, Peter; through his son, Noah, the grandfather of Jeremiah Hallock. The latter studied theology under Timothy Dwight at Northampton, Mass., and in April, 1784, was ordained to the ministry. From the following October until his death he was pastor of the Congregational church at West Simsbury. He was a model pastor and had an influenee far beyond the limits of his congregation. Although not a college graduate, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale in 1788. He died at West Simsbury, Conn., June 23, 1826.

HALLOCK, Moses, clergyman and educator, was born in Brookhaven, Suffolk co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1760, youngest son of William Hallock. With his brother, Jeremiah, he served for several months in the revolutionary war (1776–77). He was graduated at Yale College in 1788, after which he studied theology, and was licensed to preach August, 1790. In 1792 he was ordained the first pastor of the Congregational Church at Plainfield, Mass., a position he oeeupied until his death. To supplement the deficiences of his salary, he taught a classical school in his own house, where he fitted for college 132 young men, of whom fifty beeame ministers. Among his pupils were Prof. James H. Coffin, William Cullen Bryant and John Brown, the noted abolitionist. His wife was Margaret Allen, of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, who died in 1835, leaving four sons, William A., Gerard, Leavitt and Homan. He died in Plainfield, Mass., July 17, 1837.

HALLOCK, Gerard, journalist, was born at Plainfield, Mass., March 18, 1800, second son of Moses and Margaret (Allen) Hallock. In 1819 he was graduated at Williams College second in his class, his brother, William A., being first. From 1819 to 1821 he was a preceptor in Amherst Academy, and then entered Andover with a view to the ministry, which idea he later rejected, and left that institution to open a school in Salem, Mass. In 1824 he established in Boston a weekly paper, called the "Telegraph," which was so markedly successful that the proprietor of the Boston "Recorder" made overtures resulting in the union of the two papers in 1825. Two years later Mr. Hallock became part owner in the New York "Observer," and in the following year he was invited by Arthur Tappan, proprietor of the "Journal of Commeree," to assume the editorial management of that paper, in partnership with David Hale, who was already its business manager. The proposal was aeeepted, and resulted in the establishment of the well-known firm of Hale & Hallock, which inaugurated a new system of journalism. They built a schooner of ninety tons, the Evening Edition, which, in conjunction with a vessel already in operation, intercepted vessels arriving at Sandy Hook, thus giving them a decided advantage over other newspapers in obtaining the latest news. They were the initiators of the "special edition," which has since become so marked a feature of American journalism. In 1833 they established a pony express from Philadelphia to New York, which enabled them to publish the proceedings of congress and other southern news one day in advance of their contemporaries, and later they extended their relays to Washington. The "Journal of Commerce" prospered and grew under such able management, and when Mr. Hale died, in 1849, Mr. Hallock assumed the sole management. Although he firmly opposed the abolition movement, he devoted himself assiduously to the ourchase and liberation of slaves, at least 100 of them receiving from him their liberty and transportation to Liberia. In 1854, when the American Home Missionary Society withheld its support from slave-holding churches, he assisted in founding the Southern Aid Society. In August, 1861, the "Journal of Commerce" and four other newspapers were indicted by the grand jury of the U. S. circuit court for "encouraging rebels now in arms against the Federal government by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, the duty of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction of the employment of force to overcome them," and by an order from the post office department the use of the mails was forbidden to them Rather than sacrifice his principles Mr. Hallock at once retired from journalism after an honorable editorial record of thirty-eight years, and the remainder of his life was spent at his home in New Haven, Conn., known as "Hallock Castle." He was a man of great modesty, simplicity and kindness, but was possessed of a strong and determined mind and an inflexible sense of justice and rectitude. When a change in the tone of his editorials was suggested, because so many of his subscribers were withdrawing, he indignantly replied: "I do not consult my subscription lists to find out my principles." A man of most benevolent nature, he gave freely of his means to charitable and religious objects, and contributed over $100,000 towards the building of the South Congregational Church, of New Haven, a history of which he published. He was one of the founders of the New York Associated Press. Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1828. He was married, June 2, 1825, to Eliza Allen, of Martha's Vineyard, and he died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1886.

HALLOCK, Homan, inventor of Arabic type, was born at Plainfield, Mass., May 24, 1803, youngest son of Rev. Moses and Margaret (Allen) Hallock. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1820, and in 1826 he went to Smyrna with Rev. Daniel Temple. At that time Arabic speaking people used only the manuscripts of life-trained writers, though the effort had been made in Europe for many years to imitate the caligraphy with metal type. From the best attainable speeimens of manuscript, he designed and cast the first Arabic type. It was at once adopted by the Dominican Convent at Mosul, the German Oriental press at Leipsic and the Jesuits at Beirut, and literature printed from it is in use by 150,000,000 of people from Monrovia in western Africa to

Pekin in China. Seven different fonts were made in different sizes, with and without vowels, and he was appointed missionary printer to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He also invented a time-lock in 1838 and a reversed pantograph, which he manufactured and sold until his death. Mr. Hallock was married, in 1828, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Fleet, of London, England. He died Oct. 28, 1894.

HALE, David, journalist, was born at Lisbon, Conn., April 25, 1791, son of David and Lydia (Austin) Hale, grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Strong) Hale, great-grandson of Samuel and Apphia (Moody) Hale, great-great-grandson of Rev. John and Sarah (Noyes) Hale, and great-great-great-grandson of Robert and Joanna Hale, of Charlestown, Mass. His father, a man of great probity, was a clergyman in Lisbon, but his health failing him he was dismissed and opened a classical school there. The son was educated by his father, and at the age of fifteen was employed, and later engaged, in the dry-goods business in Boston. After teaching school for a year in Connecticut he assisted his uncle, Nathan Hale, in the Boston "Advertiser" office. He contributed to the "Boston Recorder" and had editorial charge of its foreign and domestic news and political affairs. When Arthur Tappan established the New York "Journal of Commerce," in 1827, he invited Mr. Hale to take charge of the commercial and business department; Mr. Maxwell and, later, Horace Bushnell being the literary editors. Later he became joint proprietor with Gerard Hallock. Immersed in practical business as he was, he yet could not withhold his hand from his pen, and his articles, written in a noisy business office, possessed a vigor and pertinacity which proved him one of the most able of editors. The "Journal of Commerce" was at this time shut out from the combination of newspapers, and for some years maintained a private news-boat, the Journal, which brought many "scoops" to the columns of the paper—notably, the first account of the French revolution in 1830, which was read by Mr. Hale from the steps of the exchange, and during the excitement of the Jacksou administration the proprietors instituted an express from Philadelphia to New York, which resulted in the establishment of the celebrated Halifax express. Mr. Hale connected himself with the Broadway "Tabernacle," desiring to worship "where he could be most useful," and when its congregation was broken by dissension and financial disaster and the building was about to be sold, he bought it in with the object of forming a Congregational church. He was criticised because of this act, which his friend, Gerard Hallock, said was perhaps the greatest act of his life. Hallock also said: "One of the agreeable traits of Mr. Hale's character was his perfect frankness. There was no guile about him; he was incapable of it himself and despised it in others." He was married, in 1821, to his cousin, Laura Hale, who died in 1824; and in 1825, to Lucy S. Turner, of Boston. He died in Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 25, 1849.

David Hale

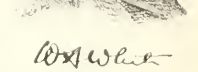
BULLITT, Alexander Scott, legislator, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1761. In 1784 he emigrated to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, and settled in what is now Shelby county; but, owing to the annoyances he suffered from the Indians, he sought a safer locality, and this he found in Jefferson county, finally settling near Sturgus' station. In 1792 he was elected delegate to the convention which met in Danville to frame the constitution of Kentucky, and after the admission of that state served in its senate (1792–1804) and was elected the first president of that body. In 1799 he served as president of the Frankfort convention for amending the state constitution, and in the year following was elected the first lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, serving until 1808, when he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life upon his farm in Jefferson county, where he died, April 13, 1816.

ABBOT, Henry Larcom, military engineer, was born in Beverly, Essex co., Mass., Aug. 13, 1831, son of Joseph Hale and Fanny Ellingwood (Larcom) Abbot. His earliest American ancestor was George Abbot, probably a native of Yorkshire, who settled in Andover, Mass., about 1643. John Abbot, third of the name, and great-grandson of George, of Andover, was a captain in the French and Indian war. His son, Abiel, removed from Andover to Wilton, N. H., of which he was one of the first settlers; was deacon, representative, captain in Col. Lutwyche's regiment under King George, 1769; second major, 1st regiment, New Hampshire militia, 1776, and first major, same regiment, 1781. Ezra, son of Abiel, with his brother, Samuel, founded the first factory for the manufacture of potato starch. Joseph H. Abbot, father of Gen. Abbot, born at Wilton, N. H., was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822. He taught private schools in Watertown and Beverly; was tutor in Bowdoin College in 1825–27; in 1827–33 was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Phillips (Exeter) Academy. In 1833–55 he was principal of a private school for young ladies in Boston, and in 1861–67 was first principal of the high school, Beverly, Mass. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1838, and was its recording secretary in 1850–52. Gen. Abbot was graduated at West Point in 1854; was appointed, with the rank of lieutenant, to the corps of topographical engineers, and was assigned to duty in the office of the Pacific railroad surveys, in Washington. The next year he served on the exploration for a railroad route between California and Oregon, and from 1857 to 1861 was occupied in the hydrographic survey of the Mississippi river delta. During the war he was chief of topographical engineers on the staff of Gen. Tyler, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull run; he served as engineer on the staff of Gen. McClellan in the campaign of 1862; accompanied the Banks expedition to New Orleans; was appointed colonel of the 1st Connecticut artillery in the spring of 1863; commanded the siege train of both armies operating against Richmond in 1864–65, and took part in the capture of Fort Fisher. He received brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct as major general of volunteers, and brigadier-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865. After the war he engaged in the construction of defensive works at Fort Schuyler; commanded the engineer battalion at Willett's point, and organized the Engineer School of Application. Here he conducted torpedo experiments of high value to the government, and designed the system of submarine mine defense, which was adopted by the United States and won for him a wide reputation. In 1870 he was a member of the expedition which went to Sicily to observe the solar eclipse of that year. After his return he served on a number of important boards in relation to military matters and to river and harbor improvements, going twice to Europe in this capacity. On October 12, 1886, he became colonel,

corps of engineers, and served for several years as engineer of the northeast division, and as president of the permanent board of engineers of the war department, and as member of the board of ordnance and fortification. He was retired from active service in 1895. In 1896 he designed the new harbor at Manitowoc, Wis., and was president of the board of consulting engineers of the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal committee of Pittsburgh. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the international commission of engineers for the project of the new Panama Canal Co. At the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard he was honored with the degree of LL. D. Since 1872 he has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences, as well as of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other similar bodies. Gen. Abbot has published "Vol. VI., Pacific Railroad Reports" (1857); with Capt. A. A. Humphreys, "Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi" (1861); "Siege Artillery in the Campaign Against Richmond" (1867); "Experiments and Investigations to Develop a System of Submarine Mines for Defending Harbors of the United States" (1881); with boards and commissions, "United States Bridge Equipage and Drill" (1870); "Reclamation of the Alluvial Basin of the Mississippi River" (1875); "Report of Gun-foundry Board" (1884), and "Report of the Board on Fortifications and other Defenses" (1886). He also contributed various articles on professional subjects to "Johnson's Cyclopædia" and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

JUENGLING, Frederiek, wood engraver, artist and etcher, was born in Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 18, 1846. He obtained a common school education in his native city, and at the age of fourteen became a compositor, but soon tiring of this, learned engraving on wood in the well-known publishing house of Payne, in Leipzig. After serving the usual apprenticeship he worked for several firms in Leipzig, and later went to Berlin, where he received instruction from the celebrated engraver, Jahrmarkt. Emigrating to America, in 1866, he was successively employed in New York city on Frank Leslie's, Harpers', and Street & Smith's publications, until 1871, when he spent some months in Cleveland, O., where he had previously worked for a short time. Upon his return to New York city in December, 1871, he started an establishment of his own, and engraved for the "American Agriculturist," the "Fireside Companion" and "Scribner's Magazine," soon receiving so many commissions from all parts of the country that he employed a hand-pressman and ten engravers, among them such men as Henry Wolf, E. Heineman and William Miller. He also undertook the drawing for publishers. Encouraged by his marked success, he started a printing house in 1875, a venture which proved to be unfortunate, leaving him, two years later, without assets and burdened with liabilities. He finally succeeded, however, in paying his debts, and in 1879 the printing business was sold. Mr. Juengling had by this time attained a high rank among engravers of the new school, but having begun to draw and paint, after 1879 he devoted himself to this form of expression. During the summer of that year he painted at Gilbon, N. Y., with Alfred Kappes, and in the winter entered the evening life class at the Art Students' League, afterward working in the daytime, too, and remaining until 1884. He was one of the league's vice-presidents in 1881–82. For his engraving, "The Professor," he received an honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1881 (being the first American engraver thus distinguished), and a gold medal at the international exhibition of fine arts held in Munich, in 1883. He was a founder of the American Society of Wood Engravers; was its first secretary in 1881–82, and was also a member of the Salmagundi and Lotos clubs. Some of his important engravings are: "The Voice of the Sea," after Arthur Quartley; "Spanish Peasant," after William M. Chase; "Portrait of J. McNeil Whistler," after Whistler's painting of himself, and "At the Forge," after Walter Shirlaw. He painted, among other pictures: "The Intruder" (1884); "The Housewife" (18); "In the Garden" (18), and "Boys Playing Marbles," in oil, and "Westward Bound" (1884); "Old German Emigrant," and "First Snow," in water-color. Mr. Juengling was also an etcher of considerable merit, "A Humble Thoroughfare" (original); "Pilgrims to Emmaus," after Descamp, and "Why," after Kappes, being among his notable etchings. His health failing in 1887, he went to Carlsbad, Bavaria, and afterward traveled in Germany, Italy, Austria and France, engraving and painting but little during this time. He returned to New York city in November, 1889, and died there, Dec. 31, 1889.

WHITE, William Allen, author and editor, was born at Emporia, Lyon co., Kan., Feb. 10, 1868, son of Allen and Mary (Hatton) White. He is a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born in New England of Puritan parentage. His paternal grandmother was related to Com. Perry. In 1869 his father, who was a physician, removed to Eldorado, Kan., and there the son attended the common schools. He entered Emporia College in 1884, where he remained for two years, in the meantime learning the printer's trade in the office of the Butler county "Democrat." In 1886 he was a local reporter on the Eldorado daily "Republican," entering the University of Kansas in the fall. He studied there until January, 1890, being city editor of the "Republican" in the summer of 1887; reporter for the Lawrence "Journal" in 1888, and going to Estes Park, Col., the following summer with "Fred" (now Gen.) Funston and half-a-dozen other university boys.



In 1890 he left the University to become business manager of the "Republican," later being successively an editorial writer on the Kansas City "Journal"; Topeka correspondent of the "Journal," and editorial writer on the "Star." In 1895 Mr. White bought the Emporia "Gazette," in which his widely-copied editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas," appeared in August, 1896. He published a volume of short stories, entitled, "The Real Issue," in the same year, since which time he has contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Weekly," "Scribner's Magazine," "McClures' Magazine," and other leading periodicals. His second book, "Court of Boyville," was published in 1899; his third, "Strategems and Spoils" (political stories), in 1901. He was married, April 27, 1893, to Sallie, daughter of Joseph M. Lindsay, of Kansas City, Kan. They have one child.

HITCHCOCK, Samuel, jurist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., March 23, 1755, son of Noah and Mary ( ) Hitchcock and grandson of David Hitchcock, one of the earliest settlers of Brimfield. The earliest American ancestor was Luke Hitchcock, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., about 1635. Samuel Hitchcock was graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Burlington, Vt.,

where he resided and practiced law until 1794. He was state's attorney for Chittenden county from 1787 until 1790, and represented Burlington in the state legislature, 1789–93; was attorney-general of Vermont, 1790–93, and served as a member of the Vermont convention which ratified the U. S. Constitution in January, 1791. He was presidential elector-at-large at Washington's second election in 1793. He was not only distinguished as a lawyer, among the foremost in New England, but was an accomplished scholar. He drafted the charter of the University of Vermont, was one of its trustees from its incorporation on Nov 3, 1791, until his death, and its secretary from 1791 to 1800. Samuel Hitchcock removed to Vergennes, Vt., in 1794, but he returned to Burlington, in 1806; was U. S. district judge, and was appointed circuit judge by Pres. Adams in 1801, holding that office until it was abolished under Pres. Jefferson. On May 26, 1789, he was married to Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen. Their son, Henry Hitchcock, was a prominent lawyer, and another son, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, became famous as a soldier. His last years were spent in Burlington, Vt., where he died, Nov. 20, 1813.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, soldier, was born at Vergennes, Vt., May 18, 1798, son of Samuel and Lucy Caroline (Allen) Hitchcock. His maternal grandfather was Gen. Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1817; was commissioned first lieutenant in 1818, adjutant in 1819, and captain in 1824. He was assistant instructor of military tactics at West Point, and was later commandant of the cadets there. He served in the Seminole war, and was acting inspector-general in Gen. Gaines' campaign of 1836. He was promoted major in 1838, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1842. He served throughout the Mexican war, taking part in all the important battles, and receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1851 he was promoted colonel of the 2d infantry, and commanded the Pacific military division until 1854. He resigned his commission in October, 1855, because Jefferson Davis, who was then secretary of war, refused to confirm a leave of absence that had been granted him by Gen. Scott. He was engaged in literary pursuits in St. Louis, Mo., until the breaking out of the civil war, when he became major-general of volunteers. He was stationed at Washington, and served on the commission for exchange of prisoners and also that for revising the military code. Gen. Scott and Gen. Sherman had the highest opinion of his military ability, and while in Washington he became the military adviser of Pres. Lincoln, serving until he was mustered out in 1867. He was a scholar of unusual attainments, and published "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists" (1857); "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher" (1858); "Christ the Spirit," in which he attempted to show that the gospels were symbolic books, written by members of a Jewish secret society (1860); "The Sonnets of Shakespeare" (1865); "Spenser's 'Colin Clout' Explained" (1865); "Remarks upon the Amoretti Sonnet, etc." (1866); and "Notes on the Vita Nuova and Minor Poems of Dante (1867). Gen. Hitchcock was an acceptor of the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg and in his works attempted to prove that the hermetical system of philosophy teaches a subtle and elevated theology. In 1868 he was married to Martha R. Nicholls, but had no children. His brother, Judge Henry Hitchcock (1791–1839), was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1813. Removing to Alabama territory in 1816, he became secretary of the territory. He was attorney-general of Alabama, U. S. district-attorney, and chief justice of the state. Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock died at Hancock, Ga., Aug. 5, 1870.

HITCHCOCK, Henry, jurist, was born in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 11, 1791, son of Samuel and Lucy C. (Allen) Hitchcock, and brother of Ethan A. Hitchcock. After graduating at the University of Vermont, he removed, in 1815, to Alabama, then a territory, and made it his permanent home. He served as secretary of the territory, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Alabama (1819). He was attorney-general of the state, U. S. district attorney, and in 1835 was appointed associate-justice of the state. In 1836 he became chief-justice, resigning the latter office in 1837. He was a man of the highest character, influence and reputation, universally honored and beloved, and his death was lamented throughout the state of Alabama as a public calamity. He was married, in 1821, to Anne, daughter of Col. Andrew Erwin, of Bedford county, Tenn. He died at Mobile, Ala., on Aug. 11, 1839, of yellow fever.

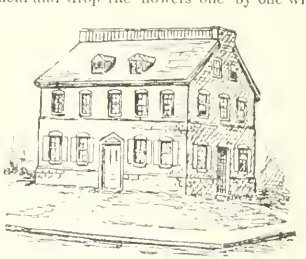
HITCHCOCK, Henry, lawyer, was born at Spring Hill, Ala., July 3, 1829, eldest son of Henry and Anne (Erwin) Hitchcock. After the death of his father his mother removed with her children to Nashville, Tenn., where Henry entered the junior class of the University of Nashville and was graduated there in 1846. He immediately afterwards entered the junior class at Yale College, and was graduated with honor in 1848. After studying law in New York city for a short time, in November, 1848, he accepted an appointment as classical teacher in the High School of Worcester, Mass., fulfilling those duties until November, 1849, when he returned to Nashville. He read law in the office of William F. Cooper, afterwards chancellor and a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. In September, 1851, he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he has ever since resided, and was at once admitted to the bar. A few months later he became assistant editor of the St. Louis "Intelligencer," a national Whig newspaper, but in December, 1852, gave up journalism, thereafter devoting his attention exclusively to his profession. Having joined the Republican party, he took an active part in the presidential canvass in 1860, advocating the election of Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was one of the six Republican delegates elected on the "unconditional Union ticket" to the state convention called by the legislature to determine the relations between the state and the Union. He served in the civil war as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and as judge-advocate on the personal staff of Gen. Sherman, during the march to the sea, and the subsequent campaigns through North and South Carolina. In April, 1865, Gen. Hitchcock was the bearer of dispatches to Washington announcing the truce between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Joseph Johnston. Being mustered out of service in June, 1865, he spent several months traveling in Europe, thence returning to active practice until 1871, when, on account of failing health, he temporarily gave up practice, making a voyage to China and Japan. In 1884 he formed a partnership under the name of Hitchcock, Madill & Finkelnburg, which was dissolved in 1890, since which he has practiced alone. He has been a member of the board of directors of Washington University since 1859, and its vice-president since 1886. In 1867 he bore the chief part in organizing its law department, known as the St.

Louis Law School, of which he was dean until 1881. He also served as professor, occupying at different times the chair of commercial law, and corporation, equity, real estate, and constitutional law, and he continued to lecture after resigning as dean. He was one of the original trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and has been vice president of the board since its organization in 1889. He was president of the St. Louis Bar Association in 1880, and president of the Missouri State Bar Association in 1882, being one of the organizers of the latter. He was also one of the founders of the American Bar Association, and was elected its president in 1889. In 1881 he organized the Missouri Civil Service Reform Association, of which he was president for several years, and he was associated with George William Curtis and Carl Schurz in establishing the National Civil Service Reform League. Mr. Hitchcock received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1875. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the University, Commercial and St. Louis clubs of St. Louis, and the Union League, University and Lawyers' clubs of New York city. He was married, March 5, 1857, to Mary, daughter of George Collier, of St. Louis, and has two sons, Henry and George Collier Hitchcock.

SMITH, John, senator, was born at Mastic, near Brookhaven, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1752, and received a careful education. In 1784 he became a member of the state legislature, and continued in that body until 1799. In the latter year he was elected a representative in congress from New York, serving until 1804. Upon the resignation of DeWitt Clinton from the U. S. senate in 1804, Mr. Smith was chosen to take his place. This prompted his resignation from the lower house, and he continued to serve as a Democratic senator from New York until 1813. In the latter year he was appointed by Pres. Madison U. S. marshal for New York. Sen. Smith served in the convention which adopted the Federal constitution, and for many years held the rank of major-general in the New York militia. He died at Mastic, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1816.

JONES, Walter Restored, marine underwriter, was born at Cold Spring, Long Island, April 15, 1793, son of John Jones, and nephew of Samuel Jones (q. v.). He was the founder of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Co., of New York city, and by untiring energy, determination, accuracy and masterly management, built up a comparatively weak corporation, making it a very important institution. For many years he presided over the company which he had founded, but was also largely interested in manufacturing and whaling enterprises, the latter then being one of the lucrative national industries. In the establishment of the Life Saving Association he took a prominent part. His death occurred in New York city, April 5, 1855.

STIEGEL, Henrick Wilhelm von, manufacturer, was born near Manheim, Germany, in 1730, of noble and wealthy parents. He came to America in 1750 with a fortune of £40,000 and settled in Philadelphia. In 1753 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Huber, an ironmaster of Lancaster county, Pa., and, having purchased the latter's iron furnace, one of the oldest in America, he removed there and built a stately mansion. He named the furnace and the town also after his wife, Elizabeth. He engaged in the manufacture of wood-burning stoves without pipe or oven, some of which bore the name "Baron Stiegel." His employees numbered nearly 300 men, in whose welfare he took the utmost interest, and his devout nature and regard for their spiritual welfare resulted in a chapel built in his private residence, where they gathered whenever opportunity offered, the baron himself conducting the religious services. For those who were musically inclined he engaged instructors from abroad, and in other ways he strove to educate his people. In 1762 he bought a tract of land on which he laid out the town of Manheim, of which he became sole owner, and as an impetus to its growth he imported skilled workmen, who erected a glass factory, the first in America. During the latter part of 1769 Baron von Steigel built a castle five miles from Elizabeth furnace, on an eminence which still bears the name of Castle hill. He built another residence at Manheim, by far the most costly of his several mansion houses. During the revolutionary war he received large orders for cannon and ammunition for the patriot army. After the battle of Trenton Washington sent him about 200 Hessian prisoners, who were taken into his employ. After the war reverses crippled the industries he had established, and he was engulfed in financial ruin. In 1772 he founded a German Lutheran church at Manheim, giving the lot on which the building was erected, for the sum of five shillings, to make the deed lawful, and the annual rental of one red rose, payable in the month of June forever. The "Feast of Roses," held on the second Sunday of June, is an occasion of great rejoicing in the church. The members of the congregation, each bearing a blossom, form in procession after religious services have been held and drop the flowers one by one within



the chancel rails. The roses are then collected and sent to various hospitals. The baron's career constitutes perhaps the most romantic page in the annals of Pennsylvania. By his first wife, who died in 1758, he had two daughters: Barbara, who was married to a Mr. Ashton, of Virginia, and died without issue; and Elizabeth, who was married to William Old, of Pennsylvania, and had four sons. In 1759 he was again married to Elizabeth Holty, of Philadelphia, by whom he had one son, Jacob, who removed to Stanton, Va., was married to Rachel Holman and had one son, Jacob. Baron von Stiegel died in his mansion at Charming forge, Pa., 1783.

BIRD, Frederic Mayer, clergyman and hymnologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1838, son of Dr. Robert and Mary E. (Montgomery) Bird. His father was a well-known novelist and dramatist. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1860; was ordained as a Lutheran minister, and during the civil war served as a chaplain in the army. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1868, and was rector at Spotswood, N. J., in 1870–74, and other parishes. In 1881–86 he was professor of psychology and rhetoric at Lehigh University. He collected the largest hymnological library in America, and was an editor of the General Council's Lutheran Hymn-Book (1864–68), and, with Bishop Odenheimer, of "Hymns of the Spirit" (1871). He has published "Charles

Wesley, Seen in His Finer and Less Familiar Poems" (1866), and a series of articles on hymns, which appeared in the New York "Independent" in 1880–86; most of the hymnologic matter in the Schaff-Herzog "Encyclopædia," and most of the American matter in Julian's "Dictionary of Hymnology" (London, 1892). He has contributed much biographical and other matter to sundry encyclopædias, especially Stoddart's reprint of the "Britannica," Alden's "Manifold," Jackson's "Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge," and White's "National Cyclopædia of American Biography." He has written for "The Churchman" and other periodicals, and has published "The Story of Our Christianity," 1893, besides two books without his name. He was editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" in 1893–98, and associate editor of Chandler's "Encyclopædia" (1898). He was married in 1877 to Frances P., daughter of W. O. Snowhill, of Spotswood, N. J., and has one son.

FLINT, Weston, educator and librarian, was born in Pike, Wyoming co., N. Y., July 4, 1835, son of Nicholas and Phebe (Willoughby) Flint, of Dutch and English descent. He was brought up on his father's farm in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and studied at Chamberlain Institute, New York. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and in 1855 entered Alfred Academy, which was about to be raised to a university, where he was graduated in 1858. In 1860 he was graduated at Union College, and in 1863 received the degree of A.M. After teaching in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, he went to St. Louis, and while looking after the sick and wounded of the Federal army in the hospitals was appointed military agent for Ohio, also acting a part of the time for the states of Michigan and New York in the care of their soldiers in camps and hospitals. In 1866–69 he was attorney for claims in St. Louis, and took an active part in the politics of the state. In 1866 he was one of the organizers and secretary of the Southern Loyalist convention at Philadelphia, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago. Dr. Flint became editor and publisher of the St. Louis Daily "Tribune"; he was also the organizer and secretary of the second board of the geological survey of Missouri. In 1871 he was appointed U. S. consul to Chin Kiang, China. On his return in 1874 he engaged in literary work and lecturing; then studied law in Columbian University, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1877 and that of LL.M. in 1878, and being admitted to the bar in the latter year. In 1877–87 he had charge of the scientific library of the U. S. patent office, and during that time, through his efforts, two large catalogues were prepared and the library was reorganized, and made the best working library of its kind in the world. He had much to do with the organization of the civil service commission, and was acting chairman and one of the examiners. In 1887–88 he served with the senate committee which investigated the operations of the civil service; in 1889 was appointed statistician of the U. S. bureau of education, and prepared the report on the libraries of the United States and Canada. In 1898 he was appointed librarian of the new public library of the District of Columbia. He is secretary of the Anthropological Society of Washington; member of the American Historical Society; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the council of the American Library Association; member of the American Folk Lore Society; of the National Geographical Society, and of the Society for University Extension. Dr. Flint has also been prominently identified with the Chautauqua movement. He has written a number of verses and done a large amount of newspaper work under the nom de plume of "Ik Iopas." In 1885 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Ph.D., and in 1900 the degree of LL.D. was given by Alfred University. In 1883 he was married to Lucy Romilda, daughter of Capt. Wm. Barbee and Christabel (Newman) Brown, of Ohio. They have one son, Weston Brown Flint.

HAYNE, Arthur Perroneau, soldier and senator, was born at Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1790. His grand-uncle was the distinguished Col. Isaac Hayne, who was executed by the British. He received a good education, and entered a counting-room, where he remained four years, but in 1807 he entered the army, and, though only seventeen years of age, was commissioned lieutenant in a regiment of light dragoons commanded by Col. Wade Hampton. In 1809 he was ordered to the Mississippi, where the foundation of his military knowledge was laid. In 1812 he was ordered to the North, winning at the battle of Sacket Harbor his promotion to the command of a squadron, with the rank of major in the line, and in 1813 accompanied Gen. Wilkinson in his campaign down the St. Lawrence. In 1814 he was appointed inspector-general; joined Gen. Jacksou in the campaign against the Creeks, and after the ratification of the treaty of Fort Jackson accompanied that officer to Mobile, where he acted as adjutant-general and inspector-general. He participated in the storming of Pensacola, and in the engagement below New Orleans on Dec. 23, 1814, distinguishing himself in both actions. Gen. Jackson said of him: "Col. Hayne was everywhere that duty or danger called." He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at Sacket Harbor, Pensacola, and the siege of New Orleans. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed adjutant-general in the northern division of the army, the post of inspector-general being for the time abolished. He was allowed a furlough that he might pursue legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania after a course pursued under the direction of Judge Duncan. On the reorganization of the army he was again made inspector-general under Gen. Jackson, and during the second Florida campaign commanded the Tennessee volunteers. In 1820 he retired from the army, and shortly after was elected to the state legislature for several terms, serving as chairman of the military committee. In 1829 he was chosen a presidential elector, voting for Jackson and Calhoun. Later he was appointed by Pres. Jackson agent for naval affairs in the Mediterranean, held that position five years, and when offered a mission to Belgium, declined. In 1858 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate, made by the death of J. J. Evans, and represented South Carolina in that body from May, 1858, to January, 1859. He died at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7, 1867. He was a brother of Sen. Robert Y. Hayne.

PINCKNEY, Henry Laurens, congressman, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24, 1794, son of Charles Pinckney, who was governor of South Carolina in 1796–98 and 1806–8. Henry was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1812; studied law with his brother-in-law, Robert Y. Hayne, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He was a member of the legislature from 1816 to 1832,

and was chairman of the committee on ways and means for eight years. He was mayor of Charleston in 1832, and in 1839 and 1840; was a representative in Congress from South Carolina from 1833 to 1837, and was subsequently collector of the port, and a member of the legislature. He founded and was editor of the Charleston "Mercury" in 1819–34, the organ of the State Rights party, of which he was a prominent leader. He was the author of "Memoirs of Jonathan Maxey"; "Robert Y. Hayne"; and "Andrew Jackson," and published many addresses and orations. He died in Charleston, Feb. 3, 1863.

GRONLUND, Laurence, author and socialist, was born in Denmark, July 13, 1846. As a boy he took part in the war between Denmark and Germany. In 1865 he was graduated at the University of Copenhagen, receiving the degree of A.M., and then began the study of law, but in 1867 came to the United States, and taught German in a public school in Milwaukee. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Chicago. By reading Pascal's "Pensées" he, according to his own statement, became a socialist "before he knew it." He soon gained prominence in the socialist labor party; made a lecturing tour through the West, and in the state of Washington became the editor of a socialist paper. Subsequently he secured a position under Carroll D. Wright, U. S. commissioner of labor statistics in Washington, D.C., and in this capacity did important work, but relinquished it for the lecture field. About 1888 he was elected a member of the national executive committee of the socialist labor party. In later years, however, he discontinued his connection with the party, having changed his views, and since then has worked more with the opportunist reformers. Shortly before his death he joined the staff of the New York "Journal," for which paper he edited the labor departuent. Laurence Gronlund published a number of books and pamphlets all having a wide bearing on social problems. In 1880 appeared a dialogue on the "Coming Revolution," and in 1884 his "Coöperative Commonwealth." This was the first statement of modern socialism published in this country, and it has had a wide influence. His other works are: "The Insufficiency of Henry George's Theory" (New York, 1886); "Ça Ira; or, Danton in the French Revolution" (1887); "Our Destiny" (1891), a work religious as well as socialistic, its central thought being that socialism is not a "bread and butter question," nor one of personal or altruistic idealism, but a movement toward the organic unity of national society, without which true morality is impossible, and "The New Economy" (Chicago, 1898), a means for the peaceable solution of the social problem. Laurence Gronlund was married Dec. 24, 1895, and died in New York city, Oct. 15, 1899.

HAAS, Carl de, journalist and author, was born at Wupperthal, Germany, and became a teacher in his native place. In the early forties he emigrated to the United States, and engaged in agricultural work near Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1848 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and founded there a German weekly, "Der Demokrat." Three years later he began to publish it as a daily, but it was soon amalgamated with Brune's "Weltbürger." After several years he left the publishing company and became a theatre director in Detroit, whence, in 1860, he returned to Fond du Lac, and there spent the rest of his life. Besides a number of poems that appeared in the Buffalo, St. Louis and Fond du Lac papers, he published "Nordamerika, Wisconsin, Winke für Auswanderer" (Barmen, 1846), a book which served to vigorously promote German emigration to Wisconsin. Carl de Haas died at Fond du Lac in 1875.

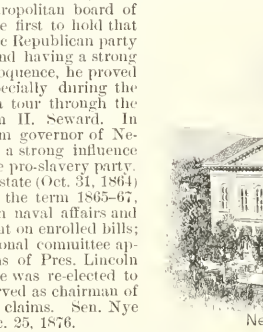
DE KOVEN, James, clergyman and author, was born at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 19, 1831, son of Henry Louis and Margaret (Sebor) De Koven. He early evinced literary ability, and at the age of twelve wrote a hymn on the Epiphany, which, by request of Francis Vinton, D.D., was printed, and was sung by the children of Grace Church, Brooklyn heights, upon that festival. There is also extant a little book of poems written by him, at the age of fourteen, chiefly upon religious topics. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1851, and desiring to enter the Episcopal ministry, studied theology at the New York General Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1854. He was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Williams, and became principal of St. John's hall, at Nashotah House, Wis., then the preparatory department of that theological seminary. On his ordination to the priesthood, by Bishop Kemper, Sept. 23, 1855, he became rector of the Church of St. John Chrysostom at Delafield, Wis., where he founded a parish school, and for five years maintained this in addition to the duties of his professorship. His life from this time forth was one of hard work and self-sacrifice. In 1859, when St. John's Hall and Racine College were amalgamated, chiefly through his instrumentality, as Racine University, he became its warden. To this institution he devoted his life and all his gifts of intellect and heart, and he bequeathed to it his entire fortune. He effected many reforms in the methods and discipline, and under his management the capacity and means of the university were very greatly augumented; new buildings were erected, 200 acres of land were added, and in 1861 he introduced the Oxford cap and gown for both students and professors. His personal influence was great; he ruled by love, and was noted for his kindly courtesy, genial humor, and brilliant conversational powers. Dr. De Koven was a very advanced high churchman, and in 1873 was high church candidate for the bishopric of Massachusetts, which he lost by only a few votes. During the bitter controversy which arose at that time between the high and low church parties, he established his reputation as one of the most powerful orators in the Episcopal pulpit; his utterances made a deep impression, and he was elected bishop of Illinois; but his election was not confirmed by the diocesan convention. The following year he was again put forward as a candidate for a bishopric, but withdrew his name, preferring to remain at Racine in the work to which he was so peculiarly adapted. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College in 1862. He never married. He died very suddenly at Racine, March 19, 1879.

BARBOUR, Lucien, jurist, was born at Canton, Hartford co., Conn., March 4, 1811. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1837, having been himself a teacher while receiving his education; he removed to Indiana, where he studied law, and established himself in its practice at Indianapolis. He was appointed by Pres. Polk U. S. district-attorney; acted a number of times as arbitrator between the state of Indiana and private corporations; in 1852 was appointed a commissioner to prepare a code of practice for the state, and in 1855–57 was a representative from Indiana in the 34th congress.

NYE, James Warren, territorial governor of Nevada (1861–64), was born at De Ruyter, Madison co., N. Y., June 10, 1815. He was educated at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y.; but left it to study law in Troy. He practiced with much success in his native county, served as district attorney and in 1840–48 as county judge. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress as a Free-soil Democrat. Removing to Syracuse he practiced until 1857, when he became president of the metropolitan board of police, New York city, being the first to hold that office. He was identified with the Republican party from the time of its formation, and having a strong sense of humor and the gift of eloquence, he proved an effective stump-speaker, especially during the canvass of 1860, when he made a tour through the West in company with William H. Seward. In 1861 Pres. Lincoln appointed him governor of Nevada territory, where he exerted a strong influence in counteracting the efforts of the pro-slavery party. On the admission of Nevada as a state (Oct. 31, 1864) he was elected U. S. senator for the term 1865–67, and served on the committees on naval affairs and territories and as chairman of that on enrolled bills; was also a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of Pres. Lincoln to Illinois. In January, 1867, he was re-elected to the senate for a full term, and served as chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims. Sen. Nye died at White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1876.

BLASDEL, Henry Goode, first state governor of Nevada (1864–71), was born near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn co., Ind., Jan. 20, 1825, third son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Weaver) Blasdel. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was descended from a Scotchman who emigrated to New England from Glasgow in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His mother was the eldest daughter of John W. Weaver, descendant of a German family which settled in Virginia early in the seventeenth century. In 1804 Mr. Weaver removed from Virginia to Kentucky, and in 1810, on account of his opposition to slavery, to Indiana, settling at Lawrenceburg, where he became prominent as a merchant. Jacob Blasdel was a strong Whig and a warm personal friend of the first Pres. Harrison, and was perhaps the first man west of the Alleghany mountains to publicly advocate total abstinence. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their precepts and example had much to do with the formation of their son's character. At the age of fourteen Henry Blasdel entered a seminary to prepare for college; but his father's death two years later necessitated a change of plan, and he took up farming. In 1847 with his wife and child he removed to Aurora, Ind., engaged in various mercantile pursuits there, and in 1851 bought an interest in a steamboat and became her captain. In 1852 he went to California *via* Nicaragua, and arrived in San Francisco early in June. After an experience of four months' duration he took up farming at Santa Cruz; in the following year was joined by his family and removing to San Francisco opened a produce commission house. This business proved very profitable, but in 1867 he disposed of it and acquired large interests in grain; but in the fall of 1859 found his last dollar gone. In 1861 with his family he removed to Virginia City, then in the territory of Utah, now in Nevada, where he engaged successfully in mining and in the reduction of gold and silver ores, and was the superintendent of the celebrated Potosi, Hale and Norcross mines. Early in 1864 he sold most of his mining interests, and with his family visited his old home in Indiana. In June of that year he

H. G. Blasdel



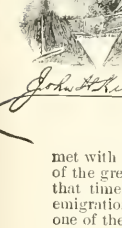
Nevada State Capitol.

represented Nevada on the committee from the National Union League that informed Pres. Lincoln of his second nomination. He went to the front in June, 1864, while Gen. Grant was moving his columns to the James river. In September he returned to Nevada, where during his absence a state constitution had been adopted. He was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the governorship by the Republican convention and was elected, serving for two years as was provided by the constitution as to the official term of the first governor. His first message was read to the legislature on Dec. 14th. Among other facts presented for consideration was the indebtedness of $264,000 inherited by the new government from the territory, and to meet this, as also the expenses of the constitutional convention, was an empty treasury and an uncollected tax of $70,000. Gov. Blasdel recommended economy and wise revenue laws. The legislature passed a joint resolution congratulating the country on the re-election of Lincoln and pledging the lives, honor and fortunes of Nevada in support of the government, also a congratulatory resolution to Gen. Sherman on the design and brilliant execution of his "march to the sea." On Feb. 16, 1865, the legislature ratified the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which slavery was abolished. Under the constitution of Nevada the terms of all officers elected upon the admission of the state in 1864 expired in November, 1866, and biennially thereafter. This provision made another election necessary in 1866, and Blasdel was returned. At the close of his term he again turned his attention to mining. Gov. Blasdel was a Freemason, a Knight Templar, and an Odd Fellow. Like his father he was a strong advocate of total abstinence. He was married, Dec. 9, 1845, to Sarah Jane, third daughter of Elisha and Lucinda (Sherrill) Cox. Her father was a native of Baltimore; her mother of Boone county, Ky., and a grandniece of Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia. Three of their children are living, Sherrill, Henry Goode, Jr., and Mrs. Lillian M. Bernard. Gov. Blasdel died at Fruitvale, Cal., July 26, 1900.

BRADLEY, Lewis Rice, second governor of Nevada (1871–79), was born in Orange county, Va.,

Feb. 18, 1805, son of John and Martha Bradley. After receiving a common school education he engaged in the dry-goods business in Richmond. In 1845 he removed to Howard county, Mo., where he spent seven years in farming. From 1852 until 1866 he lived in Stockton, Cal., made cattle-raising his occupation, and in 1860 was elected to the legislature. Removing to Nevada in 1866, he continued to raise stock. In 1870 he was elected governor, and in 1874 was re-elected by a greatly increased majority. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Gov Bradley was married in Orange county, Va., to Virginia, daughter of Reuben and Sarah Willis. They had a son and three daughters. Gov. Bradley died at Elko, Nev., March 21, 1879.

KINKEAD, John Henry, third state governor of Nevada (1879–83), was born at Smithfield (now known as Somerville), Somerset co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1826, son of James S. Kinkead. His father was an engineer and contractor on the old national turnpike road, following its construction from Baltimore county, Md., to Zanesville, Muskingum co., O., building all or nearly all the bridges on the line, the material used being stone. One constructed at Smithfield, on the Youghiogheny, was in as good condition a few years ago as when constructed in 1818. The family removed to Zanesville, in 1829, and thence to Lancaster, where John received his education at the high school, an institution of some repute at that time. From school he went into business, removing in 1844 to St. Louis, Mo., where he became a salesman in a large jobbing dry-goods store. In 1849 he formed a partnership with J. W. Livingston, and the young men established themselves in Salt Lake City, there building up a large trade in dry-goods. He removed to California in 1854, engaged in various pursuits and finally settled in Marysville, but two years later went back to the East and tried mercantile business in New York city. Returning to Marysville in the winter of 1856–57, he met with one reverse after another. The discovery of the great silver mines in the Washoe region, at that time a part of Utah territory, led to a large emigration from California and Mr. Kinkead was one of the many who hoped to retrieve their fortunes in a new centre of population. Making Carson City his place of residence, he was active in the movement to create the commonwealth of Nevada, and when, in 1861, the territory was formed from the western part of Utah, he was elected territorial treasurer. He was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state. In 1867 he went to Alaska with the "occupancy" expedition, and witnessed the transfer of the territory to the United States. He remained there nearly three years, in business in Sitka; then returned to Nevada, engaging in mercantile, mining and milling business in Humboldt and Lander counties. In 1878 he was elected governor by the Republican party and at the end of his term was offered a re-election, but declined it. In 1884 Pres. Arthur appointed him governor of the newly created district of Alaska, but in 1885 he returned to Carson City. Gov. Kinkead was married at Marysville, Cal., Jan. 1, 1856, to Lizzie, daughter of John C. Fale.



John H. Kinkead

ADAMS, Jewett W., fourth governor of Nevada (1883–87), was born on South Hero island, Grand Isle co., Vt., Aug. 6, 1835, son of William and Nancy Adams. He was educated at a district school. It became necessary for him to earn his own living, and at the age of sixteen he started for California, which he reached in 1852 by way of the isthmus of Panama. Five years were spent in various kinds of business, chiefly at mining camps, and then he settled in Bear valley, Mariposa co., where he opened a general store. In 1860 he disposed of this business at a handsome profit, and accepted the position of paymaster on the Frémont estate, with its large mercantile interests and its large number of employees, but after four years resigned, and, having enjoyed a season of rest, removed to Carson City, Nev. Prosperity attended the investment of his earnings in cattle and his efforts at stock-raising, while as a citizen he gained so great popularity that in 1874 he became the Democratic candidate for the office of lieutenant governor. He was elected by a handsome majority, and in 1878 was renominated and re-elected, being the only candidate of his party not defeated. In 1882 he was elected governor. On the expiration of his term he retired to private life and to stock-raising; but in June, 1894, was appointed superintendent of the U. S. mint at Carson City by Pres. Cleveland, and is still incumbent of the office. He was married at Corsicana, Texas, in 1878, to Emma, daughter of William and Lucia (E.) Lee.

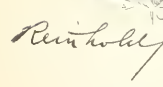
STEVENSON, Christopher C., fifth governor of Nevada (1887–91).

COLCORD, Roswell K., sixth governor of Nevada (1891–95), was born at Searsport, near Belfast, Waldo co., Me., April 25, 1839, descendant of Edward Colcord, one of the settlers of Exeter, N. H., in 1638. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and subsequently learned the trade of ship carpenter. This he carried on until 1856, when removing to California he engaged in placer mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. In 1860 Mr. Colcord became a resident of Nevada, and as superintendent, manager and owner of mines and mills he has been continuously identified with the material progress of the state, while as an adherent of the Republican party he has been politically prominent, though not from choice. He is an advocate of the free coinage of silver; a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; a high liquor license, proper restriction of immigration and naturalization, and the strict separation of religion from politics and the public schools. In 1890 he was nominated for office for the first time as the Republican candidate for the governorship. His administration, which covered the regular period of four years, was creditable to himself and to his state. Gov. Colcord is married, and has one child, a daughter.

JONES, John Edward, seventh governor of Nevada (1895–96), was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, Dec. 5, 1840, eldest son of Edward Jones, a farmer, well known for his hospitality and philanthropic spirit. His primary education was acquired in the national school of his native town. In 1856 the family came to the United States, and settled near Pleasant Grove, Des Moines co., Ia. Two weeks after their home was established Edward Jones died, and removal becoming necessary, the mother settled near Iowa City, Johnson co. Young Jones was now enabled to attend the State University, and during the course taught a school for a time in order to meet expenses. After his graduation, in 1865, he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in teaching, mining and farming until the autumn of 1867, when he went to the territory of Wyoming to aid in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. On the completion of the work, two years later, Mr. Jones removed to White Pine county, Nev., and in the same year to Eureka

county, settling in the town of Eureka. He was occupied with mining and agricultural pursuits until 1883, when Pres. Arthur appointed him U. S. deputy internal revenue collector. In 1886 he was elected surveyor-general of the state, in 1890 was re-elected and served until his election to the executive chair in 1894. He was one of the active organizers of the state militia, and in 1876 joined company B, 1st brigade; in 1882 was commissioned junior second lieutenant; in October, 1885, was commissioned paymaster, with the rank of major; in July, 1886, was commissioned assistant adjutant with the rank of major, on the staff of the 2d brigade. As the candidate for governor of the silver Republicans he had as opponents a regular Republican, a Democrat and a Populist, but was elected by a plurality of 1,362 votes, and was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1895. He was an advocate of internal improvements by the general government, of the irrigation of arid lands, of non-sectarian teaching in schools and other public institutions supported by public funds, and of protection to American industries. Gov. Jones was married at Eureka, Nev., Nov. 25, 1880, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ann (Howells) Weyburn, who bore him a son and a daughter. He died in San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1896.

SADLER, Reinhold, eighth governor of Nevada (1897–1903), was born at Czarnikau, kingdom of Prussia, Jan. 10, 1848, son of Wilhelm and Wilhelmine Sadler. His father was a toolsmith and merchant; his mother's father was a nailsmith. In 1864, Reinhold Sadler came to the United State, and seven years later was followed by his parents. Virginia City was his first place of residence, whence in 1864 he removed to Austin, Nev., to remain two years. In 1869 he removed to Hamilton, White Pine co., and with H. J. Sadler and Albert Mau, his brother and uncle, formed the business firm of Albert Mau & Co., dealers in general merchandise. In 1874 he established himself in Carson City, and there engaged in stock raising, mining and milling, also serving as county commissioner to fill a vacancy. He was elected treasurer of Eureka county on the Democratic ticket in 1880, as lieutenant-governor of the state in 1895, and as governor in 1896, after serving as chief executive *ex officio* after the death of Gov. Jones. In 1899 he was re-elected. Gov. Sadler has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee several times and delegate to the national Democratic convention. He was married at Hamilton, Nev., in 1875, to Louisa, daughter of Wilhelm Zadow, natives of Czarnikau, Prussia. They have two sons and three daughters.



DE ROSSET, Armand John, physician, was born at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 17, 1767, son of Dr. Moses John and Mary (Ivie) De Rosset, and grandson of Armand De Rosset, M. D., a Huguenot. His father, who was a native of London, England, traced his ancestry back to residents of Narbonne, one of the old French provinces in the fourteenth century. He emigrated to America about 1760, and settled in Wilmington, where he practiced medicine until his death there in 1767. His brother, Louis Henry, was a member of the king's council in 1754–64, and remained loyal during the revolution, dying in London. Dr. Armand J. De Rosset's mother was a native of Jamaica, W. I. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1784, completing his course in three years, owing to his diligence and close attention to his studies; next studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, with whom he enjoyed a long friendship. He was appointed port physician at Wilmington, and held that position for many years. He practiced for sixty-nine years, and was said to have prescribed for six generations in one family. Dr. De Rosset was considered one of the most remarkable men of the medical profession in this country, and was in every respect a model of the Christian and gentleman. In 1791 he was married to Mary Fullerton, of Charleston, S. C., and after her death to her sister, Catherine, Aug. 1, 1799. He had seven children. His two sons, Moses John (b. Jan. 11, 1796; d. June 30, 1826), and Armand John (b. Oct. 6, 1807; d. Dec. 9, 1897), were associated with him in practice. Three daughters survive him: Catherine Gabrielle, wife of William M. Kennedy; Elizabeth Ann, and Mary Jane, wife of Rev. Moses A. Curtis, the botanist. He died at Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1859.

DE ROSSET, William Lord, merchant and soldier, was born at Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1832, son of Dr. Armand John and Eliza H. (Lord) De Rosset. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, which he left to apprentice himself to the Lawrence Machine Works, Lawrence, Mass. His health failed, and returning home, he engaged in business with his father until the civil war. Being in command of a volunteer military company, he was ordered to report to the commander of the 30th regiment, North Carolina militia, and, with several other companies, proceeded to Fort Caswell, at the entrance to the Cape Fear river. In May he was appointed major of state troops. He served in the seven days' fights around Richmond, in the defeat of McClellan. In 1863, after being disabled by wounds in the battle of Sharpsburg, and incapacitated from further field service, he again took up mercantile business, in connection with his father and brother, until 1877, when he accepted service with the Navasso Guano Co., of Wilmington. He became secretary and treasurer in 1896, and still holds that position. In 1854 he was married to Caroline Horatia Nelson, a lineal descendant of Lord Nelson, by whom he had two children, one of whom, W. L. De Rosset, Jr., still lives. He was married again, to Elizabeth Simpson Nash, a granddaughter of Chief-Justice Nash, of the North Carolina supreme court, by whom he had seven children. Of these Mary, wife of Walter L. Holt, a large cotton mill operator, of Fayetteville, N. C.; Catherine, wife of Chas. A. Scott, banker, of Graham, N. C.; Anita and Frederick Nash still live.

DE ROSSET, Moses John, physician, was born at Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1838, son of Armand John and Eliza Hill (Lord) de Rosset. He received his early education in Geneva, Switzerland, and showed remarkable aptitude for languages and mathematics. He studied medicine at the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1859, and was immediately appointed resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York. During the civil war he was assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and after serving through Stonewall Jackson's valley campaign, was promoted to be full sur-

geon, doing duty in Richmond, Va. Later he became inspector of hospitals of the department of Henrico. After the war he renewed the practice of his profession in Baltimore, and became adjunct professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Maryland. He was also professor of chemistry in the Maryland College of Pharmacy and in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. In 1873 he removed to Wilmington, N. C., and made a specialty of ophthalmology and otology. Dr. De Rosset was a member of the Medical Society of North Carolina; the New Hanover County Medical Society; the Historical and Scientific Society of Wilmington; the Maryland Academy of Sciences; the Baltimore Pathological Society, and an honorary member of several other societies; contributor of many papers to medical journals, and translator and publisher of "Bouchardat's Annuaire" for 1867. He devised a new form of inhaler for anæsthesia and a new form of canule scissors for operating within the eye. He also demonstrated by frozen section that after the extraction of the lens the lenticular fossa disappears and the anterior surface of the vitreous becomes convex. In 1863 he was married to Adelaide Savage, daughter of Hon. Wm. B. Meares, of Wilmington, by whom he had nine children. Dr. De Rosset died in Wilmington, May 1, 1881.

SEWELL, David, jurist, was born at York, Me., Oct. 7, 1735. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1755, and was a classmate and friend of John Adams. In 1759 he established himself at York, and practiced law for several years. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1762; became register of probate in 1766; took an active part in the revolution in 1776; was a member of the legislature, and was chosen councilor. In 1777 he was appointed a justice of the superior court. From 1789 to 1818 he was judge of the U. S. district court of Maine. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1812. Judge Sewell died at York, Me., Oct. 22, 1825.

McBRIDE, James, physician and botanist, was born in Williamsburg county, S. C., April 17, 1784. He was early left an orphan with small means, and gained his education largely by his indefatigable industry and perseverance. He was a classmate of Gadsden, Grimké and Calhoun at Yale College, and was graduated in 1806. He then studied medicine, and practiced as a physician at Pineville, S. C. His love of natural science led him to devote much of his leisure to the study of botany. He contributed valuable papers to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, as well as to scientific and medical journals. Dr. Stephen Elliott, who dedicated the second volume of his "Botany of South Carolina and Georgia" to the memory of Dr. McBride, and also named for him the Macbridia pulcra, said of him: "For the medical observations I have been indebted to Dr. James McBride, a gentleman who, uniting great sagacity to extensive and accurate botanical knowledge, has made the medical properties of our plants a subject of careful investigation. . . . . Devotedly attached to science, he had the talent to make it popular wherever his influence extended. Profoundly skilled in his profession, and high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he fell a victim to the fatigue and exposure of an extensive practice, in the midst of a brilliant career, with prospects of increasing usefulness and extended reputation." He died during an epidemic of yellow fever, in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 21, 1817.

ROBINSON, Albert Alonzo, railroad president, was born at South Reading, Windsor co., Vt., Oct. 21, 1844, son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Adaline (Williams) Robinson, and a descendant of William Robinson, one of the early settlers of Cambridge, Mass. His grandfather, Ebenezer Robinson, of Lexington, Mass., served in the revolutionary war for two years, both as privateer and as a soldier in the land forces, and for about six months was a captive on the prison ship Jersey. Mr. Robinson was educated in the public schools, at Milton (Wis.) Academy and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1869, taking the degrees of C.E. and B.S., and in 1871 that of M.S. In June, 1900, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. From childhood until he reached his majority he was engaged in farm labor out of school hours, except in 1856–59, when he worked as a clerk in dry-goods or grocery stores. In 1866–68 he was employed for about five months each year as assistant on the U. S. lake surveys in astronomical field work and on triangulation of the Great lakes. His work on railroads began May 27, 1869, when he entered the service of the St. Joseph and Denver City railroad as axeman in the engineering corps. Thereafter he served successively as chainman, levelman, transit man, office engineer, locating engineer and as assistant engineer, until April 1, 1871. Then he became assistant engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, in charge of location and construction, and two years later (April 1, 1873,) was made chief engineer, which position he held until August, 1890. From September, 1880, until October, 1881, he also served as division superintendent on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway, Las Vegas to Santa Fe, Deming and El Paso. From Oct. 1, 1881, until June 1, 1883, he was superintendent of bridges, buildings and water service on that railroad; from June 1, 1883, until Sept. 1, 1883, assistant general superintendent; from Sept. 1, 1883, until March 1, 1884, general superintendent. From March 1, 1884, until Feb. 1, 1886, Mr. Robinson was general manager; from Feb. 1, 1886, until May, 1888, second vice-president, and was second vice-president and general manager from May, 1888, until May 3, 1893, when he left this system to accept the presidency of the Mexican Central Railway Co., Ltd. From Aug. 1, 1888, until May 1, 1893, Mr. Robinson was general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railroad, and for the same period that he was superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system he was also general manager of the Sonora railway of Mexico (1884–93), excepting the period February, 1886–May, 1888. During his engineering experience he has had direct charge of the construction of over 4,500 miles of railroad, including, in 1887, the building of the Pueblo and Denver line, 116 miles in 216 days, and also 360 miles of the line from Kansas City to Chicago in 276 days, the latter embracing permanent bridges across the Missouri, Mississippi, Des Moines and Illinois, and of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. As president of the Mexican Central, he is in charge of the general business and affairs of the road, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Robinson is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, Dec. 9, 1869, to Julia Caroline, daughter of Perez C. and Katharine C. (Bardeen) Burdick, of Edgerton, Wis. She died Aug. 3, 1881, leaving a daughter, Metta Burdick Robinson, born July 17, 1876. He was married, second, Sept. 3, 1885, to Mrs. Ellen Francis Williams, a sister of his first wife.

A. A. Robinson

TODD, Robert Nathaniel, physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 4, 1827, son of Levi L. and Sarah (Ashley) Todd. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Ashley, of Virginia, who served as an officer of the line throughout the war of the revolution. The family removed to Indiana in 1834. Robert's educational advantages were limited to common schools, with such knowledge of Latin as he could gather from an old grammar and reader. He was for several years an invalid, and commenced the study of medicine more as a diversion than a life work. His health, however, began to improve, and the next year (1850) he attended lectures at the old Indiana Central Medical College, which was organized about that time under the preceptorship of Drs. Bobbs, Mears, Deming, Dunlap and others. He was graduated in 1851, and settled the following spring at Southport, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1861 Dr. Todd was appointed surgeon of the 26th Indiana volunteers, and soon after went with his regiment to Missouri, where he remained on duty in camp for almost two years, being finally recalled on account of his wife's death. He again entered the government service as surgeon at Camp Morton, where associated with Dr. Kipp, of the regular army, and under the directorship of Dr. Bobbs he continued until the close of the war. Dr. Todd was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Indiana Medical College in 1869, and remained in that capacity until 1874, when he was assigned a similar chair in the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons. When both these colleges were unified under the head of the Medical College of Indiana he was appointed professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and filled the chair until his death. He was the first representative from Indiana upon the judicial council of the American Medical Association, and was president of the state society in 1871; an active worker for seven years upon the provisional board, created by the legislature, whose work was the erection and fitting up of large buildings, occupied as the female department of the Hospital for the Insane; was one of the physicians to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for nearly eight years, and served a single term in the legislature as representative in 1856–57. He was married, in 1854, at Southport, Ind., to Margaret White, his first wife, by whom he had five children; he was married to his second wife, Martha J. Edgar, in 1866, and had four children. He died in Indianapolis, June 13, 1883.

R. N. Todd.

MURPHY, Blanche Elizabeth Mary Annunciata Noel, author, was born at Exton Hall, England, about 1845, eldest daughter of Charles George, second earl of Gainsborough, and Ida Harriet Augusta, daughter of William George, sixteenth earl of Erroll. In a letter to her father, Cardinal Manning thus described the impression she made upon him in her eighteenth year: "I thought her quick, observant and thoughtful, and in character decided and independent beyond her years. In truth, I thought I could see more of this than I could have wished in any one so young; for I did not then know that her mind had balance and strength enough as a counterpoise to a certain self-reliance. She had mixed in society in Rome, and had there met men prominent in Italian politics. I was surprised to see how far she had advanced in their way of thinking, and I remember being half amused and half anxious at her talk about Garibaldi. . . . (but) she was too truly Christian and Catholic to sympathize in anything opposed either to the faith or to the Holy See. . . . This gave me the first insight into her character, which was very simple, unaffected and outspoken. Though she had been born and brought up with all the surroundings of the world, and with all the relations and associations which draw other minds under its influence, she seemed to me not only to be unattracted by such influences, but to be repelled by them. I thought I saw a reaction against them and a decided tendency to break through the conventionalities of her life." On March 6, 1870, she was married to Thomas P. Murphy, her father's organist. The earl had shown a natural disinclination to the match, but was finally overborne, and sanctioned it by having the marriage ceremony performed at his residence, and he kept up his relations with his daughter by a close and cordial correspondence after her departure to the United States. After spending some time in London, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy came to this country, where they devoted themselves to music and literature, respectively. She contributed largely to English and American magazines, among the latter the "Galaxy," "Lippincott's" and "The Catholic World." She also published a volume of travels. In 1881 she began the preparation of a treatise upon the "Greek Inscriptions on Mt. Athos," which was never finished, owing to her death, which occurred March 21, 1881, at North Conway, N. H., where she had purchased a cottage and a small farm. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Exton. Her husband died Oct. 11, 1890.

BEEBER, Dimner, lawyer and jurist, was born at Muney, Lycoming co., Pa., March 8, 1854, son of Peter D. and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, of German extraction. He traces descent from John Beeber, one of three brothers, who settled in Berks county, Pa., in 1768. He enlisted in the 2d battalion, Berks county militia, participated in the battle of the Brandywine, and was known as one of the "court-martial men." After the war he settled in Lycoming county on a tract of land awarded him for his services, and here was born his son, Jacob Beeber, a farmer, and his grandson, Peter D. Beeber, a blacksmith. Dimner Beeber was educated in the schools of his native town, at the Selinsgrove Academy and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1874. He read law with his elder brother, J. Artley Beeber, was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, Pa., in May, 1876, and in the following September settled in practice in Philadelphia, becoming a partner in the firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber in December, 1894, the other members being J. Levering Jones and Hampton L. Carson. They have appeared in some of the most important cases before the Pennsylvania state and Federal courts, and enjoy a conspicuous position at the bar of Pennsylvania. In 1898 a strong effort was made to have him appointed district attorney, and over 700 prominent lawyers signed a testimonial of his personal and professional qualifications for the office. Failing to receive this honor, he was, in January, 1899, appointed to the bench of the state superior court. Judge Beeber has been an efficient worker in the Republican party for many years, and has been widely known as a campaign orator since his first appearance in behalf of Garfield. He is a member of the Union League and Pennsylvania clubs, both of Phil-

Dimner Beeber

adelphia, and of the American and Pennsylvania State Bar associatious.

COUNSELMAN, Charles, broker, was horn in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1849, son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Wigart) Counselman. He was educated iu the common schools of his native city, and spent a year in the office of the general freight agent of the Baltimore aud Ohio railroad. In 1869 he went to Chicago, and was employed by the firm of Eli Johuson & Co., dealers in grain and provisions. The next year he sold oil on commission for Chase, Hanford & Co., and in 1871 started in the commission business for himself, about that time becoming a member of the board of trade. His business increased steadily through periods of financial depression as well as of commercial prosperity, disasters that impended from time to time being averted by his foresight and courage. Mr. Counselman's principal business is dealing in stocks and grain. He has a branch office in New York, connected by private wires, as well as with Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, Providence, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk and other cities. He has about 150 stations in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, where grain for his markets is received. Mr. Counselman aided iu the erection of the hoard of trade building, and of the fine building named after him. In politics he is a Republicau, and, helieviug that needed reforms can be hest accomplished within the party, has little patience with those who content themselves with criticism and offer uo remedy. He is a memher of the Uuion League, Chicago, Washington Park and Chicago Athletic clubs. He was married in Chicago, Oct. 7, 1874, to Jennie E., daughter of Judge L. B. aud Lydia (Arnold) Otis. They have one son, Charles Counselmau, Jr., aud one daughter, Editb.

Chr Counselman

TOPPAN, Roland Worthington, presideut of fire insurance companies, was horu at Newburyport, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 9, 1841, son of Edward and Susau Little (Smith) Toppan. His earliest American aucestor was Abraham Toppan, who emigrated from Englaud in 1637, and settled at Newhuryport; he is also a direct descendant, on his father's side, from Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, of Malden, Mass., author of "The Day of Doom" (1662), a poem popular in New Eugland until the war of the revolutiou. He was educated in the puhlic schools in Newburyport. In 1860 he was employed hy a wholesale firm dealing in oil; in 1864 and 1865 he was engaged in the ice husiness in Havana, Cuba; in 1867–72 he was connected with the Boston agencies of several New York insurance companies, and in 1881–89 was assistant secretary for the Boston Mauufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., at Boston. In 1869 Mr. Toppau was elected president of the Mill Owuers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Boston. This company was incorporated witb tbe Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Bostou, in Juue, 1891, when he hecame president of the surviviug company. He still holds this position (1900), and also that of president of the Paper Mill Insurance Co., of Bostou, having been elected to the last-uamed office in June, 1889. He served three mouths, in 1864, as sergeaut of au unattached company of the Massachusetts militia; hut has held no political or social offices, preferriug to devote himself entirely to his business pursuits. He is a member of the Malden Cluh, of Malden, Mass., his place of residence. Mr. Toppan was married, Oct. 19, 1870, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Frothingham) Lesley. They have one child, Roland Lesley Toppan.

ALTSHELER, Joseph Alexander, journalist and novelist, was born at Three Springs, Hart co., Ky., April 29, 1863. His father, a native of Prussia, came to the United States at the age of twenty. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, at Liberty College, Glasgow, Ky., and then at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. After leaving college Mr. Altsheler entered journalism on the Louisville "Evening Post," but a year later was transferred to the Louisville "Courier-Journal," where he served successively as reporter, dramatic critic, legislative correspondent, city editor, commercial editor and editorial writer. In 1892 he removed to New York city and joined the staff of the "World," which paper he represented at the Columbian exposition and in the Hawaiian islands. Returning in 1894 he took charge of the "World's" triweekly edition and still holds that position. He began writing fiction in 1896, devoting himself to American historical novels, published as follows: "The Sun of Saratoga" (1897); "In Hostile Red"; "A Soldier of Manhattan" (1897); "A Herald of the West" (1898); "The Last Rebel" (1899), "My Captive," and "In Circling Camps" (1900). These have attained great popularity solely by their merit. The San Francisco "Chronicle," speaking of "A Herald of the West," called it "a romance of our history which has not been surpassed in dramatic force, vivid coloring and historical interest." He is a member of the Authors' Club. Mr. Altsheler was married at Glasgow, Ky., May 30, 1888, to Sara, daughter of Samuel H. and May R. Boles. Her father has served several terms in the state senate, and has held other offices of distiuctiou. They have a son, Sydney

MEYER, George von Lengerke, merchant and legislator, was horn in Boston, Mass., June 24, 1858, son of George Augustus and Grace Elleu (Parker) Meyer. His father, a native of New York city, was a prominent merchaut of Boston; his mother was a daughter of William Parker, of Boston, and a granddaughter of Bishop Samuel Parker, of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts. He was educated in the private schools of his native city, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1879. Thereafter for two years he was in the office of Alpheus H. Hardy, commissiou merchant, and then became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, East India merchants, established by his father in 1848. In addition to conducting the business of this firm, Mr. Meyer is president of the Ames Plow Co., of the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Co., and of the Essex Agricultural Society; director of the Old Colony Trust Co., of the National Bank of Commerce, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., the Amory Manufacturing Co., aud the Electric Corporation. He is also treasurer of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He has always been active in politics as a Republicau, and in 1889 was elected to the common council of Boston for two years, serving meantime as a member of committees on finauce, water, laying out and widening of streets, and on the Charles river hridges. In 1890 he was elected an alderman from the 4th district; in 1891 a representative from the 9th ward to the state legislature.

Geo Meyer

He was five times re-elected to the legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads in 1892, and receiving election as speaker of the house of representatives for three consecutive years, 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was elected a member of the Republican national committee in 1899. In December, 1900, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley U. S. ambassador to Italy, an office he still holds. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Athletic, St. Botolph and Somerset clubs, of Boston. He was married, in 1885, to Alice, daughter of Charles H. Appleton, of Boston, and has two daughters, Julia and Alice, and one son, G. v. L. Meyer, Jr.

POWERS, Samuel Leland, lawyer, was born at Cornish, Sullivan co., N. H., Oct. 26, 1848, son of Larnard and Ruby Metcalf (Barton) Powers. His original American ancestor was Walter Power, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1648. William, the son of this colonist, who added the letters to the surname, was among the early settlers of Littleton, Middlesex co., Mass. Col. Samuel Powers, of a Massachusetts regiment in the revolutionary war, was grandfather of the present representative. Samuel L. Powers was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1874. He studied law in the University of the City of New York and in the office of Berry & Gaskill, Worcester, Mass. Being admitted to the bar in 1875, he began practice in partnership with Hon. Samuel W. McCall; but this association was dissolved at the end of a year, and Mr. Powers was associated with Col. J. H. Benton, Jr., for four years, and later with his brother, Erastus B. Powers. In 1887 he became general counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., and since that time has devoted himself to corporation law, with particular reference to electrical developments. He has been counsel for the American Bell Telephone Co. and other corporations controlling the telephone business in New England, as well as various electric street railways. Removing to Boston in 1876, for many years he held office in the city government of Newton, his residence, and was a member of the local school board. He is a member of the Boston University and Boston Athletic clubs; was one of the originators and former president of the Newton Club, of Newton, and is president of the Dartmouth Club, of Boston; was the founder of the Dartmouth Educational Association, and of an entrance scholarship at Dartmouth College. On June 1, 1898, he was married to Eva, daughter of Capt. Prince S. Crowell, of Dennis, Mass., and has one son, Leland Powers.

Samuel L. Powers

MANSFIELD, Edward Deering, author, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 17, 1801, son of Jared Mansfield, one of the prominent scholars of his day. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in the class of 1819, and became a lieutenant of engineers. He did not remain in the army, however, but desiring to continue his literary studies he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1822 with honors. He then studied law under Judge Gould, of Litchfield, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1825, but he immediately removed to Cincinnati, O. Here he entered into partnership with Prof. O. M. Mitchel, but his legal practice was of short duration, the members of the firm being more given to scientific and literary investigation than to details of the law. For a short time he was professor of constitutional law and history in Cincinnati College. He became editor of the Cincinnati "Chronicle" in 1835, and continued as such until 1849, when he took charge of the "Chronicle and Atlas." During the year 1857 he edited the Cincinnati "Gazette," and in 1853–71 the "Railroad Record." He was for many years correspondent of the New York "Times" under the pen-name of "A Veteran Observer." Mr. Mansfield was one of the most extensive newspaper writers in the country, and was remarkable for his impartiality and fairness. He served as commissioner of statistics for Ohio in 1859–68, and was an associate of the French Société de Statistique Universelle. Of his writings the most interesting is a volume of "Personal Memoirs," extending from 1803 until 1843 (1879). His other publications are: "The Utility of Mathematics" (1834); "A Political Grammar of the United States" (1834), which has been used extensively as a text-book; "Legal Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Married Women" (1845); "Life of Gen. Winfield Scott" (1846); "History of the Mexican War" (1848); "American Education" (1850); "Memoirs of Daniel Drake" (1855); "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant" (1868), and many papers on mathematics, politics, education and the early history of Ohio. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Princeton College in 1851, and that of LL.D. by Marietta College in 1854. He was simple in his habits, easy of approach, and cheerful and sympathetic in his intercourse with men. He died at Morrow, O., Oct. 27, 1880.

DAVIS, George Leonard, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1833. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the navy, and was commissioned paymaster, April 16, 1861. He commanded the powder division of the steam sloop Pensacola during the passage of forts St. Philip and Jackson and at the capture of New Orleans in 1862. On this last occasion he received honorable mention. He was relieved in May, 1863, and went North, but was again paymaster on the Clara Dolan and the Great Western. He was commissioned pay-inspector from March 3, 1871, and was on duty at the Boston navy yard in 1883; was fleet paymaster of the north and south Pacific stations, south Atlantic station, and was retired Jan. 17, 1881. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1884.

SCOTT, Richard, colonist, was born at Glemsford, Suffolk, England, in 1605, son of Edward and Sarah (Carter) Scott, and a descendant of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, Kent. He sailed for Boston in the ship Griffin, in 1634, with Ann Hutchinson and her husband, and joined Roger Williams in Providence, R. I., in 1637. He was one of the fifty-four co-proprietors with Williams in his purchase from the Indians, and was one of those who participated in the laying out of the town lots in Providence. Later he occupied an extensive tract of land between Providence and Pawtucket and extending north into Smithfield. It embraced Scott's pond and the land on which the village of Lonsdale now stands, a part of which he later sold to the Browns and others. A part of this tract was owned by his descendants for more than 200 years. In 1657 he became the first Rhode Island Quaker with his wife and daughters, Patience and Mary, and some of his descendants still remain of that faith. He was a commissioner to Boston in 1645 to settle the controversy with that colony in regard to Shawmut, and a deputy to the assembly in 1666. Richard Scott was a signer, and the reputed author of the celebrated covenant made between the first settlers of Providence, which is as follows: "We whose names are hereunder desirous to inhabitt in ye towne of prouidence do promise to subiect ourselves in actiue or passiue obedience to all such orders or

agrements as shall be made for publick good of Or body in an orderly way by the maior consent of the present Inhabitants maisters of families Incorporated togetber into a towne fellowship and others whome they sball admit unto them

Only in cinill things.

(Signed) Richard Scott.
mark
William X Renolds.
Chad browne. mark
John Warner. John X ffield.
George Rickard.
Edward Cope.
Thomas Angell X mark.
Tbomas Harris.
ffrancis Weekes X mark.
Benedict Arnold.
Josua Winsor.
William Wickenden."

Richard Scott was married in Boston, in 1637, to Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury and Bridget Dryden, daughter of Sir John Dryden. Catharine Scott was born in London, about 1609, and died in Newport, R. I., March 2, 1687. She was imprisoned in Boston, Mass., in 1658, and whipped "Ten cruel stripes with a three fold-corded knotted whip" for denouncing the cruelty and intolerance of the government to Quakers. Richard Scott died in Providence, R. I., about 1681.

SCOTT, Job, minister of the Society of Friends, was born in Providence, R. I. Oct. 18, 1751, son of John and Lydia (Comstock) Scott. He was in the sixth generation from Richard Scott and Catharine Marbury, and was also descended from many other companions of Roger Williams. He received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood, and became a writer and speaker of remarkable vigor. When a young man he taught a private school in the Friends' meeting-house near Lonsdale, R. I. (the oldest building for religious purposes standing in that state). He was an early promoter and vigorous advocate of the better education of Friends, and was one of the most active among the founders of the New England Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding School, established in Providence, R. I., near the close of the eighteenth century and still successfully conducted. Scott was a friend of Moses Brown, who did much to aid him. He made long journeys among Friends, as far south as North Carolina, and finally to Ireland, where he died at the house of Thomas Shackleton, where Edmund Burke received, among the Quakers, his early classical education. He left unpublished manuscript books and addresses, mainly relating to the doctrines of Friends, and the "Journal" of Job Scott is widely known among the sect. It was published by the New England Yearly Meeting about 1794. This journal was carefully examined by the "committee for sufferings" of the New England Yearly Meeting, seeking for Unitarian heresy, but most of it was sanctioned and was published and republished to all the English speaking world. Job Scott was married, June 1, 1780, to Ennice, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Bowen) Anthony, of Providence. He died at Baltitore, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1793.

DELAVAN, Edward Cornelius, merchant and temperance reformer, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., in 1793. He was a wine merchant by trade, and accumulated by industry and economy a large amount of property at Albany, N. Y., where he erected the Delavan House, which was for a long time a famous temperance hotel. It is remarkable that a man who had amassed a fortune in the sale of intoxicating liquors should have spent it so freely in the cause of temperance. In 1828, together with Dr. Eliphalet Nott, he formed the State Temperance Society, and entered with much zeal into the cause. He paid generously for the publication of books and for the preparation and circulation of tracts and articles in the newspapers. He also spoke freely and lectured on the subject, and employed others to do the same. During 1835 he contributed articles to the "American Temperance Intelligencer," and to the Albany "Evening Journal," in which he charged the brewers of the city with using filthy water for malting. Eight of them brought suit against him for libel, the aggregate claims for damages amounting to $300,000. The first trial, which took place in 1840 and lasted six days, attracted wide attention, and resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Delavan and the withdrawal of the other suits. In January, 1837, the first number of the "Journal of the American Temperance Union" was published, Rev. John Marsh being its editor, and 50,000 copies were printed and distributed gratuitously, under Mr. Delavan's direction. He also circulated colored drawings of the human stomach, showing diseased conditions resulting from the effects of alcoholic drinks, and published "Temperance in Wine Countries" (1860). He presented Union College, Schenectady, with a collection of shells and minerals, valued at $30,000. His reputation extended to Europe. Mr. Delavan lost a large part of his property in the latter years of his life. He died at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1871.

WITHERS, Jones Mitchell, soldier, was born in Madison county, Wis., Jan. 12, 1814, of English descent. In 1835 he was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, but resigned the same year. During the Creek disturbances, in 1836, he commanded the Alabama volunteers. He subsequently studied law in Tuscaloosa, Ala., being admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1841 he settled in Mobile as a lawyer and commission merchant. He was in the legislature in 1855, and from 1856–61 was mayor of the city. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 3d Alabama infantry; became brigadier-general in 1861, commanding the defenses of Mobile; major-general in 1862, commanding a division at Shiloh, and participating in the battle of Stone river. During the latter period of the war he was in charge of a department, with headquarters at Montgomery. After the war he returned to Mobile, and edited the "Tribune."

RICE, Thomas D., actor, was born in New York city, May 20, 1808, and learned the trade of wood carving but abandoned it for the stage. He appeared for the first time in a negro character while playing small parts in the dramatic company of Noah Ludlow in Louisville, Ky., and scored a pronounced success by his imitation of an aged, deformed and decrepit slave called Jim Crow, the property of a resident of Louisville. Encouraged by his first reception he adapted Jim Crow to a farce which he produced before crowded houses in the leading cities of the country. He visited England in 1836, where his personation of Jim Crow became the theatrical sensation of the period, and where he laid the foundation of a handsome fortune. Macready and other favorite actors were compelled to give way in the face of his phenomenal popularity, and his tour through the provinces became an ovation. Upon his return to the United States Rice became and remained for many years one of the highest paid and most sought after performers of the time. He soon had a host of imitators and thus became the founder of negro minstrelsy. He wrote many

of his own farces and was also the originator of the dandy stage negro. Some of his original songs, such as "Jim Crow," "Lucy Long" and "Sich a Gittin' Up Stairs," had great popularity in England, as well as the United States. He was married while in England to Miss Gladstone, daughter of a well-known London theatrical manager. During the last years of his life he was a member of Wood's minstrels. He died in New York city, Sept. 19, 1860.

JENNEY, Charles A., author and publisher, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 18, 1841, son of Sanford and Julia Ann (Jenney) Jenney. His father was an architect and builder at New Bedford. His earliest American ancestor, John Jenné, came from England in 1623 in the ship Little James, and became an influential man and of great assistance in building up the colonies. He was private counsel to Gov. Bradford. Weston Jenney, our subject's grandfather, changed the spelling of the family name. Mr. Jenney obtained his early education in the public schools of New Bedford, and was graduated at the High School at the age of fifteen. He then entered the dry-goods business and continued in it until the civil war, when he enlisted in the 58th Massachusetts infantry, and was immediately promoted to be quartermaster-sergeant. Subsequently he was transferred to the commissary department and assigned to the U. S. Hospital at Montpelier, Vt., where he remained until mustered out, November, 1865. Mr. Jenney removed to the town of Waupun, Wis., and established a general merchandise business. In 1875 he sold his business there, and went to New York city, where he at once became connected with the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters, holding the office of secretary of its statistical bureau up to 1883, when he became a member of the staff of the "Weekly Underwriter" and secretary of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Co. In 1893 he was elected president and treasurer of this corporation, and still holds the offices. He publishes annually "The Record of Fire Insurance by States." He was appointed special expert on insurance for the tenth and the eleventh census of the United States, and he compiled the fire insurance statistics for the tenth census, and gathered and compiled the entire insurance statistics of the country for the eleventh census. Mr. Jenney is a member of the American Statistical Association; the Royal Statistical Society of England; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Trade Press Association; the New England Society, and is on the board of managers of the Society of American Authors. He holds membership in the Union League, the Marine and Field and Church clubs of Brooklyn; the New York Press Club, and the Once a Year Club, composed of insurance journalists, of which he is vice-president. He was married at New Bedford, Dec. 4, 1865, to Mary Francis, daughter of Humphrey and Sarah Ann (Wood) Smith. They have no children.

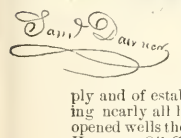
LOTHROP, Thomas, soldier, was born in England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and resided in Salem, Mass., for many years, where he was a freeman in 1634. He was a representative in the general court for the years 1647, 1653 and 1664. He afterwards settled in Beverly, founded a church there, and represented that town for four years in the general court. Upon the breaking out of King Philip's war, he joined Maj. Willard at Brookfield, Mass., on Aug. 7, 1675, and had a severe battle with the Indians near Hadley. When Deerfield was attacked by the Indians the farmers in their hurried flight had left a quantity of grain, and Lothrop was detailed from Hadley to rescue it. The grain was loaded in sacks, and while returning on Sept. 18th (o. s.), he was surprised by a large body of Indians in ambush, on the banks of a river, a small stream near South Deerfield, and with all but seven of his men was massacred. The savages numbered 600 or 700 (some authorities say 1,000), and according to Sheldon, the historian, many of Eliot's "praying Indians" were among them. This incident is known as the battle of Bloody brook, and a monument was erected over the spot in 1838, which bears the following inscription: "On this ground, Capt. Thomas Lothrop and eighty-four men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from that town to Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 700 Indians, and the captain and seventy-six men slain, Sept. 18th, 1675 (o. s.).

The soldiers who fell were described by a contemporary historian as 'a choice company of young men, the very flower of the county of Essex, none of whom were ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate.'" Accounts vary as to the number of the slain. Sheldon ("History of Greenfield") gives it as sixty-four, three men belonging to the company of Capt. Moseley, which attacked the Indians on the following day. Twelve were wounded.

POOLE, Hester Martha (Hunt), author, was born at Georgia, Franklin co., Vt., May 27, 1833, daughter of Harry Hunt, who died in his ninety-sixth year, after experiencing, as soldier and farmer, many vicissitudes which impressed themselves on the mind of his daughter. Her literary tastes were early developed, and throughout her school life at Burlington and Castleton, Vt., she was constantly making literary attempts, both in prose and verse, many of which were so admirable as to obtain publication. While traveling extensively in Europe, in 1868, she contributed a series of letters on her experiences to newspapers in New York city. She has since been a frequent contributor to various magazines, writing on domestic subjects, decorative art and ethical matters. Her writings eventually gained her appointments on the staffs of two magazines: "The Household News," of Philadelphia, and "The Decorator and Furnisher," of New York. The most successful of her longer works are: "Fruits and How to Use Them" (1890), a unique work; a series of articles, entitled "From Attic to Cellar," in "The Home Magazine"; "The Philosophy of Living" and "Social Graces," in "Good Housekeeping." She is a member of various societies and an ardent worker for the advancement of woman. In January, 1865, she was married to Cyrus O. Poole, and resides at Metucheu, N. J.

DOWNER, Samuel, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., March 8, 1807, son of Samuel and Cath-

erine (Ayres) Downer, the former a successful merchant and enthusiastic horticulturist, especially in the line of pomology. His grandfather, Eliphalet Downer, M.D., a resident of Roxbury, became widely known as "the fighting surgeon." When news came of the advance of the British on Lexington he shouldered a musket, and falling in with the troops on their retreat, had a fierce hand to-hand combat with a British soldier, whom he bayoneted. Soon after this experience he enlisted as surgeon on one of the first privateers to sail from a New England port. His vessel captured so many of the enemy's ships that her own safety was endangered, the prisoners outnumbering the privateers; as a result, the conquered became conquerors, having excited an insurrection, and carried the vessel to Halifax, where the Americans were imprisoned. Dr. Downer, however, escaped and succeeded in reaching the Continent, where he entered the service of John Paul Jones, at times acting as surgeon, and at other times as volunteer, with the title of surgeon. He passed through many exciting scenes, and twice was captured and imprisoned in England, but escaped. On reaching his native land, after a three years' absence, he made depositions as to the inhuman treatmen of his fellow countrymen in English prisons, which led to a vigorous correspondence between Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Viscount Stormont, British ambassador at Paris. Eventually Dr. Downer resumed his practice, and acquired a comfortable competence thereby. His grandson, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, left school at the age of fourteen, to enter business life under his father, in the shipping house of Downer & Baldwin. He was taken into partnership by his father on arriving at the age of twenty-one, the firm name being Downer & Son; three years later he became associated with Silas P. Merriman in the wholesale grocery trade; another period of three years passed, and then he became again associated with his father and Capt. William R. Anstin in the manufacture of sperm and whale oil, and sperm candles. The new firm prospered, and continued unchanged until 1844, when the elder men retired, and Samuel Downer, Jr., managed the business alone until about 1854. A series of experiments began about that time led him to the discovery that naphthalized hydrocarbons had a power to dissolve castor oil such as no other known hydrocarbons possessed, and by compounding he obtained a good but ill-smelling and not always uniform lubricant. Further experiments resulted in the production of a good illuminating oil from the light ends of oil and the light ends of coal tar, and for a time the manufacture was very profitable; but the opening of oil wells in Pennsylvania and West Virginia caused the artificial liquid to drop in price, and Mr. Downer saw the necessity of using the natural supply and of establishing works at its source. Investing nearly all his wealth in lands at Corry, Pa., he opened wells there, and in 1861 organized the Downer Kerosene Oil Co., of Boston, New York and Corry, of which he became president. He was president of the National Petroleum Association also, and in its behalf visited Washington, and, much to the benefit of the general public, was successful in his endeavors to induce congress to free this special industry, kerosene oil production, from taxation. He was actively interested in the campaign of 1848 as a Free-soiler, and he was an intimate personal friend of Charles Sumner, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Horace Mann and Theodore Parker. At the age of seventy Mr. Downer disposed of most of his interest in the works at Corry. He was married at Brighton, in 1836, to Nancy, daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Melville) De Wolf, and granddaughter of Maj. Thomas Melville, a member of the historical Boston tea party. They had two sons and six daughters. He died at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1887.



GARNETT, Richard Brooke, soldier, was born in Virginia, in 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1841, and entered the army as second lieutenant. He served in the Florida war and on the Texas frontier, becoming a captain on May 9, 1855. From 1856 until 1857 he was engaged in Kansas, and was also in the Utah expedition of 1858, resigning May 17, 1861, to join the Confederate army. He was in many of the battles in Virginia, and was afterward attached to Gen. Lee's army with the rank of brigadier-general, and fell at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

HOYT, Joseph Gibson, first chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis (1858-62), was born at Dunbarton, Merrimack co., N. H., Jan. 19, 1815, son of Joshua H. and Olive R. (Gibson) Hoyt. He worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, and it was largely due to his mother, a brilliant and intellectual woman, that he was encouraged in his desire to obtain something more than a common-school education. In his eighteenth year he entered the Teachers' Seminary at Andover, Mass., where he prepared for Yale, which institution he entered, without conditions, in 1836. Before going to college Mr. Hoyt taught school for five winters. He was distinguished at Yale for superior scholarship, forensic ability, originality of thought and expression, the strength of his friendships and his magnetic power over his associates. He took prizes for excellence in mathematical studies and English composition, and was graduated sixth in a class of 100, his part being an oration. During his senior year he was one of the editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine" and president of the debating society, the Brothers in Unity. In 1841 Mr. Hoyt was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and for eighteen years was connected with that institution. "He was a model teacher. No one better understood the nature of young men. Honest himself, he trusted his pupils, and they knew it. Like a general at the head of an obedient and enthusiastic army, he led them to success." For many years he was the superintendent of schools at Exeter, introduced improved classification and better systems of teaching, and by his efforts, especially by his reports, raised the standard of scholarship in the state. In 1851 he was a member of the convention for the revision of the constitution of New Hampshire, and in 1858 was spoken of as a possible candidate for election to congress. In December, 1858, he accepted the appointment of chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, and professor of Greek language and literature, to the deep regret of his fellow-citizens and of the students, by whom he was greatly beloved. In his new position he displayed the same sagacity, breadth of view and exceptional qualifications as an instructor that had characterized him at Exeter; but his service was brief, for in the fall of 1860 his health failed, and after that his work was intermittent. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1859. Dr. Hoyt was a man of great physical and moral courage, a

man of varied gifts, and a writer of much ability on politics, agriculture, music, criticism and other topics, as well as education. He published a revised edition of Colton's "Greek Reader," with a vocabulary prepared by himself, and a volume of "Miscellaneous Writings, Addresses, Lectures and Reviews" (1861). He was married at Exeter, April 13, 1842, to Margarette T., daughter of Samuel and Jessie (Robertson) Chamberlain. She died in 1898, leaving two sons and two daughters: Edward R. and Charles C., metal manufacturers in St. Louis; Annie H. and Frances. Chancellor Hoyt died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1862. A eulogy of him was delivered in St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1863, by Prof. Samuel Watertouse, and was afterwards published.

CHAUVENET, William, mathematician and second chancellor of Washington University (1862–69), was born at Milford, Pike co., Pa., May 24, 1820, son of William Marc and Mary B. (Kerr) Chauvenet. His father, a native of Narbonne, department of Aude, in southern France, was educated by two brothers then residing in Italy, and cultivated a natural taste for music and literature. He acted as secretary to one of these brothers, who was chief commissary in Napoleon's army in Italy, but on Napoleon's downfall came to the United States in search of some means of support. After a short residence in Boston, where he married, he removed to New York city as partner in a silk importing and manufacturing company. This enterprise failed and he bought a farm near Milford, Pa., but having no better success as an agriculturist, removed to Philadelphia in 1821, and re-entered business life. In 1845 he settled in Annapolis, Md., and later was appointed assistant professor of French in the Naval Academy. He was greatly esteemed for his gentleness of character, his earnest religious spirit and his refined tastes. His son, William, was brought up in Philadelphia, and attended the best schools of that city. It is supposed that from his mother, a woman of exceellent judgment, he inherited his logical exactness and methodical reasoning powers. The kites and fire balloons his boyish fingers made were far better than any produced by his playmates, and he showed great cleverness in imitating feats of legerdemain. His teacher, during the years in which he was preparing for college, was Dr. Samuel Jones, who persuaded Mr. Chauvenet to send the youth to Yale instead of trying to make a business man of him. Before he applied for admission to college he had mastered all the mathematics studied during the four years' course, and beginning the study of Latin and Greek at the age of fifteen, was ready for examination in those languages in a year's time. At the end of his freshman year he was awarded the first prize for Latin composition, and at his graduation in 1840 took high honors, his proficiency in the classics being almost as remarkable as in mathematics, although he was the only one in a class of 100 who had taken the special optional course in mathematics during junior and senior years. Soon after leaving college he assisted Prof. Alexander D. Bache in a series of magnetic observations undertaken at Girard College, Philadelphia. The friendship formed with this eminent scientist was of great value to him as was that with Sears C. Walker, who had charge of the astronomical observatory of the Philadelphia High School. In 1841 he was appointed a professor of mathematics in the navy, and for a few months served on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi, resigning at the end of that time through his dissatisfaction with the plan of teaching on shipboard. In 1839 the three principal naval schools in the United States were concentrated at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, under Prof. David McClure. On his death, in 1842, Prof. Chauvenet succeeded him. He found this so-called naval school unprovided with suitable appliances and accommodations, and in addition to establishing an eight months' course in mathematics, drew up a plan for the expansion of the school into a regularly organized institution. A four years' course was not adopted until 1851; even then, the school fell short of the high standard he desired. Meanwhile (1845), and chiefly through his influence, it was removed to Fort Severn, at Annapolis, Md., its title being changed to the Naval Academy. At first he was professor of mathematics and astronomy; next of astronomy, navigation and surveying, and both as organizer and teacher gave reputation to the institution. In order to induce graduates to return for study in his own department he erected a small observatory in which were an equatorial and meridian circle by Repsold, the latter constructed much after his own plans. In a sketch contributed to the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences" (1877), Prof. James H. Coffin says: "His intellectual abilities, his thorough knowledge of the subjects of instruction, the wide range of his attainments, a just appreciation of merit, an unwavering integrity, a uniform disposition, never disturbed by passionate excitement, and a kindly interest in those with whom he was associated, gained the esteem and respect of all. In naval circles his memory is revered." In 1855 he was offered the professorship of mathematics in Yale College, but would not relinquish his work at the Naval Academy, and in 1859, was given the professorship of astronomy and natural philosophy. The chair of mathematics in Washington University was offered also and this he accepted, chiefly because the West afforded a better field for his sons. A year later he was urged to return to Annapolis, but he was too well established in his new position. In 1862 he was chosen chancellor, and held this office until 1869, though not without interruptions caused by ill-health. He gave the university the same character and reputation that he had given the Naval Academy, and his labors there were appreciated to the full. Prof. Chauvenet was one of the original members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1859 its general secretary; also an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, and at the time of his death was its vice-president. He published "Binomial Theorem and Logarithms for the Midshipmen at the Naval School" (1843); "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1850), which has been regarded as the most complete work of its kind in the English language; "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" (2 vols., 1863), and "Treatise on Elementary Geometry" (1870). In addition, fifteen papers appeared in scientific periodicals. Prof. Chauvenet was married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1842, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Cook) Hemple. She survived him with a daughter, who inherited his musical ability, and four sons, one of whom, Regis, is president of the Colorado State School of Mines. On his resignation, in 1869, Prof. Chauvenet visited various parts of the United States for his health. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1870.

W. Chauvenet

ELIOT, William Greenleaf, third chancellor of Washington University (1871–87), was born at New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 5, 1811, son of William G. and Margaret (Dawes) Eliot. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated at Columbian College in 1829. Immediately after he obtained a posi-

tion in the dead letter department of the U. S. post-office, where he remained one year, then entering the divinity school of Harvard University, passed through the usual course. In 1831 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he established the Church of the Messiah, the first Unitarian society west of the Mississippi river, and continued its pastor for thirty-nine years. In 1871 he resigned his charge to become chancellor of Washington University, of which he had been president since 1854. In this office, succeeding that distinguished educator, William Chauvenet, he signalized his high executive ability and zeal for education by advancing its interests in a multitude of ways. He held it continuously until his death. Dr. Eliot was one of the early presidents of the public school board of St. Louis, and throughout his life his energies were employed in advancing education in the city. He was also active in every worthy philanthropic enterprise and all public movements, and is to be credited with a generous share in upbuilding the institutions of the great Southwest. Throughout the civil war he was an earnest and outspoken advocate of the Federal cause, and organized the western sanitary commission, the first institution of its kind established in this country for the care and relief of wounded soldiers. In addition to a number of monographs and periodical articles, he was author of: "A Manual of Prayer" (1851); "Discourses on the Doctrines of Christianity" (1852); "Lectures to Young Men" (1853); "Lectures to Young Women" (1853); "The Unity of God" (1854); "Early Religious Education" (1855); "Discipline of Sorrow" (1855), and "The Story of Archer Alexander, from Slavery to Freedom" (1885). Dr. Eliot was married, in 1837, to Abbie Adams, daughter of Judge William Cranch, of Washington, D. C. They had four sons and one daughter, now living. He died at Pass Christian, Miss., Jan. 23, 1887.

SNOW, Marshall Solomon, dean of Washington University and acting chancellor (1887–91), was born at Hyannis, Barnstable co., Mass., Aug. 17, 1842, son of Rev. Solomon Pepper Snow, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and of Maria Jane Pratt. His paternal ancestors were sailors, and settled in Massachusetts in 1623; his mother's family was established in Massachusetts at the same time. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1865. Immediately upon graduation he was made sub-master of the high school in Worcester, Mass.; in the following year was principal of the high school at Nashville, Tenn., and in 1867, when the University of Nashville was reopened after the civil war, was appointed to the chair of mathematics. He afterwards held the chair of Latin. In 1868–70 he was head of the Montgomery Bell Academy, the preparatory school of the university. This position he resigned in 1870 to accept the chair of belles-lettres in Washington University, St. Louis, and since 1874 has been professor of history there. He also served as registrar of the college for many years; has been dean since 1877, and from January, 1887, until October, 1891, acting chancellor of the university. He has contributed various articles, chiefly on historical subjects, to magazines, and is one of the writers of the series of "Political Studies" in the Johns Hopkins University publications. He was president of the University Club of St. Louis in 1892–96; has been president of the Missouri Historical Society since 1892, and is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; corresponding member of the Minnesota Historical Society and the American Academy of Political Science. In the ecclesiastical affairs of the state he is actively interested, acting as junior warden of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, and secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Missouri. He was married at Exeter, N. H., July 9, 1867, to Ellen Frances, daughter of Asa and Theodate (Page) Jewell, of early New Hampshire ancestry. They have no children.

CHAPLIN, Winfield Scott, fourth chancellor of Washington University (1891—), was born at Glenburn, Penobscot co., Me., Aug. 22, 1847, son of Daniel and Susan Davis (Gibbs) Chaplin, and a descendant of Hugh Chaplin, of Rowley, Mass. (1638). His father, colonel of the 1st Maine heavy artillery and brevet major-general of volunteers, was killed at Cold harbor, Va., in August, 1864. Young Chaplin entered West Point in 1866, and was graduated second in his class in 1870. He was appointed second lieutenant of the 5th artillery, in which regiment he served until the spring of 1872, when he resigned his commission and followed railroad engineering in Michigan and Illinois and later in New England. In 1873 he was appointed professor of civil engineering in the Maine State College, Orono, and filled this chair until January, 1877, when he was appointed to a similar professorship in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan. In the latter position he remained until the summer of 1882. Returning to America he was employed in railroad engineering until September, 1883, when he became professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. In 1886 he was appointed professor of engineering and dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, which position he held until 1891, when he was appointed chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis. This position he still holds. Mr. Chaplin received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union College and that of LL.D. from Harvard University. He was married, Oct. 18, 1873, to Harriet Brewster Caldwell, of New Windsor, N. Y., and has two children.

NIPHER, Francis Eugene, electrical engineer and educator, was born at Port Byron, Cayuga co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1847, son of Peter and Roxalana (Tilden) Nipher. He is descended from Michael Nipher, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, who came to America with his father, Michael, in 1747, and settled on Livingston manor, near the present city of Hudson. Michael Nipher, junior, was a soldier in the Continental army and was present at the battle of Saratoga. Another ancestor was Nathaniel Tilden, who settled in Plymouth colony in 1628. Francis Nipher removed to Iowa City, Ia., in 1864; was graduated at the State University of Iowa in 1870, and was then made assistant in physics at the university, holding the position for four years. In 1874 he was called to the chair of physics at Washington University, St. Louis, a position which he still holds. In addition to physics he has charge of the instruction in electrical engineering. In 1877 he organized the Missouri weather service, which for ten years he conducted independent of official support, finally turning it over to the state board of agriculture. From 1878 until 1883 Prof. Nipher conducted a magnetic survey of Missouri, doing the work on private means, and publishing annual reports in the "Transactions" of the Academy of Science of St. Louis. He was made a member of the Academy of Science of St. Louis in 1875, and in 1876 became its recording secretary, holding this position for ten years. In 1885 he became president of the academy, and was re-elected for six successive years; in 1890–91 was president of the St. Louis Engineers' Club, and in 1891 became vice-president and chairman of the physics section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Washington meeting. He is the author of "Theory of Magnetic Measurements, with an Appendix on the Method of Least Squares," and of a mathematical treatise

on electricity and magnetism. He has contributed many original papers to the "Transactions" of the Academy of Science of St. Louis and to various scientific journals. Among the more important are: "Evolution of the American Trotting Horse," which is a mathematical discussion of speed records, with a view of determining the final speed of the trotter; a "Determination of the True Rainfall in Elevated Gauges"; "Surface Integrals in Meteorology"; on the "Theory of the Compound Pendulum," theory of the "Electrical Capacity of Bodies and the Energy of Electrical Charges"; "A Method of Measuring Pressure at any Point on a Structure due to Wind Blowing Against that Structure," and "The Appreciation of Gold." He has shown that photographic plates having had a long exposure in the camera may best be developed in the light as positives, and that between positives and negatives there is a zero condition, where in a given dark room nothing will develop. With any exposure there is a definite degree of illumination of the developing bath, which will fog the plate into a zero condition. In a lighter room it will develop as a positive, and in a darker room it will develop as a negative. An account of this work, together with an account of the artificial production of ball-lightning discharges, was published by the Academy of Science of St. Louis, May 16, 1900. Prof. Nipher was married at Atalissa, Ia., July 1, 1873, to Matilda, daughter of William R. and Grace (Cope) Aikins. They have one son and four daughters.

TRELEASE, William, botanist and educator, was born at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1857, son of Samuel R. and Mary (Gandall) Trelease. He was educated at public schools in Mt. Vernon and Branford, Conn., at Cornell University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1880, and at Harvard, where he received the degree of Sc.D. in 1884, having previously (1879), been employed by the U. S. department of agriculture to make special investigations on the cotton insects in Alabama. He was instructor in botany at Harvard in 1880–81; at the University of Wisconsin in 1881–83, and professor of that science in 1883–85. He was also special lecturer in botany at Johns Hopkins University during 1883–84, and in the same years was in charge of the summer school of botany of Harvard University. Since 1885 he has been Engelmann professor of botany in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and since 1889 director of the far-famed Missouri botanical garden, one of the most complete collections of flora and herbaceous plants in the world. For several years he was associate editor of "Psyche," a journal devoted to entomological science, published in Cambridge. Prof. Trelease translated Poulsen's "Botanical Micro-chemistry" (1884) and Salomonson's "Bacteriological Technology" (1890); edited with Asa Gray the "Botanical Writings of George Engelmann" (1887) and has issued the annual reports of the Missouri botanical garden since 1890. He has since 1879 contributed numerous papers to botanical and entomological journals and "Proceedings" of various scientific societies, and is associate editor of the "American Naturalist," for systematic botany, and of the "Botanical Gazette." He is a life member of the Swiss Society for the Protection of Plants; of the Wisconsin Horticultural, American Pomological and Massachusetts Horticultural societies, and of the academies of science of Wisconsin, California and St. Louis, and others. He is an associate fellow of the American Academy, succeeding Lesquereux; was first president of the Botanical Society of America, and has been president of the Cambridge Entomological Club and of other organizations. His name is enrolled in the Académie des Sciences of Cherbourg; the Société Botanique de France; the Académie de Géographie Botanique; the Société Centrale Forestière de Belgique, and other European societies and learned bodies. Prof. Trelease was married at Madison, Wis., July 19, 1882, to Julia M., daughter of Hiram and Maria S. (Briggs) Johnson. They have three sons.

MACFARLANE, Hugh Campbell, lawyer, was born at Crossmyloof, near Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1851, son of James Dick and Annie (Campbell) Macfarlane. His father, a baker by occupation, came to the United States in 1865; resided first in Massachusetts; later in Stearns county, Minn., and in 1876 removed to Fall River, Mass. His mother was a daughter of Hugh Campbell, of Pollockshaws, near the city of Glasgow, where the Macfarlanes and Campbells have resided for many generations. Mr. Macfarlane passed his early years in Minnesota, where he was educated in the common schools and St. John's College. He then studied law, and attended the Boston University School of Law, class of 1878. In January, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and after practicing for six years removed to Tampa, Fla. During his residence in that city he has practiced successively in association with Judge Dennis F. Hammond, Noah B. K. Pettingill and Thomas M. Shackleford. He was a member of the state Democratic executive committee for Hillsboro county (1892–1900), and in 1894–96 was chairman of the Democratic executive committee for the 1st congressional district of the state of Florida. In 1887–88 he was city attorney of Tampa, and in 1894–95 was state's attorney of the 6th judicial circuit. In practice he has maintained a leading position at the bar of his circuit for many years, and is reputed one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the state. Among the notable cases in which he has appeared were the Sarasota murder trials, in 1885, against an organized band of murderers in Manatee county, in which he was special prosecutor, by appointment of Gov. E. A. Perry; the famous cases of the state *vs.* Gibson, the state *vs.* Garcia and the state *vs.* Rodriguez, all of which he won after lengthy litigation. In 1893 he purchased an extensive tract of land on the banks of the Hillsboro river, opposite Tampa, and there laid out the town of West Tampa, which at the present time has a population of 5,000 and is the site of more than twenty large cigar manufactories. It has its own municipal organization, controlling all public works, and is a good example of the immense growth and prosperity following on enterprise and the wise use of natural advantages. The land, which in 1892 was assessed at $10,000, is now valued at $1,000,000, an increase of 1,000 per cent. in eight years. Mr. Macfarlane was married, in 1887, to Frances Ida, daughter of Howard Pettingill, and has one son and one daughter.

Hugh C Macfarlane

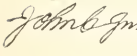
BRUCE, Horatio Washington, lawyer and jurist, was born near Vanceburg, Lewis co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1830, son of Alexander and Amanda (Bragg) Bruce. His father was a member of the state legislature in 1825–26, and a descendant of Alexander Bruce, a noted merchant of Virginia in the eighteenth century, whose son, John, was married to a daughter of Henry Clay, Jr., of Mecklenburg county, Va., and migrated to Garrard county, Ky. Horatio W. Bruce was educated in the schools of Lewis county and at Manchester, O. At the age of fifteen he accepted employment in a general store,

where he was employed for several years as salesman and bookkeeper. He also taught school for two terms (1849–50), meanwhile devoting his leisure hours to study. He read law under Leander M. Cox at Flemingsburg, Ky.; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and began practice in Fleming county. In the first year of his practice he was appointed examiner for the county. He was a trustee of the common schools; representative in the legislature in 1855–56, and commonwealth's attorney for the 10th judicial district (1856–59). The last-named office he resigned on his removal to Louisville, where he formed a law partnership with Gen. Ben Hardin Helm. He was an active supporter of the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and a candidate for congress of the States' Rights party from the Louisville district at the special election held in June, 1861. His sympathy for the southern states determined his action, and he joined in the conference at Russellville, Ky., Oct. 29–31, 1861, and was a member of the sovereignty convention at the same place on Nov. 18th–20th, which declared the independence of Kentucky, adopted a constitution, and established a provisional government. He was a member of the legislative council until 1862, and was a representative in the Confederate congress from the organization of the permanent Confederate government until the end of the war. On the return of peace he resumed practice in Louisville, where he was circuit judge (1868–73); chancellor of the Louisville chancery court, by appointment to fill a vacancy in 1873, and by popular elections in 1873 and 1874, until he resigned in 1880, when he became counselor of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., which position he has held until the present time (1900), having become chief law officer of the company in 1895. Judge Bruce for eight years held a professorship in the law department of the University of Louisville, contributing not a little to its efficiency and progress. He has an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law; a keen, analytical mind, and decided literary tastes, and these qualities, coupled with his broad scholarship, have made him one of the most brilliant and able members of the Kentucky bar. In 1856 he was married to Elizabeth Barbour, daughter of John L. Helm, governor of Kentucky, and of Lucinda Barbour, daughter of Ben Hardin, the great lawyer and congressman. They have two sons and three daughters.

PERRY, William, physician and surgeon, was born at Norton, Bristol co., Mass., Dec. 20, 1788, son of Nathan and Phœbe (Braman) Perry. Beginning his higher education at Union College he removed his connection to Harvard, and was graduated in 1811. He studied medicine with Dr. James Thacher, author of the "American Medical Biography," and Dr. John Warren, of Boston, brother of the hero of Bunker hill. In 1814 he received his medical degree from Harvard and settled at Exeter, N. H., whither he was invited by Dr. Benjamin Abbot and other prominent citizens. The practice thus begun became very extensive and lasted over sixty years. In 1835–36 he lectured on the theory and practice of medicine to the medical students of Bowdoin College, and a little later declined a full professorship in the institution. He was specially noted as a surgeon, retaining his skill beyond his ninetieth year; operated successfully in five cases of strangulated hernia after reaching the age of eighty-seven and once again at the age of ninety-two. He gave much attention to mental diseases, was often in request as an expert witness in court, and was the first person to suggest the establishment of a state asylum for the insane in New Hampshire. His address before the legislature in favor of the plan greatly contributed to its success. Dr. Perry possessed to an unusual degree mechanical and inventive skill, and was the first to discover that British gum, a substance much used in sizing cotton goods, was charred potato starch. He was married, in 1818, to Abigail, daughter of Col. Nathaniel and Abigail (Odlin) Gilman, of Exeter. Five children were born of this union, of whom his professional successor, Dr. William Gilman Perry (Dartmouth, 1842), and John Taylor (Harvard, 1852), are the only survivors. The last named was for a quarter of a century one of the proprietors and literary editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette." In 1883 he returned to Exeter, where he held the position of trustee of the Phillips Academy for fourteen years, and was finally president of the board, declining a re-election at the end of his term of service, in 1899. He has been a contributor to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other periodicals. Sarah Orne Jewett, famed for her stories of New England life, is a granddaughter of Dr. William Perry. He died at Exeter, Jan. 11, 1887, aged ninety-eight years and twenty-two days.

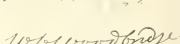
LITHGOW, James Smith, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 29, 1812, son of Walter and Frances (Stevenson) Lithgow, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, a plane manufacturer and one of the first of that calling in the Ohio valley, died in 1813, and the widow devoted her life to the education and training of her son. He learned the trade of tin and coppersmith work and in 1832 settled in Louisville, Ky., where he began a business career. In 1836 he established the firm of Wallace & Lithgow, which continued until 1861, when the death of his associate dissolved what had been a large and prosperous copartnership. Continuing in business under the firm name of J. S. Lithgow & Co., and later of the Lithgow Manufacturing Co., of which he has always been president, he has manufactured stoves and iron mantels, developing one of the chief industries of the city. His long life has been devoted to good works. As a lay member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, he has been identified with its work in general conferences and with its public and private charities, having given generously to the cause of religion. As a member of the charter convention and in 1866 as mayor of the city, and by frequent services in both branches of the city council, his advice has been of great value to the city, as well as a credit to himself. The board of trade building, one of the largest in the city, was erected by him, and he has been foremost in every enterprise contributing to the welfare and upbuilding of his chosen home. He has been identified with the banking and railroad interests of Louisville, and for many years was a member of the board of directors of the Louisville Water Co. Mr. Lithgow was married, in 1837, to Hannah Cragg, of Louisville, of English parentage. She died March 28, 1891.

JUHRING, John C., merchant, was born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1850, son of John C. and Lena (Stuke) Juhring, of German descent, the former a native of Bissendorf. His father was a successful New York business man for over thirty-five years. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and the Mt. Washington Collegiate Institute. In 1870 he began his business career as a clerk, and, after several years experience, became assistant cashier in the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. About the year 1877 he was advanced to the position of assistant buyer, and some three years later was made general buyer, and also given the management of one of the leading departments of the business, which he developed to such proportions and in such a manner as to attract attention to him as progressive and straightforward and as a man of sound mercantile sense. In 1887 he was given an interest in the business, and in 1892 was admitted to partnership. During his long career with this representative firm, one of the largest wholesale houses in the world, he has been at different times at the head of many departments, and has made himself prominent for the enterprise he displays in the management of the same, remedying prevailing abuses and introducing measures which insure to buyers standard qualities and correct weights and measures. Mr. Juhring was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Association in 1897; at its first meeting was elected vice-president, and was re-elected for three consecutive terms. The object of this association is to foster trade and commerce in the interests of the merchants of New York city, to secure freedom from unlawful exactions and to procure uniformity in the customs. The wide and beneficial influence of this organization in increasing trade cannot be over-estimated. Its roll of membership embraces 1,500 of the leading business houses of Greater New York. Mr. Juhring is a typical self-made man. He has fought his way by his own efforts, and commands success and respect, standing to-day a representative New York merchant. He is unmarried. In politics he is a Republican, but of independent views. He is a member of the Montauk and Crescent clubs of Brooklyn.



O'CONNELL, Jeremiah Joseph, R. C. priest, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 21, 1821. In 1838, with his parents he emigrated to America and located in Georgia. He was sent to Charleston, S. C., and there entered the seminary under Bishop England in 1840. After four years' study he was graduated and ordained a priest; was stationed in Savannah, Ga.; was afterwards transferred to Beaufort, S. C., and subsequently to Columbia, S. C. His missionary district embraced half of the state. In 1857, seeing the need of a higher school in his mission he erected at Columbia St. Mary's College, obtained for it a charter from the state and became its president. His brother, Lawrence, joined him in its management and later they were further aided by another brother, Joseph. These three devoted missionary priests made this school a great power in advancing Catholicism in the Carolinas and Georgia, but its career was terminated in 1865 at the time the city of Columbia was destroyed by fire on the advent of Sherman's army. Father O'Connell, during a pastorate of twenty-three years preached in every corner of his mission and succeeded in gaining more than 300 converts to the church. In 1858 he began the organization of missions in the interior of the state, building a church at Andover and erecting a rectory and a parochial school there. He organized a temperance society and brought the rougher elements among his people under a healthful discipline. In 1871 his health failed and he was transferred to the mission of western North Carolina. In 1872 he purchased a large estate near Charlotte and conveyed it to Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Gibbons, as the site for a religious and educational institution, thus founding the Benedictine monastery which includes Mary-Help Abbey; St. Mary's College; St. Mary's Seminary; Convent of the Sacred Heart, and Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum for girls at Belmont, where Dr. O'Connell died, Oct. 23, 1894. He wrote "Catholicity in the Carolinas and Georgia, Leaves of History," published in 1878.

WOODBRIDGE, William Channing, educator and author, was born at Medford, Middlesex co., Mass., Dec. 18, 1794, son of William and Ann (Channing) Woodbridge. His earliest American ancestor was the Rev. John Woodbridge, who came to America from Wiltshire, England, in 1634, and settled in Newbury, Mass. His father, who was born in 1755, was the first principal of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. Mr. Woodbridge was graduated at Yale with the degree of A.B. in 1811; he then studied theology at Princeton, but being obliged to abandon the work of the ministry on account of ill-health, devoted the remainder of his life to education, and especially to the preparation of a new system of school geographies. For several years he was principal of academies in the state of New Jersey, and in 1817 became au instructor in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, Conn., remaining there for three years. In 1821 he visited Europe and traveled extensively searching for accurate statistics and methods of instruction. On his return to America, in 1830, he devoted himself to elevating the condition of the common schools by introducing the Pestalozzian system of instruction as modified by Philip Emanuel von Fellenberg, and by his own observations. In August, 1831, he purchased the "American Journal of Education," changed its name to "The Annals of Education," and published it until 1838, serving as one of its editors. In this publication appeared a series of "Letters from Hofwyl," in which he gave an account of Fellenberg's system of instruction. In 1824 he, with Mrs. Emma Willard, published "Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern," the last edition of which was published in 1845 in Hartford, Conn. "Woodbridge's Geography" was published in London in 1827, and another edition in America in 1845.



He was also author of "Rudiments of Geography" (1833); "Modern School Geography" (1845), and many other text-books for schools. Mr. Woodbridge was a member of the Congregational church. He was married to Lucy Ann Reed, Nov. 29, 1832, at Marblehead, Mass., and had two children. He died in Boston, Nov. 9, 1845.

GODFREY, Freeman, railroad president and capitalist, was born at Vershire, Vt., Sept. 5, 1825, son of Josiah and Nancy (Burnham) Godfrey. He attended the district school of his native place until fourteen years of age. He soon developed mechanical skill, and made various farming implements by hand; ran a saw-mill, and worked on his father's farm until 1845, when he went to Lowell, Mass., and

spent a year at work in a cotton mill. In 1847 Mr. Godfrey removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and next traveled from place to place through Ohio and Indiana, selling brass clocks. In 1851 he was engaged as contractor on the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, and later with the Illinois Central road. In 1856 he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged in the construction of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, which he completed in 1858. Mr. Godfrey, however, took upon himself the construction of the northern ten miles of the second twenty-mile section of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, and put it through an unbroken wilderness in five weeks and two days—just in time to save the company its land grant. Mr. Godfrey was prominently identified with the organization of the Grand Rapids and Holland Railroad Co., of which he was elected president in 1871. He had an extensive private business, being engaged in the manufacture of land and calcined plaster, and shortly after 1860 opened a gypsum quarry, taking his brother, Silas F., into partnership with him. In 1865 they purchased a one-third interest in the firm of George H. White & Co.'s plaster quarry and mills, and succeeded in building up an extensive trade. When the Michigan and Ohio Plaster Co. was organized, in 1875, Mr. Godfrey was made president and manager; also president of the Diamond Wall Finish Co.; he was for fourteen years vice-president of the Grand Rapids National Bank, organized in 1880. In 1888–90 he was a member of the board of public works. On March 25, 1851, he was married to Abby E., daughter of Jonathan Eastman, of Vershire, Vt. They had five children. He died Nov. 25, 1898.

Herman Godfrey

STONE, Charles Pomeroy, soldier and engineer, was born at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1824, son of Alpheus Fletcher Stone, M. D., and Mrs. Fanny Lincoln (Cushing) Arms, of Hingham, a descendant of Gen. Lincoln, of Washington's army. His first American ancestor, Deacon Gregory Stone, born in England in 1590, came to New England in 1634 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His great-grandfather, John Stone, was captain in the provincial troops in the French and Indian wars, and his grandfather, also named John, was a captain of infantry during the revolutionary war. Charles Pomeroy Stone was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point in 1841, and was graduated in 1845. He was then promoted to be second lieutenant in the ordnance corps and assigned to duty at the Military Academy as acting assistant professor. War with Mexico being declared, he applied for service in the field, but his request was denied on the ground that he was too young and inexperienced for staff duty. In the fall of 1846, however, he was attached to the siege-train battery organized for service at the headquarters of Gen. Scott. He took part in all the principal battles from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and at the age of twenty-two (1846) was twice brevetted for "gallant and meritorious service." He received the brevet rank of first lieutenant for services in the battles of Molino del Rey, and captain for the capture of Chapultepec. While with the army he ascended Popocatapetl and planted there his country's flag, being the first American who ever reached the summit. At the close of hostilities he received leave of absence for twenty months to visit Europe and study the armies of the Continent. He bore letters from Gen. Scott, and exceptional opportunities for studying the French and German armies were afforded him by Louis Napoleon, Maj. Donaldson, then U. S. minister to Berlin, and Baron Von Humboldt. While on this trip he witnessed part of the Schleswig-Holstein war and part of the Hungarian campaign. After an extended tour through Europe, Greece, Turkey, Syria and Egypt, he returned to the United States in June, 1850. In 1851 he was ordered to Benicia, Cal., where he was appointed chief of ordnance, and in the following year made a tour through Oregon and Washington territory, reporting on the resources of the region and selecting sites for arsenals and depots. He resigned from the army in 1856. In March, 1857, he was appointed by the Mexican government chief of the scientific commission for the exploration of the state of Sonora. On Jan. 1, 1861, he was reappointed colonel on the staff and inspector-general of the District of Columbia for the purpose of organizing volunteers for the protection of the national capital in anticipation of the civil war. By March 1st he had organized 3,000 volunteers, a large number of whom were mustered into service before the firing on Fort Sumter. With these troops Col. Stone guarded the public departments and outposts of the capital until the arrival of troops from the North. He became colonel of the 14th infantry on May 14, 1861, retaining his command of the District of Columbia. On May 24, 1861, he drove in the pickets on the Virginia side of Long bridge, and secured the passage of the advance guard for the attack on Alexandria, where he temporarily remained in command. He commanded the Rockville expedition, and was engaged in the skirmishes at Edward's and Conrad's ferry in June and Harper's ferry in July, 1861. Gen. Robert Patterson having urgently called for reinforcements, Stone made a forced march from Harper's ferry to Martinsburg in thirty-six hours, and was given the command of the 7th brigade, which led the advance. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861, and in August took command of a special corps of observation on the upper Potomac. Here, in October, an unfortunate mistake occurred. Stone was told by Gen. McClellan to make a feint of crossing the Potomac at Ball's bluff. After having made the feint Gen. Stone was led to believe that the enemy might be surprised, and accordingly caused a part of his command to cross the Potomac in the night. The enemy attacked in force at daybreak of the 21st and drove the national troops into the river with great loss. Stone at once asked for a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility; but as Gen. McClellan, in a dispatch to Pres. Lincoln, exonerated him, did not insist upon it. He was retained in the same command until February, 1862, when he was suddenly arrested and was held a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, until August, 1862, when he was released, no charge having been preferred against him. (See "McClellan's Own Story," by Gen. McClellan, and Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress.") In May, 1863, Stone was ordered to the department of the Gulf and was chief of the commission that received the surrender of Port Hudson in July, 1863. He also commanded the relief of Donaldsonville. Having been appointed chief of staff of the department of the Gulf in July, 1863, he served on the Bayou Teche and Red river campaigns. Gen. Stone was mustered out of the volunteer ser-

Chas. P. Stone

vice April 4, 1864, and was placed in command of the 5th corps (army of the Potomac) before Petersburg, Aug. 21, 1864. He resigned his commission Sept. 13, 1864, and from the autumn of 1865 until 1870 was engineer and superintendent of the Dover Mining Co., in Goochland county, Va. In 1870–83 he was brigadier-general and chief of the general staff of the Egyptian army. He rendered great services not only in the army proper but in expeditions and explorations in upper Egypt and in the surveys of the Soudan. In 1871 he was appointed general aid-de-camp to the Khedive. In 1873 he was promoted to ferik pasha (lieutenant-general) for his "valuable services in command, organization and administration," and was successively decorated commander of the Order of Osmanieh, grand officer of the Medjidieh, grand officer of the Osmanieh, and for his services in the war of 1882 received the Star of Egypt. For his geographical work he received from the king of Italy the Order of the Crown of Italy and was made honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London and the Imperial and Royal societies of Vienna and Lisbon; honorary member of the Geographical societies of Switzerland

and Rome and honorary corresponding academician of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernandino, Madrid. During his stay in Egypt he was appointed inspector-general of the military schools; director-general of the Cadastra; member of the superior council of public institutions; member of the superior commission of agriculture; chief of the department of public works; member of the senior generals to form new conscription laws, and was elected president of the Khedivival Geographical Society, which he founded. In 1883 he resigned and returned to the United States. He was engineer-in-chief of the committee of the statue "Liberty Enlightening the World," constructing the massive pedestal and successfully erecting the statue on Bedloe's island, New York harbor. This statue, which is the largest in the world, was planned by a French sculptor, Frederic A. Bartholdi, who was born in Colmar, Alsace, April 2, 1834. As an expression of the fraternal feeling existing between the two great republics, the French people subscribed 1,000,000 francs to pay for its construction, and $300,000 more were raised in the United States to construct the pedestal. The statue was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 28, 1886. It represents a great female figure crowned with a diadem, holding in her right hand above her head a torch that is lighted by electricity at night, and clasping in her left hand, close to the body, a tablet bearing the inscription, "July 4, 1776." The figure is 151 feet high, the head being fourteen feet high and the torch, which is reached by a winding stairway in the arm, is large enough to hold ten people. It is made of copper, and weighs twenty-five tons. The pedestal upon which it stands is 155 feet high, and was constructed of concrete and granite from a design by Richard M. Hunt, the architect. Bartholdi, who received the cross of the Legion of Honor for his statue, "Grivauval," exhibited at the Salon in 1878, also designed the statue of Lafayette, which was erected in 1876 by French residents of New York city in Union square. Among his publications are: "La Loi de Guerre" (Cairo, Egypt, 1874,) and "The State of Sonora" (Washington, 1860). Gen. Stone was twice married: in 1853, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Clary, U. S. A., by whom he had one child; and in 1863, to Annie Granier, daughter of Dr. John Horace Stone, by whom he had five children. He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1887, and was buried at West Point with military honors.

DWIGHT, Theodore, journalist and author, was born at Northampton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764, son of Timothy and Mary (Edwards) Dwight. His earliest American ancestor was John Dwight, who emigrated from England, and was one of the first settlers of Dedham, Mass. His father was graduated at Yale in 1744, and was educated for the bar, but became a prominent merchant in Northampton; his mother, a lady of great mental ability and force of character, was the third daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He studied law in New Haven with his cousin, Judge Pierrepont Edwards, and after being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession at Haddam, Conn., but in 1791 removed to Hartford, where he soon rose to great prominence in his profession. He became editor of the Hartford "Courant" and the "Connecticut Mirror," the latter being the organ of the Federalist party, of which Theodore Dwight was a leader. He was a member of congress in 1806–07, declining a renomination; was a member of the state council, 1809–15; and in the celebrated Hartford convention of 1814 presided as secretary. Dwight removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1815, but after remaining there two years, during which he established the "Daily Advertiser," he went to New York city, and founded the "Daily Advertiser," which he edited until 1835. He was a brilliant political writer and an able debater. While in Hartford he was an active member of a club of young poets and authors known as the Hartford Wits, and he contributed frequently to the "Political Greenhouse" and the "Echo." His publications are: "History of the Hartford Convention" (1833); "Life and Character of Thomas Jefferson, as Exhibited in His Own Writings" (1839). He was married at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 9, 1792, to Abigail, daughter of Richard Alsop. He died in New York city, June 12, 1846.

DWIGHT, Theodore, author, was born in Hartford, Coun., March 3, 1796, son of Theodore and Abigail (Alsop) Dwight. He was graduated at Yale College in 1814, and studied theology with his uncle, Pres. Timothy Dwight, at Yale; but, on account of ill-health, gave up the study and went to Europe. On his return he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1833. He devoted much time to philanthropic enterprises, and was a director of many religious and educational societies. From 1854 until 1858 he was engaged in a systematic effort to send free-soil emigrants to Kansas. He was connected editorially with the New York "Daily Advertiser," a paper established by his father

in 1817; the "American Magazine"; the "Family Visitor"; the "Protestant Vindicator"; the "Christian Alliance"; the "Israelite, Indeed," and the "New York Presbyterian." In his later years he was employed in the New York custom-house. He was familiar with six or eight languages, and was a prolific writer. He was the author of "A Tour in Italy in 1821" (1824), with William Darby; "New Gazetteer of the United States" (1833); "President Dwight's Decisions of Questions Discussed by the Senior Class in Yale College in 1813–14" (1833); "History of Connecticut," and "The Northern Traveler" (1841); "Summer Tour of New England" (1847); "The Roman Republic of 1849" (1851); "The Kansas War" (1859); "Life of Garibaldi, Translated from His Private Papers" (1859); "The Father's Book" (1859); "First Lessons in Modern Greek" (1861). He was married, April 24, 1827, to Eleanor, daughter of Samuel Boyd, of New York city. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1866.

McCLURE, Alexander Wilson, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 8, 1808. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1827, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830; became pastor of a Congregational church at Malden, and was ordained in 1832. He remained there until 1843, and in that year removed to St. Augustine, Fla., where he labored successfully among the soldiers who were on duty there. Returning to Boston in 1846, he founded a religious paper called the "Christian Observatory," which was edited by him for several years. He also assisted Dr. Parsons Cooke in conducting the "Puritan Recorder" in Boston. Returning to the pulpit, he preached at Malden and at the Grand Street Church, Jersey City. In 1855 he became secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. He labored for some time in Rome, Italy, as chaplain of this union, returning in 1858 a confirmed invalid. He was a prolific writer for the religious press, and published the "Life-Boat," which had a wide circulation; "Four Lectures on Ultra-Universalism"; "A Series of Letters Upon the Bible in the Public Schools"; "Lives of the Chief Fathers of New England" (1850), and "Translators Reviewed" (1853). He was a learned scholar, a genuine wit and a keen polemic. He died at Canonsburg, Pa., Sept. 20, 1865.

JOHNSON, John Butler, civil engineer and educator, was born at Marlboro, Stark co., O., June 11, 1850. His father was Jesse Johnson, a farmer in good circumstances. His mother was Martha Butler. Both parents were Quakers of English descent, and were natives of Virginia. The son was educated primarily in the graded school of his native village. He afterwards prepared for college, was matriculated at the University of Michigan and was graduated as a civil engineer in 1878. Upon leaving the university he engaged as assistant engineer in the U. S. lake and Mississippi river surveys. In 1883 he resigned from the service to accept the chair of civil engineering in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where he won a place among the prominent educators of his day. In 1898 he accepted the position of dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He is the author of "Theory and Practice of Surveying"; "Engineering Contracts and Specifications"; "The Materials of Construction," and a joint author of "Modern Framed Structures." These works are ranked as standards in all English-speaking countries. He has contributed largely to current literature on subjects embracing engineering and social questions of the times; has conducted the leading "Index to Current Literature" in the "Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies" since 1884, and has had charge of the very extended series of tests of American timbers, under the forestry division of the U. S. agricultural department. Prof. Johnson is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineering (London); of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. He was married at Wabash, Ind., Nov. 12, 1879, to Phebe E. Henby.

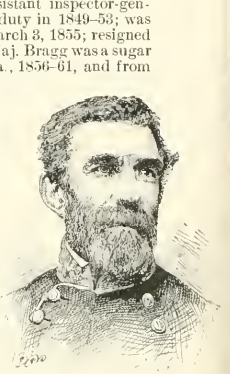
DENT, Louis Addison, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6, 1863, son of Addison and Mary J. (Suman) Dent. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Dent, who obtained a grant of land on the Potomac, opposite the present site of Washington, and called it Guisborough, after the home town in Yorkshire, England. He was one of the few Protestants in the colony; was married to the daughter of Rev. William Wilkinson, and was a judge of the provincial court in 1659. From him descended Rev. Hatch Dent, who was a captain in Smallwood's battalion of the Maryland line, the favorite troops of Washington, which became famous for its gallant action in saving the retreat of Washington at the battle of Gowanus, L. I., under Lord Stirling. Capt. Hatch Dent was wounded and languished for fourteen months in a British prison ship. He afterwards took orders in the Church of England, and was the founder of the famous Charlotte Hall Academy. His grandson, Addison Dent, father of Louis A., served in the Mexican war in Sam Walker's mounted rifles. Louis A. Dent was educated in the schools of the Christian Brothers in Washington and New York city, finishing an academic course at fifteen years of age. He became a stenographer, and for five years was engaged as a reporter in Washington courts. He was private secretary of Hon. Robert R. Hitt, and private secretary and literary assistant of James G. Blaine. In the second year of this service he was the official reporter of the Maine house of representatives. He was intimately associated with Mr. Blaine during the last years of his life, studying with him closely the foreign affairs of the United States; twice inspected the consular service in the West Indies and Mexico, traveling particularly through the whole of Cuba, and after Mr. Blaine's retirement from the cabinet, in 1892, was consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for a short period. For the next four years Mr. Dent was engaged in literary work, and in June, 1897, he was restored to his position at Kingston by Pres. McKinley. On reaching the island he detected the existence of yellow fever, and was stricken with it. His services in exposing the epidemic not only attracted the attention of the marine hospital service of the United States, but brought about many needed reforms in the medical laws and medical organization of the island and the expenditure of large sums in improving the sanitation of Kingston. During the Spanish-American war his labors were unremitting. His extensive knowledge of Cuba and its coasts and his close relations with the officials of Jamaica enabled him to render valuable services in aiding refugees to escape from Cuba, in furnishing pilots to the American fleet, in procuring special facilities from the British government for American war vessels, and in giving information of the movements of

the numerous Spanish agents on the island, and of vessels engaged in the attempted provisioning of Cuba. After the war Mr. Dent took advantage of a proposed new tariff for Jamaica to bring on a controversy in the press and the legislature which ultimately forced Mr. Chamberlain to negotiate reciprocity treaties for Jamaica and the other British West India colonies. He went to Washington with the Jamaica commission and assisted in the preparation of their treaty with this country. Shortly thereafter, as a reward for his services during the war, he was appointed register of wills at Washington. He was married in Washington, June 3, 1884, to Kate E., daughter of Louis H. and Catharine (Hinman) Yost. They have two sons and one daughter.

HEWITT, Fayette, banker, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Oct. 15, 1831, son of Robert and Eliza (Chastain) Hewitt, both natives of Virginia. He was educated under the instruction of his father, a man of broad scholarship, who died when the son was seventeen years old, whereupon Fayette assumed the care of his mother and younger brothers and took charge of the academy which his father had conducted. He filled this place for eight years, and then accepted a position in the post-office department, Washington, D. C., under Postmaster-General Holt. In March, 1861, he resigned and was summoned to the aid of the postmaster-general of the Confederate States at Montgomery, Ala., there beginning the work of putting that department of the government on a firm basis. This position he resigned on Dec. 1, 1861, to accept an appointment as assistant adjutant-general of the provisional Confederate army, and was ordered to duty with Gen. Albert Pike in the Trans-Mississippi department. During the remainder of the war he served on the staffs of Gens. Walker, J. C. Breckinridge, Ben Hardin Helm and Joseph H. Lewis, participating in the battles of Chickamauga and Elkhorn, Pea ridge and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, having three horses killed under him, although escaping personal injury. On his return home in May, 1865, he became principal of Hardin Female Academy, and in March, 1866, began the practice of law in Hardin county. He was appointed quartermaster-general of his state with the rank of brigadier in October, 1867, and undertook the arranging of claims of Kentucky against the United States, a duty which he successfully concluded. He remained in this office under Govs. Stephenson, Leslie and McCreary, resigning in April, 1876, and resumed the practice of his profession at Elizabethtown. In 1879 he was elected auditor of Kentucky, and in 1883 and 1887 was re-elected. In November, 1889, he resigned this office to accept the presidency of the State National Bank of Kentucky, which he still holds. Gen. Hewitt is a gentleman of high scholarly attainments, charming manners and great business ability. Since he assumed control of the bank it has seen a steady progress in its prosperity. At the present time its surplus is $45,000. He was never married.

Fayette Hewitt

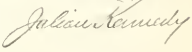
BRAGG, Braxton, soldier, was born in Warren county, N. C., March 22, 1815, son of Thomas and Margaret (Crossland) Bragg, and brother of Thomas Bragg, governor of North Carolina, U. S. senator and attorney-general of the Confederate States. Another brother, John Bragg (1808–1878), was a judge in Alabama and a member of congress from the Mobile district. Braxton was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and became second lieutenant, 3d cavalry, July 1, 1837. He assisted in removing the Cherokee nation to the West in 1838; served in the Florida wars (1838–42); took part in the military occupation of Texas (1845–46) and in the Mexican war; was brevetted captain, May 9, 1846, for meritorious conduct in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas; was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, and made brevet lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallantry at Buena Vista. He served as acting assistant inspector-general in 1849; was on garrison duty in 1849–53; was promoted major 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855; resigned from the army Jan. 3, 1856. Maj. Bragg was a sugar planter in Lafourche parish, La., 1856–61, and from 1853 until 1861 served as commissioner of public works of Louisiana. At the beginning of the civil war he was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Louisiana by the legislature of that state; on March 7, 1861, was made a brigadier-general of the C. S. army; was put in command of the forces at Pensacola; became a major-general, Sept. 12, 1861, and on Oct. 8, 1861, broke up the Federal encampment on Santa Rosa island, Florida. In February, 1862, he transferred his headquarters to Mobile and soon after was sent with his troops, the 2d division, to join the army of Mississippi, then under the command of Albert S. Johnston, with Beauregard as commander-in-chief of the department. He established his headquarters at Jackson, Tenn., and commanded the centre of the army at Shiloh. He was made a full general of the C. S. army, April 12, 1862, and a little later succeeded Beauregard as commander of the department. He now began his movement from Tupelo, Miss., through Alabama and Georgia to Chattanooga, Tenn., with a view to operations in East Tennessee and Kentucky. He entered Kentucky, Sept. 5th; captured Mumfordsville, Sept. 17th; moved on Bardstown and on Frankfort, where a Confederate provisional government was inaugurated; on Oct. 8th, fought the battle of Perryville, which resulted in a Confederate victory, but as the Federals were reinforced that night Bragg was forced to retreat. He then returned to Tennessee, where his army was somewhat recuperated; on Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863, he fought the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river, and after retaining possession of the ground he had won for three days, thought it wise to withdraw to Tullahoma; on Sept. 19–20, he again fought Rosecrans at Chickamauga and drove him back to Chattanooga. Then followed the disastrous battle of Missionary ridge, Nov. 25, and the retreat to Dalton. Bragg was relieved of his command, Dec. 2, 1863, but on Feb. 24, 1864, was assigned to duty at the seat of government, and under the direction of the president was charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy. In November, 1854, he was in command of forces in North Carolina, and defended Fort Fisher against the Porter-Butler attack in December, 1864. He was noted as a stern disciplinarian. He served as superintendent of the New Orleans water-works in 1869, and later was chief engineer of the board for the improvement of the river, harbor and bay of Mobile, Ala. He was chief engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railroad in 1874. Gen. Bragg died in Galveston, Tex., Sept. 27, 1876.



LINDSTRAND, Frans Albin, journalist and author, was born at Armby, East Gothland, Sweden, March 24, 1847, son of Gustaf Jonsson Lindstrand, a man of deep learning, who instructed him in the rudiments of education, after which he was sent to the common schools in Presttorp. He was apprenticed to a watchmaker and jeweler in Vadstena, and during the four years of his indenture also attended the Citizens' School of that place. Having been accepted as a craftsman, he assumed the name of Lindstrand. In 1864 he left Vadstena and worked at his trade, first at Motala, then at Stockholm, Carlstad, Gothenburg and Copenhagen. In May, 1871, he came to the United States, settling in Chicago, and during the next seventeen years followed his trade. In 1888 he bought an interest in the "Svenska Amerikanaren," a Swedish American newspaper, then in a struggling condition, and in the following August he became its publisher and managing editor. Largely as a result of his efforts, it has at the present time a larger circulation than any other Swedish-American newspaper. Mr. Lindstrand has constantly contributed to its columns sketches from life, humorous pieces, poetry and editorials, which under the pen-name of "Albin" and "Onkel Ola" have given him a wide reputation. He has also published several volumes, principally on subjects connected with travel: "Travels in the Far West, and Pen Pictures by Onkel Ola" (1897), and "In Orient and Occident" (1899). The latter, a profusely illustrated volume, was originally published as a serial in Mr. Lindstrand's weekly paper, "Iduna." Both have met with high appreciation by the critics, and enjoyed a wide sale. He is a prominent figure in social and benevolent activities among his countrymen, and has been prominent in founding several Swedish-American societies, notably the Swedish National Association of Chicago. He frequently delivers speeches and lectures before social and religious societies and in political campaigns. In addition to his other connections, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. In 1881 he was married to Selma, daughter of C. Wennerberg, of Gothenburg, a lady of high accomplishments. They have one daughter, Hildur, born in 1882.

FREEMAN, Pliny, insurance manager, was born at Salem, Washington co., N. Y., April 8, 1798. His tastes inclined him towards mercantile pursuits, and at an early age he began business life in a country store. Removing to New York city, he connected himself with a wholesale dry-goods house in Hanover square. His attention was early directed to life insurance, and he devoted all his leisure moments to the study of the subject and its practical workings as they were in operation in England. He carefully noted the defects of the system, and devised many improvements, and in 1845 organized the New York Life Insurance Co., under the name of the Nautilus. The knowledge that he had gained was put to a practical test, and under his skillful management this pioneer company rose rapidly in public estimation. One of the improvements he made was introducing into the company's policies the ten years' non-forfeitable clause. His attention was not confined to this one company alone; but, with a desire to extend the system and surround it with a network of statute laws which would establish all the companies of the state on a firm basis, he originated the first general insurance law and secured its passage in the legislature in 1849. This law required every company before issuing a policy to deposit $100,000 in securities equivalent to cash with the superintendent of the life insurance department of the state. He continued in the management of the New York Life Insurance Co. until 1863, and in the following year he organized the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. The non-forfeiture principle, which he had introduced to a limited extent in the New York Life Insurance Co., was made to apply universally to all policies in the Globe, which was considered a bold step, but was hailed as removing the greatest objection against life insurance. Mr. Freeman conceived the idea of and organized the company which laid out Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. On June 26, 1826, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Rev. James Maus, of Galway, N. Y., and they had five children. He died in New York city, May 12, 1879.

KENNEDY, Julian, mechanical engineer and inventor, was born at Poland, Mahoning co., O., March 15, 1852, son of Thomas Walker and Margaret (Truesdale) Kennedy. His father's grandfather was a native of Virginia; his mother's, of Pennsylvania. His early education was received in public schools and at Poland Union Seminary. He then became a draughtsman under his father in the construction of the blast furnace of the Struthers Iron Co., where he was employed three years. Entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, he was graduated in 1875, and was then appointed instructor in physics, and while serving took a post-graduate course in the chemistry of iron and steel and in higher mathematics and astronomy. During this time Mr. Kennedy had charge of the physical laboratory and gave a course of illustrated lectures on physics and mechanics to the students in various seminaries in New Haven. He was a member of the University crew from 1873, when Yale won, there being thirteen colleges in the race, at Springfield, Mass., up to 1876, when he rowed in the first eight-oared race against Harvard, also at Springfield. In 1875 he won the inter-collegiate championship for single sculls, at Saratoga lake, as well as rowing in a great number of other races, and was winner in fourteen out of eighteen important races. Mr. Kennedy was also stroke of the Yale four-oared crew at the centennial regatta in 1876, which won the inter-collegiate championship, and in the same year won the pair-oared race at Greenwood lake, N. Y., in company with James Riley, of Saratoga, defeating Eustis and Downs, of the Atalanta Rowing Club, New York, and Smith and Eldred, of the Argonauta Club of the same place. In the same regatta, at Greenwood lake, he won the amateur single scull race. In 1876–85 he was superintendent of blast furnaces at the Briar Hill Iron Co.'s works; the Struthers Iron Co.'s works; the Morse Bridge works; the Edgar Thompson Steel works, and at the Lucy furnaces. He was general superintendent for Carnegie, Phipps & Co., with headquarters at Homestead, in 1885–88. While connected with all these works he had charge of both construction and operation, and during this time the Edgar Thompson and Lucy furnaces held the world's record for the output of pig-iron. In 1888 he became chief engineer of the Latrobe Steel works, and had charge of their construction without severing his connection with these works. Mr.



Kennedy opened an office in Pittsburgh in 1890, since which time he has been engaged in a general consulting and contracting engineering business. He has been connected as consulting engineer with nearly every important steel manufactory in the United States, and has also done a great deal of work in England, Germany, Austria and Russia. Mr. Kennedy has taken out a large number of patents, most of which are in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel, and has also acted as expert in a large number of patent suits. Among his inventions are improvements on hot-blast stoves; blast furnace filling devices; improvements in blowing engines; reversing engines; blooming mills and manipulators, and special machinery for hammering and rolling locomotive tires, which is used at the Latrobe Steel Works. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the British Iron and Steel Institute, and of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale University in 1900. On Nov. 14, 1878, he was married to Jennie Eliza, daughter of Joseph Brenneman. They have three sons and two daughters.

CALL, Rhydon Mays, jurist, was born at Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 13, 1858, son of George William and Sarah (Stark) Call. His father, a lawyer, and a brother of Sen. Wilkinson Call, was major of the 2d Florida regiment in Lee's army, and was killed at the battle of Seven Pines; his mother was a daughter of Rydon G. Mays, a physician and planter of Edgefield, S. C., and his wife, Sarah (Butler) Mays. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1878. His professional studies were made at Washington and Lee University, and having been admitted to the bar of Virginia in July, 1878, he began practice at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1881. In June, 1893, he was appointed judge of the 4th judicial circuit of the state. By reappointment in 1899, he still occupies the position with distinguished ability and credit. Judge Call is a member of the Bar Association of Jacksonville, and is owner of the largest general and professional library in the state. He was married, in April, 1887, to Ida, daughter of Henry Edwin Holmes, of Jacksonville, and has one son, George William Call.

SKINNER, Otis, actor, was born at Cambridge, Mass., June 28, 1858, son of Charles Augustus and Cornelia (Bartholomew) Skinner, and descendant of Thomas Skinner, born in England, in 1617, who emigrated to New England about 1650. He was educated at Cambridge, and at Hartford, Conn., where for a long time he was clerk in the National Insurance Co.'s office. He next became shipping clerk in a wholesale commission house, and for a brief period edited a small weekly paper in Hartford. From childhood he had an inclination towards the stage, and his inspiration to become an actor was received while attending performances at the Boston Museum. At the age of nineteen he began his professional life, making his début at the Philadelphia Museum in the character of an old negro in the play of "Woodleigh," and during the first season he had a line of parts of wide range. Two seasons with stock companies followed in New York and Boston and an association with all the prominent stars then before the public. In 1880 he first met Edwin Booth and came under the influence of that great actor, and to the opportunity afforded him to play the part of François in "Richelieu," much of the success of later years is due. By means of the notices this performance brought him, and through the influence of Mr. Booth, Mr. Skinner entered the stock company of the Boston Theatre the next season, and the year following procured an engagement with Lawrence Barrett as the "juvenile man" of his organization. Three years with Mr. Barrett (1881–84) increased his reputation, notably his performance of Paolo in "Francisca da Rimini." Following this came five years at Daly's Theatre, New York, rich in experience and pleasant association with artists like Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Charles Fisher, John Drew, Jr., and James Lewis, and varied by trips to Europe with the company. In 1889-90 he played with Booth and Modjeska. A season followed wherein he assumed the responsibilities of management and direction of affairs of Margaret Mather, just prior to her retirement from the stage. From that time on until he became an independent star, he played with Mme. Modjeska, and to her he acknowledges great indebtedness for influence and counsel, and for his first opportunities of playing Macbeth and Shylock. During that engagement, in the summer of 1890, Mr. Skinner made his appearance as Romeo in a production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Globe Theatre, London, and was enthusiastically praised by the critics. On Sept. 24, 1894, he appeared as a star in Clyde Fitch's comedy "His Grace de Grammont" at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, and soon after, in the same city, took the part of Triboulet in Victor Hugo's "The King's Jester." As Shylock he won a triumph in New Orleans in the same year. In 1895 he re-appeared in Chicago, almost unannounced, and gave an interpretation of Hamlet that was startling by reason of his poetic and novel conception of the character. Here he also produced "Villon the Vagabond," written by his brother, Charles M. Skinner. William Winter said of Otis Skinner: "He is one of the most studious, sincere, intellectual and refined of the younger actors of this period." In September, 1896, he brought out in Chicago an original play, "A Soldier of Fortune," taking the leading part himself. In the spring of 1897 he played on the Pacific coast, and the San Francisco "Argonaut" declared him to be "almost the only romantic actor in the country who has the delicacy of imagination, the color and fire which go to the making of a good stage lover." In September, 1897, at St. Louis, Mo., he repeated his successes in a play entitled "Prince Rudolph," an adaptation of Stevenson's romance "Prince Otto." In the fall of 1898 he joined Joseph Jefferson's comedy company as Captain Absolute in "The Rivals"; in September, 1900, he appeared in New York city in the title rôle of a new play, "Prince Otto." The degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Skinner by Tufts College, June 19, 1895. He was the first actor in America to receive that degree, Joseph Jefferson being similarly honored by Yale about a week later. He is a member of the Players' Club of New York city. Mr. Skinner was married at Corning, N. Y., April 21, 1895, to Lucy Mand, daughter of William L. and Missouri Anne (Pew) Durbin, of Moberly, Mo.

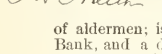
MEEHAN, Thomas, scientist, author and editor, was born at Potter's Bar, near London, England, March 21, 1826, son of Edmond and Sarah (Denham) Meehan. His father, a native of Ireland, after an apprenticeship to the gardener of the lord-lieutenant, Dublin, removed to England, and managed the estates of Adm. Byng, near St. Albans; later having similar employment near Ryde, Isle of Wight. The son attended a Lancasterian school for two years, and

at the age of twelve began to learn botany and gardening under his father. Three years later he was employed by Dr. W. Arnold Bromfield and other botanists, who were studying the plants of the Isle of Wight, to assist in collecting specimens. Dr. Bromfield crediting him with several original discoveries in his well-known work, "Flora Vectensis." His recorded observations found a place in other scientific publications, and before his nineteenth year he received the honor of membership in the Royal Wernerian Society, Edinburgh. His papers were mainly devoted to describing actual observations on natural objects. One of these, that snakes are accustomed to take their young into their mouths for protection when disturbed, was the subject of much ridicule in scientific journals, but was finally verified by Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution. After holding the position of head gardener to the paymaster of the forces, Vaux, at Ryde, and to Sir Augustus Clifford, he in 1845 became a student in the botanical gardens at Kew, and as a result of his studies and of intercourse with eminent botanists determined to make gardening his life-work. In 1847 he came to America on an invitation from Robert Buist, of Philadelphia, to superintend his nursery at Rosedale; later had charge of the Bartram gardens, Spring Brook, Pa. In 1853 he started nurseries at Germantown, which, with the aid of three of his sons, have become famous, at the same time engaging in literary and scientific work as side issues. He made the discovery that vitality in plants is what determines the sex—that weaker branches produce male flowers and stronger female flowers. He is probably the leading authority in the world on vegetable biology. Since he published his "Handbook of Ornamental Trees," in 1853, he has written a large number of papers relating to vegetable morphology and other departments of plant life, which have been published in the "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the "Proceedings" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1860 he became editor of the "Gardeners' Monthly," which position he held under various proprietors for thirty years. In 1878, in connection with Louis Prang, he began the publication of "Flowers and Ferns of the United States," which, with an added department on gardening, he continues with his sons as "Meehan's Monthly." For fifteen years he was on the staff of "Forney's Press" in charge of the weekly edition; but apart from these connections, his scientific work has been mostly in gratuitous contributions to current knowledge. He has been for many years state botanist of Pennsylvania; professor of botany to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and other similar bodies; annually elected one of the two vice-presidents of the Academy of Natural Science of Pennsylvania, and is one of the original fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He took part in the movement to prevent hostilities between the North and South, which culminated in the Crittenden resolutions of 1860–61. Mr. Meehan has been for over twenty years a director of public schools of the 22d district; is a member of the Philadelphia common council, and is known as the "father of the small parks," on account of his instrumentality in securing twenty-three plots for that purpose. He is also the father of the axiom that a tax rate on city property should be of a fixed character and not subject to annual increases or deductions. He is on the board of trustees of the Commercial Museum, of which he was a founder. In 1852 he was married to Catharine Emma, daughter of William Colflesh, of Spring Brook, Pa., a connection of the Bartram family. They have four sons and two daughters living. William E., the eldest, is an associate editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger"; Thomas B., J. Franklin and S. Mendelssohn Meehan are associated with him in the nursery business, and the two daughters are Sarah D. Lanning and Frances G. Burn.

DORR, Benjamin, clergyman, was born at Salisbury Point, Essex co., Mass., March 22, 1796, son of Edward and Ruth (Dalton) Dorr. His earliest American ancestor was Edward Dorr, who came to America from England in 1674, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. Benjamin Dorr attended the public schools at Salisbury and Amesbury, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, with the degree of M.A., in 1817. He then entered the office of Hon. Aumsa Paine, of Troy, N. Y., one of the most eminent members of the New York bar; but after eighteen months' study of the law Mr. Dorr removed to New York to prepare himself for the ministry. There he became one of the little company of six students who formed the first class at the organization of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon in 1820 and priest in 1823 by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, who was his lifelong and intimate friend. In December, 1820, Mr. Dorr was called to the united churches of Lansingburg and Waterford, N. Y., which charges he held until May, 1829, when he resigned to take charge of Trinity Church, Utica, N. Y. Here he remained six years, when at the general convention in Philadelphia, in 1835, he was unanimously elected secretary and general agent of the domestic committee of the board of missions under the new organization of the General Missionary Society. Accepting this office, he resigned his charge in Utica and removed to New York city. In March, 1837, he accepted a call to Christ Church, Philadelphia, as the successor of Bishop White. He was installed rector May 4, 1837. He received his degree as D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and was for some time a trustee of that institution. Dr. Dorr was honorary member of several learned societies, among them the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society. His best known works are: "The Churchman's Manual" (1837); "History of a Pocket Prayer-book" (1839); "An Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia" (1841); "Recognition of Friends in Another World" (1840); "Sunday-school Teachers' Encouragement" (1842). "Prophecies and Types Relative to Christ" (1848), and "Notes of Travel in Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece" (1854). He was married, July 12, 1827, to Esther Kettell, daughter of John Odin, of Boston, and had six children. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1869.

KEITH, George Eldon, manufacturer, was born at Brockton, Plymouth co., Mass., Feb. 8, 1850, son of Franklin and Betsey (Bailey) Keith. His father, like his ancestors for several generations, was a shoe manufacturer, a partner in the firm of Martin L. Keith & Co., and twice selectman of North Bridgewater. The original American ancestor was Rev. James Keith, a graduate of Aberdeen University, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1662 and became pastor of the church at Bridgewater. His wife was Susanna, daughter of Deacon Samuel Edson, by whom he had six sons. Through his son, Timothy, and his wife, Hannah Forbes, the line of descent runs through their son, Levi, and his wife, Jemima Perkins; through their son, Benjamin, and his wife,

Martha Cary; through their son, Ziha, and his wife, Sally Cary, parents of Franklin Keith. Mr. Keith was educated in the public schools of his native town, and completed the course at the Brockton High School in 1867. While at school he worked in his father's shoe factory mornings and evenings, and later became a regular employee of the firm. In July, 1874, with $1,000 he had saved he entered upon a successful career on his own account in the manufacture of men's shoes as a partner in the firm of Green & Keith. This partnership continued until 1880, when he erected a large factory, now occupied by him, and from this beginning the business has increased by steady growth until at the present time (1900) he employs between thirteen and fourteen hundred hands, and the sales average $3,000,000 per year. He was the first American shoe manufacturer to send representatives to Australia and New Zealand, in 1890, in both of which countries he now has a large and regular wholesale trade; and in 1897 he sent the first salesman from America to India, Java, China and Japan, introducing American shoes. He also opened the first store in London, England, dealing in American shoes exclusively. Mr. Keith has always been an active and influential citizen of Brockton. He was a member of the first board of aldermen; is president of the Brockton National Bank, and a director of the Third National Bank of Boston and of the United Shoe Machinery Co.; is a member and generous supporter of the South Congregational Church, and was first president of the local Y. M. C. A. He resides in a handsome residence on the corner of Maine and Plain streets. Mr. Keith was married, Oct. 23, 1877, to Anna Gertrude, daughter of William L. Reed, of Abington, Mass. They have two sons, Eldon Bradford and Harold Chesman.



PAYNE, William Morton, educator and writer, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 14, 1858, son of Henry Morton Payne, a manufacturer of cotton-mill machinery in Newburyport, and of Emma (Tilton), his wife. His earliest American ancestor, William Paine, settled in Massachusetts in 1635, and rose to prominence in the colony. The family removed from Newburyport to Chicago, Ill., while the son was still a child, and he obtained his education in the schools of that city. Mr. Payne early evinced a strong interest in science and literature, and since 1876 has been an instructor in the Chicago high schools. He has also given courses of lectures at the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin. When about twenty-five years of age, in addition to teaching, he began writing both independently and for the press. He was literary editor of the Chicago "News" from 1884 until 1888, and held the same position on the staff of the "Evening Journal" from 1888 until 1892, when he became associated with "The Dial" as one of its editors. He was president of the Chicago French Club 1887–90, and secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Twentieth Century Club 1889–1900. He has contributed to "The Forum," "The Bookman," "Harper's Weekly," "The Atlantic Monthly," "Music," "The New England Magazine," "The International Monthly" and other periodicals, in addition to writing continuously for "The Dial" during the past seventeen years. He is acquainted with a number of foreign languages, and has translated from the Norwegian Björnson's historical trilogy of "Sigurd Slembe" and Jaeger's "Henrik Ibsen: A Critical Biography." An essay on "The New Education" was awarded a prize and was published by the American Institute of Instruction. He is the author of "Little Leaders," a volume of essays, and of numerous critical papers (largely devoted to Scandinavian writers) prepared for "A Library of the World's Best Literature." He edited, with a lengthy introduction, the work called "English in American Universities." Mr. Payne was one of the founders of the Twentieth Century Club of Chicago, and acted as chairman of the committee which organized the congress of philologists held in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

DAVIS, Noah, clergyman, was born near Salisbury, Worcester co., Md., July 28, 1802. After obtaining a common school education, he entered the employ of a merchant in Philadelphia. Deciding to become a minister, he joined the Baptist church in Salisbury, Md., and was licensed to preach July 9, 1820. Upon the opening of the Columbian College, Washington, in 1821, he entered upon a course of study, preaching meanwhile. For a time he labored in Accomac county, Va., and then in Norfolk. While here he became interested in the welfare of sailors, formed a society for their benefit, and compiled a selection of hymns for their use. He was one of the founders of the Baptist General Tract Society, established in 1824, formed in Washington, but subsequently removed to Philadelphia. This afterwards became the American Baptist Publication Society. Mr. Davis was the manager for a short period, fulfilling his duties with great energy and success. Noah Knowles Davis, LL.D., was his son. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1830.

GALLAGHER, Charles Theodore, lawyer and legislator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1851, son of William and Emily Gallagher, of Scotch-Irish and English descent. In 1864, although but thirteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the 1st unattached company Massachusetts infantry; and served about four months. He was prepared for college, but engaged in business for a short time, and then entered the Harvard Law School, continuing his studies in the office of Ranney & Morse, and in Boston University, where he was graduated in 1875. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered on an extensive and profitable practice. He has been engaged principally in administering trust estates, and has also had extensive business in mercantile and corporation cases. In 1882 he was admitted to practice before the U. S. supreme court. He was for twelve years a member of the Boston school committee, being its president for four years; in 1882 served in the Massachusetts state senate. Mr. Gallagher has been a director in a trust company, railroad, national bank, savings bank and life association, has held offices of trust in numerous large corporations, and is a trustee under the will of Benjamin Franklin. He is a member of the executive council, Boston Bar Association; a commissioner of trials, and director of the corporation of the Masonic grand lodge of Massachusetts, and in 1900 was elected grand master for Massachusetts; a member of the Boston Art Club, and in 1900 its president; of the Athletic, Exchange, Algonquin and Curtis clubs; of the Bostonian Society, and a life member of the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston. In 1897 he was elected a trustee of Boston University, succeeding Gov. Russell (deceased), and in 1894 received

the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College. He was married, in 1880, to Nellie W. Allen, of Scituate, Mass., a granddaughter of Rev. Morrill Allen, a noted preacher of Plymouth county. They have one son and two daughters.

BURKHARDT, Richard Peter, manufacturer, was born in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, Oct. 28, 1845, son of Joseph Anthony and Theresia (Besberich) Burkhardt. His father was burgomaster of his native city, Gissigheim. With his wife and family he emigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled in Dayton, O., where Richard was educated in the Roman Catholic parochial school and St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, until he was thirteen years old. He was then engaged for a year by the Cabinet-makers' Union as an errand boy, and for two years and a half he was apprenticed to Philip Haverstick, a cabinet-maker. From 1861 he was a clerk for M. Ohmer in his furniture business until it was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1869. He then purchased, on Nov. 2, 1869, the interest of Martin Brabec in the chair-making firm of G. Stomps, Brother & Co. A month later G. Stomps purchased the interest of his brother, Joseph, and the firm name was changed to G. Stomps & Co., under which style business was carried on for twenty-one years. On Jan. 1, 1890, it was merged into a joint stock company under the title of the Stomps-Burkhardt Co., Mr. Burkhardt becoming vice-president and general manager. Mr. Stomps died six months later, June 26, 1891, and Mr. Burkhardt became president of the company. When the latter first entered this firm its annual financial transactions amounted to $24,000; they now amount to $300,000. He is also inventor of a number of valuable machines used in the manufacture of chairs, the patents for which they control. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the first board of tax commissioners of Dayton. Mr. Burkhardt was married, Nov. 21, 1871, to Mary Adelaide, daughter of Gustave Stomps, and has two sons, Richard Peter, Jr., vice-president and superintendent, and William M., treasurer, in the firm of which their father is head; and three daughters, Mary A., Katharine T. and Eleonore E.

R. P. Burkhardt

LOVE, William De Loss, clergyman and author, was born at Barre, Orleans co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1819, son of William and Lucinda (Oaks) Love, who were among the early settlers of the county, having removed thither from Bridgewater, Oneida co., N. Y. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1843. In 1844 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, but the following year removed to New Haven, Conn., and was graduated at Yale Theological Seminary in 1847. On April 5, 1848, he was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and installed over the Howe Street Church of New Haven, Conn. His later pastorates were as follows: Eastern Congregational Church, New York city, March, 1852, to December, 1852, when his health failed; Second Congregational Church, Berlin, Conn., Oct. 5, 1853, to Nov. 23, 1857; Spring Street Congregational Church (Grand Avenue) Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2, 1858, to July 2, 1871; First Congregational Church, East Saginaw, Mich., July 9, 1871, to Nov. 20, 1876; First Congregational Church, South Hadley, Mass., 1878–89, when he retired from active service, and took up his residence at Hartford, Conn. Besides his ministerial labors, in which he added about 1,800 members to the churches in which he served, Dr. Love was widely known as a contributor to the religious press, writing articles for the "New Englander" and "Bibliotheca Sacra." He was the editor of the "Wisconsin Puritan," a newspaper published in Milwaukee. In early manhood he became an ardent abolitionist, and was the author of "The Child's Book on Slavery," published anonymously in Cincinnati in 1857. His anti-slavery and patriotic utterances won for him and his church in Milwaukee prominence during the civil war. By his church he was sent into the U. S. Christian commission service, and attended at Annapolis the exchanged prisoners from Andersonville. He was with Gen. Grant in the movement on Richmond, and preached in that city on the Sunday after its surrender. He formed what was known as a provisional church in the army, to which hundreds united themselves, and was prominent in the Society for Aiding the Freedmen, of which he had been one of the originators. After the war he gathered the records of Wisconsin soldiers, and became the author of "Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion," printed in Chicago in 1866. His later books are: "Christ Preaching to Spirits in Prison" (1883); "Future Probation Examined" (1888); "St. Paul and Woman" (1894), and "Sabbath and Sunday" (1896). Dr. Love was connected with several educational institutions as trustee, especially with Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1871. During his later years he resided in St. Paul, Minn. He was married to Matilda Longworth Wallace, on Sept. 9, 1847, and had six children. He died in St. Paul, Sept. 5, 1898.

CLARK, Edward, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1824, son of James Clark, a well-known architect of that city, and a teacher of architectural drawing in the Franklin Institute. He was educated partly at the public grammar schools of Philadelphia and partly by his uncle, Thomas Clark, the well-known editor of classical and mathematical works. He studied architecture and drawing under Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the Girard College. In 1851 he removed with Mr. Walter to Washington, where he became assistant architect of the capitol extension. While retaining his connection with Mr. Walter, he was made superintending architect of the patent office extension, and later of the extension of the general post-office. He was continuously engaged upon these works until 1865, when, after the resignation of Mr. Walter, he was appointed to succeed him as architect of the capitol. Mr. Clark has been connected with many important public works. He was a member of the commission to build the new congressional library; of the Lafayette monument commission; also of the Washington monument commission, and of the commission to pave Pennsylvania avenue. He has one of the best private collections of musical works in Washington, as well as a large and valuable library of works on architecture and general literature. Mr. Clark is a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art and a member of the art committee of that institution. He is also a fellow of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh; of the American Institute of

Edward Clark

Architects; a member of the Franklin Institute; of the American Institute of Archæology; of the Washington Philosophical Society. He was married, in 1860, to Eveline Fessenden, daughter of Watson Freeman, U. S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts.

ROSS, John (Kooweskoowe), Cherokee chief, was born in Georgia, about 1790. The son of a white father, he received a fair education. His house still stands at Rossville, Ga., where he lived, close to the border line of Tennessee. He is said to have been the founder of Chattanooga, which was formerly known as Ross' landing, the Indian name, meaning "Eagle's nest," being subsequently adopted by the city. On becoming principal chief of his nation, in 1828, he spurned a bribe offered him to induce his people to cede their lands and remove, and, as their agent, conducted an appeal to the U. S. supreme court, which decided in their favor as to the validity of their titles against Georgia.

The state disregarded this decision, and pursued an aggressive course. Some of the tribe, under Maj. Ridge, agreed, in 1835, to what was known as the treaty of New Echota, binding them to give up their lands within two years; Ross, acting for most of the Cherokees, protested; but in vain, and they were removed to the Indian Territory by Gen. Scott, with 2,000 soldiers, in 1838. There, still under his leadership, they made good progress, though divided by factions. Ross made an effort to keep out of the civil war, but in August, 1861, took the side of the Confederacy, though many of his people fought for the Union. After the conflict the Cherokees were compelled to give up portions of their lands to their late slaves. While trying to adjust these difficulties, Ross died at Washington, Aug. 1, 1866, and was succeeded by his son, William R. Ross.

WILMER, Simon, the progenitor of the family in America, was a native of England, and settled in the province of Maryland in 1660. He was a prominent man in Old Kent, a representative in the assembly, and a vestryman in the parish of St. Paul and Shrewsbury. He had two sons, Simon and Lambert Wilmer, both of whom were noted in the church and state, and from whom have descended many representative men in the church, in the professions and in business circles.

LOUGHEAD, Flora (Haines), author, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1855, daughter of John Penley and Mary (Averill) Haines, both of whom were natives of Maine. Her father was a man of most lovable character, gentle, unselfish and charitable, and was possessed of marked literary gifts. Her mother was a woman of rare intelligence and force of character. In 1635 the first American of the family, Samuel Haines, landed at Portsmouth, N. H., and founded the New England branch of the house, which sent at least one representative, her great-grandfather, Thomas Haines, to fight for American independence. Another great-grandfather, Joseph Penley, fought through the revolutionary war. Flora Haines was educated at Columbus, Wis., and at an institution at Lincoln, Ill., known as Lincoln University, where she was graduated in 1872. Inheriting her father's tastes, she did not allow her education to end with her schooling, but has continued ever since to be an ardent student. Her literary career began with a story written in her fifteenth year; but it was not until after she had married and settled in California that she first sought publication for her literary work of a permanent character. Almost immediately on leaving school, however, she had begun to write for newspapers, being at one time on the staff of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," and later on connected with several Denver journals. This journalistic work she continued at intervals until 1886, latterly in connection with San Francisco dailies, in whose active service she was engaged for years. She has also written a large number of short stories for leading western magazines and literary syndicates, as well as corresponding occasionally for New York journals; has published in book form: "Libraries of California" (1878); "Hand-book of Natural Science" (1886); "The Man Who Was Guilty" (1886); "The Abandoned Claim" (1891); "The Man from Nowhere" (1892); "Santos's Brother" (1892); "A Crown of Thorns" (1892), and "The Black Curtain" (1898). She was married in California, in 1875, to Charles E. Apponyi; and in February, 1886, to John Longhead. Mrs. Longhead has five children. She resides at Oakland, Cal.

WALLER, Emma, actress, was born in London, England, in 1820. After playing in provincial theatres for several years, she made her first London appearance in Drury Lane Theatre in 1856 as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." On Oct. 19, 1857, she appeared in Philadelphia, playing Ophelia, and on April 5, 1858, made her first appearance on the New York stage at the old Broadway Theatre as Marina in "The Duchess of Malfi"—a version of that play having been written for her by her friend, Richard Hengist Horne. In February, 1862, she appeared in Edmund Falconer's Irish drama, "The Peep-o'-Day Boys," in which she played the part of Nelly Brady. Her husband played McCarthy, and the cast included J. C. Burnett, J. H. Stoddard, John T. Raymond, Charles Peters, Milnes Levick, Owen Marlow, H. F. Daly, Mrs. J. H. Allen and Ione Burke. After touring for several seasons, she made a brilliant re entrance in New York on Dec. 27, 1869, appearing at Edwin Booth's theatre as Meg Merrilies in a revival of "Guy Mannering," giving, the newspapers stated, "the most powerful performance that had been seen in our time." The drama was often repeated, Mrs. Waller's impersonation of her subject making her universally famous. Although her great performances were those of Lady Macbeth, Meg Merrilies and the Duchess of Malfi, she also played male characters, her impersonations of Hamlet and Iago being exceptionally clever. She was a tragic actress of the first magnitude—worthy to be named with Mrs. Duff, Charlotte Cushman, Charlotte Crampton and Mrs. Warner. From 1875 until Dec. 1, 1881, when she made her last public appearance, she gave dramatic readings and taught elocution, appearing only occasionally as an actress. She died in New York city, March 24, 1899.

PITTENGER, William, soldier and clergyman, was born in Jefferson county, O., Jan. 31, 1840. He was brought up on a farm, and at sixteen became a school teacher. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 2d Ohio volunteer infantry, and in 1862 was one of the Andrews raiders who made a remarkably daring but unsuccessful attempt to burn the railroad bridges and destroy the telegraph lines between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Early in the morning of April 12th, while the conductor, engineer and passengers were at the breakfast table of the Big Shanty Hotel, Camp McDonald, on the Western and Atlanta railroad, they mounted the engine of the waiting train, put on all steam, and started up the track. They were hotly pursued for several hours, and were finally obliged to abandon the engine and take to the woods, their supply of water, wood and oil being exhausted. Eventually they were all captured and imprisoned, but some of them escaped in October of the same year, some

were hung, and others, with Pittenger, were exchanged in the spring of 1863 and were rewarded with lieutenant's commissions. Lieut. Pittenger was discharged for disability, Aug. 14, 1863, and since that time he has been in the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the conferences of Ohio, New Jersey and California; his present charge being the church at Fallbrook, Cal. From 1876 until 1889 he was connected as a teacher with the national school of elocution and oratory in Philadelphia. He is the author of "Daring and Suffering" (1862); "Oratory, Sacred and Secular" (1867); "Extempore Speech" (1882); "Interwoven Gospels" (1888); "Debater's Treasury" (1890); "The Great Locomotive Chase" (1893), and "Toasts" (1895). In 1864 he was married to Winnie C. Osborne, of New Brighton, Pa.

EDWARDS, William, inventor, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 11, 1770, son of Timothy and Mary (Ogden) Edwards. His father (b. July 25, 1738; d. Oct. 27, 1813) was the eldest son of Rev. Jonathan and Sarah (Pierrepont) Edwards. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1757, and for a time followed mercantile pursuits in Elizabeth. In 1770 he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where he resided the rest of his life, an influential and leading citizen and judge of probate for Berkshire county. He had fifteen children. His wife was the sister of Aaron Ogden, fifth governor of New Jersey. After obtaining a common school education, William learned the tanning business and then removed to Northampton, Mass., where he soon built a tannery of his own. The first leather made in it was sent to Boston in 1794. The supply of hemlock bark having failed in the valley of the Connecticut, his attention was attracted to the vast hemlock forests in the Catskill mountains, and in 1817 he removed to Hunter, Greene co., N. Y., erecting a model tannery on Schoharie creek. He was assisted in the business by his sons, and in 1822, in connection with Jacob Lorillard, they purchased the real estate of the company, which had been incorporated, amounting to 1,200 acres. Mr. Edwards not only invented several machines, but he adapted many devices previously used for other purposes to the art of tanning, and he made water-power take the place of manual labor to a great extent. His rolling machine was considered especially valuable, and continued in use many years after his death, giving to leather the smoothness of surface and solidity of texture peculiar to the hammered article. He introduced the system now employed in nearly all American tanneries, by which leather is made in about one-fourth of the time required by the old European process. His establishment was able to convert imported hides into sole leather with marvelous rapidity, and about 10,000 sides were made and sent to the city of New York annually. The success which has attended the manufacture of leather in the United States must be ascribed not only to the plentiful supply of tanning material, but also to the improved methods introduced by William Edwards. In New York city and Brooklyn, where he lived in his later years, he was active as a Sunday-school teacher and tract distributer. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Tappan, a merchant of Northampton, Mass. They had eight children. Mr. Edwards died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1851.

LITTLEJOHN, DeWitt Clinton, soldier and legislator, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1818, son of Levi S. and Lucy (Pratt) Littlejohn. He was well educated, but did not attend college, and at the age of twenty-one went to Oswego, where, in partnership with Henry Fitzhugh, he engaged in commerce of the lakes and in the manufacture of flour. He served as president of the village of Oswego, and when it became a city he was an alderman, and was twice elected mayor. In 1853 he was chosen to the state legislature, and was re-elected many times, serving as speaker of the house five times. In 1860 Mr. Littlejohn was offered by Pres. Lincoln the position of U. S. consul at Liverpool, England; but declined it, as the civil war was threatening, and he preferred to give his services to his country. He was made colonel of the 110th New York regiment, and served in the field until March, 1863, when, having been elected to the 38th congress, he resigned. As a congressman he served on the committee on roads and canals, and was chairman of the committee on revolutionary pensions. After retiring from congress, in 1865, Mr. Littlejohn was re elected to the state legislature. He was instrumental in building the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, and became president of the company. He was again chosen a member of the legislature in 1867 and 1871. On Sept. 22, 1846, he was married to Alida, daughter of Moses and Jane (Carroll) Tabbs, by whom he had three children. He died at Oswego, Oct. 27, 1892.

RHETT, Robert Goodwyn, financier, was born in Columbia, S. C., March 25, 1862, son of Albert Moore and Martha (Goodwyn) Rhett. His father, a native of South Carolina, was a planter and is now a manufacturer; his mother is a daughter of Dr. Robert Goodwyn, of Virginia, who fought with distinction in the Florida war, and settled in Columbia, S. C., where for twenty years he was president of the branch bank of the state. He is descended from Landgrave Thomas Smith, his paternal grandfather, Thomas Moore Smith, having changed his name to Rhett in honor of a favorite colonial ancestor, Col. William Rhett, whose family name was about to become extinct. This William Rhett was speaker of the house of commons of the colony of South Carolina in 1706, in which year he was also commissioned vice admiral of a fleet fitted out against the French, and in 1717 commandant of the fleet which captured the pirate, Bonnet. Rhett was educated at the Porter Academy, Charleston, S. C., and at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Va. In 1883 he was graduated at the University of Virginia with the degree of M. A., and in 1884 took the degree of LL.B. He immediately settled in Charleston, and began the practice of law in the office of Brawley & Barnwell. In 1886 he formed, with George M. Trenholm, the law firm of Trenholm & Rhett. In 1893 W. C. Miller, and in 1899 R. S. Whaley, were added to this firm, now styled Trenholm, Rhett, Miller & Whaley. Mr. Rhett turned his whole attention to commercial and corporation law, and early developed a taste and aptitude for finance. In 1896 he was elected president of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Co., one of the oldest banking institutions of the city. He is also president of the Land Pebble Phosphate Co., the Oakland Mining Co., and the Domestic and Imperial Building and Loan associations; a director in the Imperial and Standard fertilizer companies, the Bank of Barnwell, the Granby cotton mills, the Courtenay (cotton) Manufacturing Co., the Charleston Importing and Exporting Co., the Johnston-Crews Co. (wholesale dry-goods), the Charleston Dry-goods Co., the Mutual Carpet Co., the Palmetto Land and Improvement Co., the T. P. Smith-McIver Co. (rice planting and factorage), and a member of the insurance firm of W. D. Middleton & Co. In 1899 he acquired the controlling interest in the People's National Bank, of Charleston, the oldest

R. G. Rhett

national bank in the city, and became its president. He is a member of the city council of Charleston, and chairman of the executive committee of the city Democratic party. On Nov. 15, 1888, he was married to Helen Smith, daughter of William Baynard Whaley, of Charleston, S. C. They have two daughters and one son.

CHASE, Carlton, first P. E. bishop of New Hampshire and forty-second in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Hopkinton, N. H., Feb. 20, 1794, son of Capt. Charles and Sarah (Currier) Chase. His grandfather was Capt. Jonathan Chase, who came of sound New England stock. In the academy at Salisbury young Chase was prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth College in 1813, and was graduated in 1817. After graduation, he taught school in his native town, and during this period he became deeply impressed with the privileges and obligations of a Christian life. Having given considerable study to matters pertaining to the church, he decided to make theology his profession. His theological studies were pursued in Rhode Island under the venerable Alexander V. Griswold, bishop of the eastern diocese, by whom he was ordained in 1818. He was made priest in Newport in 1820, accepted a call to Immanuel Church, Bellows Falls, Vt., and was its rector for twenty-four years. On Oct. 20, 1844, he was consecrated first bishop of New Hampshire in Christ Church, Philadelphia, his kinsman Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, being chief consecrator, after which he removed to Claremont, N. H., and was rector of Trinity Church there for several years. After the deposition of Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, Bishop Chase made three visitations to that diocese. Bishop Chase was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and a Royal Arch Mason. The University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1839. He was married at Windsor, Vt., Sept. 13, 1820, to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cutler, of Bellows Falls. A contemporary said: "Bishop Chase was a man and a bishop of an antique mould. In him there was no weakness,—no littleness. Calm, self-centered, faithful, and true, of a grand simplicity, he stood four square to every wind that blew." He published some sermons and addresses and contributed information respecting the history of the church in Vermont to Thompson's "Gazetteer." He died at Claremont, N. H., Jan. 18, 1870.

NORDHOFF, Charles, journalist and author, was born at Erwille, Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1830. He was brought to the United States by his father in 1834; attended the primary department of Woodward College, in Cincinnati, O.; served in a printing-office; in 1844–53 was at sea in the merchant and fishery service; in 1853–57 worked in newspaper offices. He was connected with "Harper's Magazine" and "Harper's Weekly" from 1857 until 1861; with the New York "Evening Post" from 1861 until 1872, and with the New York "Herald," as its special Washington correspondent, from 1874 until 1890, when he retired from active journalism. James Gordon Bennett generously granted him half pay on his retirement. Mr. Nordhoff has published: "Man-of-War Life" (1856); "The Merchant Vessel" (1856); "Whaling and Fishing" (1857); "Stories of the Island World" (1858); "Secession is Rebellion" (1860); "The Freedmen of the South Carolina Sea Islands" (1863); "Slavery Injurious to the Free Laborers" (1864); "Cape Cod and All Along Shore: A Collection of Tales" (1868); "California for Health, Pleasure and Residence" (1872, with a revised edition 1881); "Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands" (1873); "The Communistic Societies of the United States" (1874); "The Cotton States under Reconstruction" (1875); "Politics for Young Americans" (1875), which was translated into Spanish in 1885 by Senor Edwardo Ruiz, a well-known Mexican author, and is used as a school text-book in Mexico as well as in the United States, and "God and the Future Life" (1883).

KNIGHT, Clarence A., lawyer, was born at McHenry, Ill., Oct. 28, 1853, son of John Knight, of the Federal navy, who was killed in the White river expedition in June, 1862. He attended the public and high schools of his native town and afterwards the Cook County Normal School, and after teaching school in 1871–72, began to study law. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1874, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession. His ability soon brought recognition, and in 1879 he was appointed first assistant city attorney of Chicago, a position he held for five years, when he became city attorney. Upon the election of Hon. Hempstead Washburn as city attorney, Mr. Knight was retained as first assistant and so continued until January, 1888, when he was appointed assistant corporation counsel. During the ten years in the law department of the city of Chicago he had charge of a vast amount of municipal legislation, including the preparation of numerous acts passed by the state legislature, and important ordinances passed by the city council, including grants to quasi public corporations, and is now a recognized authority upon matters pertaining to municipal grants and municipal law. He prepared the act passed in 1889 by the legislature under which the towns of Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson, Lake and portions of the town of Cicero became a part of the city of Chicago. This act was repeatedly tested before the supreme court and was held to be constitutional and valid in every respect. In 1889 Mr. Knight resigned to enter upon the private practice of law, and formed a partnership with Paul Brown, under the firm name of Knight & Brown, which still continues as originally formed. He is general counsel for numerous corporations and street car companies of Chicago, including the Consolidated Traction Co.; the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Co.; the Northwestern Elevated Railway Co., and the Union Elevated Railroad Co. (Union Loop—so called), and since his resumption of private practice has been engaged in much of the most important litigation affecting corporate and real estate interests that have been before state and Federal courts in the city. In the suits to restrain by injunction the building of the elevated railroads, and particularly the building of the Union Loop, Mr. Knight represented the defendants, and was sustained by the supreme court in his contention (in which the *nisi prius* courts were against him) that a bill for injunction could not be maintained. He is gifted with a logical mind and legal intuition to a marked degree which, coupled with his indefatigable industry and tireless energy, has led to his truly remarkable success. He is a Mason; a Knight Templar, a Forester and is a member of the Union League and Chicago Athletic clubs. He was married, Oct. 31, 1877, to Adell, daughter of Dr. H. T. Brown, of McHenry, Ill., and has one son and one daughter.

RHODES, Stephen Holbrook, insurance manager, was born at Franklin, Norfolk co., Mass., Nov. 7, 1825, son of Stephen and Betsey (Bird) Rhodes, natives of Foxboro, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the high school and Bristol Academy, both of Taunton, Mass., and then entered the employ of his father at Taunton. In 1867 he took up the insurance business as agent for various fire and life companies, and soon became prominent in the community both in business and politics. He was mayor of the city of Taunton in 1866–69; was member of the state senate in 1870–71, and deputy state insurance commissioner in 1872–74. In the latter year he was appointed insurance commissioner, and in 1877 was reappointed to the same office. He resigned, however, two years later, to accept the presidency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass., which position he still holds (1900). One of his first acts in this office was to establish the industrial branch of the company, which began on July 1st of that year, and so successful was this department under his management that at the end of the year 9,327 policies had been issued, representing a total insurance of $951,000. The unprecedented record of the first six months, when the scheme was new to the public and had to be thoroughly explained in each case, has since been steadily maintained. On Dec. 31, 1883, the amount of industrial business indicated 63,625 policies, representing $6,730,902. The average gain in all departments since 1890 has amounted to about $10,000,000 per annum, and at the end of 1899 the books recorded assets to the amount of $12,495,946; surplus to the amount of $1,335,427; and an annual income of $7,040,654, while the total amount of insurance in force was $167,138,345. Mr. Rhodes' executive ability has placed him in the first rank of insurance managers in the United States. He was married, Nov. 25, 1847, to Elizabeth Maltby, daughter of Charles Godfrey, of Taunton, Mass., and a descendant of Brig.-Gen. Godfrey, of the American revolution. They have one daughter, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. James M. Grimes, U. S. N., retired, of Peoria, Ill., and a grandson, Henry Holbrook Grimes, born in 1886.

S. H. Rhodes

LUMMIS, Charles Fletcher, author, was born at Lynn, Mass., March 1, 1859, eldest son of Henry Lummis. He was educated at home and at Harvard College. While an undergradnate at Harvard he published the smallest volume of poems in existence, printing it on birch bark, and doing all the mechanical labor of the "Birch Bark Poems." In 1882 he removed to Ohio, and edited at Chillicothe the "Scioto Gazette." In 1884 he walked from Ohio to California. The trip covered 3,507 miles, and is recorded in his "Tramp Across the Continent" (1892). Arriving in Los Angeles, Feb. 1, 1884, he became, next day, city editor of the "Daily Times," and later one of the owners. In January, 1888, prostrated by paralysis from overwork, he went to New Mexico to recuperate, living among the Mexicans and studying their folk-lore and folk-songs. For five years he resided in a village of the Pueblo Indians, mastering their folk-lore and customs and two of their languages. He is the author of "A New Mexico David" (1891); "Some Strange Corners of Our Country" (1892); "Tramp Across the Continent" (1892); "The Land of Poco Tiempo" (1893); "Spanish Pioneers" (1893); a volume of Tigua folk-stories, "The Man Who Married the Moon" (1894); "The Gold Fish of Gran Chimu" (1896); "The Enchanted Burro" (1896); "The Awakening of a Nation: Mexico To-day" (1898); "The King of the Broncos" (1898); "Right Hand of the Continent" (1900); Villagran's New Mexico" (1901); "Benavides' Memorial of 1630" (1901). Mr. Lummis was associated in New Mexico with the historian, Adolph F. Bandelier, and in 1892 accompanied him to Peru and Bolivia on an ethnological and historical expedition. Returning to the United States in 1894, he settled in Los Angeles, and in the same year assumed the editorship of the first magazine of the Southwest, the "Land of Sunshine." He is recognized as an authority in Southwestern exploration, history and ethnology. In 1900 he began building a large stone castle with his own hands. On March 27, 1891, he was married to Eve Frances Douglas, of Connecticut, and has three children.

WARD, Durbin, lawyer and soldier, was born at Augusta, Bracken co., Ky., Feb. 11, 1819, son of Jesse and Rebecca (Patterson) Ward. His paternal ancestors, who were farmers, of English origin, settled on the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia about 1734; but removed to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. His father served in the war of 1812, and fought at Bladensburg and in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he lived in Kentucky; married, and the subject of this sketch was his eldest son. The family subsequently removed to Everton, Fayette co., Ind., and there young Ward was brought up, aiding his father in the rude labors of the farm. At the age of eighteen, having acquired unaided a knowledge of the rudiments of Latin, algebra and geometry, he entered Miami University; but left it without graduation two years later. He removed to Lebanon, O., and studied law under Judge Smith, completing his studies with Gov. Corwin, with whom he entered into partnership in 1843. The partnership was dissolved when Mr. Ward was prosecuting attorney of Warren county, which post he filled from 1845 until 1851, in the latter year being elected to the first legislature under the present constitution, in 1851. In 1860 he was a member of the Democratic national convention that met in Charleston, S. C., and reassembled in Baltimore, Md., in which he supported the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Ward enlisted as a private in the Federal army at the outbreak of war in 1861; then gradually he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. He fought in West Virginia under McClellan, and afterward becoming major of the 17th Ohio volunteer infantry, served under Gen. Thomas, taking part in the battles of Rich mountain, Mills' spring, Pittsburgh landing, Perryville, Stone river and Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign and Nashville. At the close of the war he opened an office in Washington for the prosecution of soldiers' claims, and remained there for nearly two years. While there he took part in the organization of the Union Club, which gave support to Andrew Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio, and served nearly three years. The plan of the present circuit court system of that state was drafted by him. In 1870 he entered the state senate. He was an orator, and at the Democratic national convention of

Durbin Ward

1884 presented the name of Allen G. Thurman as a candidate for the presidency. Gen. Ward was married at Lebanon in 1866 to Elizabeth Probasco. He died at Lebanon, O., May 22, 1886.

SWEENEY, Thomas William, soldier, was born in Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820, son of William Sweeney. He came to America in 1832, and at an early age was apprenticed to the printing business. When a young man he joined the Baxter Blues, a military organization in New York city, and in 1846, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, became second lieutenant in Burnett's 1st New York volunteers. Under Gen. Scott, Sweeney participated in the campaign from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Churubusco, where he lost an arm.

When he returned to New York, in 1848, he was brevetted captain by the governor of the state, and presented a silver medal by the city government. In November, 1848, upon the recommendation of Gen. Scott, he was given the commission of second lieutenant in the 2d infantry, and was in charge of Fort Yuma, California, and elsewhere in the West, being engaged in frequent actions with hostile Indians. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1851, and after seeing service in the Yuma Indian war, was ordered to New York city in 1858 on general recruiting service. At the outbreak of the civil war he was ordered by Gen. Scott to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume command of the arsenal, which was the only one west of the Alleghany mountains in the Southern states which had not fallen into the hands of the Confederates. It contained an immense quantity of stores, sufficient to arm and equip 60,000 troops. Sweeney had only forty unassigned recruits under him, while in the city were 3,000 Confederate minute-men, armed and drilled, ready at a moment's notice. Advances were made to induce him to surrender; but the reply, that if a serious attempt should be made to capture the arsenal he would blow it to atoms, prevented any action on the part of the Confederate sympathizers. At the capture of Camp Jackson in May, 1861, Sweeney was second in command of the Federal forces, and, Gen. Lyon having become disabled, conducted the final negotiations which led to the surrender. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Missouri three months' volunteers, or "Home guards," of which organization he was unanimously chosen brigadier-general in 1861, and, at the request of Gen. Lyon, accepted the command. In the campaign that followed he took an active part with Gen. Lyon, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's creek; later he was acting adjutant-general under Gen. John C. Frémont. He then accepted the command of the 52d Illinois volunteers, and was attached to the army under Grant, participating in the capture of Fort Donelson, after which he took 6,000 prisoners to Alton, Ill. At a critical moment, toward the close of the battle of Shiloh, a gap existed between the right flank of Sweeney's brigade and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman's left. The defense of this position, which was the key to the situation, was intrusted to him by Sherman. He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers on Nov. 29, 1862, and thereafter he commanded a division of the 16th army corps, and was engaged in protecting the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He was promoted major of the 16th infantry in 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign had the 2d division of the 16th corps in the army of the Tennessee. In 1863, being disabled by his wounds, Sweeney obtained leave of absence. He was presented by the city of Brooklyn with a gold-mounted sword in consideration of his "distinguished valor and bravery." He took part in the battle at Snake creek, and his command gained possession of the gap twenty-four hours in advance of the cavalry, and held it in spite of every effort of the enemy. At Resaca he forced a passage across Oostenaula river at Lay's ferry, where he fought a successful battle, which resulted in the retreat of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston southward. He also served in the battle of Dallas and Kenesaw mountain and at the battle before Atlanta, on July 22, 1864, his division drove the enemy back with great slaughter, capturing 900 prisoners. Subsequently he had command of the post of Nashville until July, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service on Aug. 24th of that year. He took part in the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866; soon afterward was reinstated in the U. S. army, and was retired May 11, 1870, with the rank of brigadier-general. Gen. Sweeney was twice married. His first wife was Eleanor Swain, daughter of John Clark, of Brooklyn; his second was Eugenia Octavia, daughter of Dr. Francis Washington Reagan, of Augusta, Ga. He died April 10, 1892.

McKAY, James J., congressman, was born in Bladen county, N. C., in 1793; practiced law and was U. S. district attorney for several years. He was state senator in 1815, 1819–22 and 1826, when he was elected to congress, and served regularly from the 23d to the 30th congress. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means and leader of the Democratic party in the house of representatives. He received the vote of his state as a candidate for vice-president in the Baltimore convention of 1848. He died at Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 14, 1853.

GREENE, Nathaniel, editor, was born at Boscawen, Merrimack co., N. H., May 20, 1797. Early in life he was left to depend upon his own resources, and in 1809 apprenticed himself in the office of the New Hampshire "Patriot." In 1812 he became editor of the Concord "Gazette," and in 1814 removed to Portsmouth, where he had charge of the New Hampshire "Gazette." He afterwards settled in Haverhill, Mass., and for two years managed a newspaper, the "Gazette." Mr. Greene founded and edited the Essex "Patriot" in 1817, with which journal he remained until 1821, when he founded the Boston "Statesman." This became the foremost Democratic paper in Massachusetts. He was postmaster of Boston in 1829–40 and again in 1845–49. From 1849 until 1861 he traveled in Europe. Under the pen-name of "Boscawen" he contributed more than two hundred poems to various Boston journals, and published a translation of G. Sforzosi's "History of Italy" in 1836; "Tales from the German" (1837); "Tales from the German, Italian and French" (1843), and "Improvisations and Translations" (1852). His son, William Batchelder (1819–78), a Unitarian clergyman, noted as a reformer, served for a year in the Federal army during the civil war, as a colonel. He was a fine Hebrew scholar and a mathematician, and was the author of various works. Mr. Greene died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1877.

Nath'l Greene

WOODBRIDGE, William Reed, clergyman, was born at Marblehead, Mass., March 30, 1834, son of William Channing and Lucy Ann (Reed) Woodbridge. From 1836 five years of his life were spent in Switzerland and Germany, but after the death of his mother in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1840, he

was taken into the family of his uncle, Benjamin T. Reed, of Boston, where he attended the public schools, and after five years' preparation in the Latin school, entered Yale College in 1851, where he was graduated with the class of 1855. After spending three years in commercial pursuits, he was married, Dec. 13, 1860, to Emily F. Weatherby, of Port Henry, N. Y., and in 1862 removed to Gambier, O., where he studied for the Episcopal ministry. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine, June 28, 1865. The next October he took charge of St. Paul's Church, Vergennes, Vt., where he was ordained presbyter by Bishop John Henry Hopkins, July 6, 1866. He accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 17, 1867, where he remained until 1871. Removing to Port Henry, N. Y., for his health, he, when partially restored, held services there, and when, in 1872, Christ Church was built, became its rector. He was for years a member of the village school board, and has served as secretary of the board of missions of the diocese of Albany. In 1892 he resigned his rectorship at Port Henry and for a year officiated in Christ Church, Morristown, N. Y. In 1893 he retired from the ministry. Of his six children five are living.

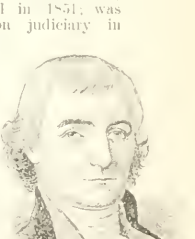
PERRY, Isaac Newton, banker, was born at Lee, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1847, son of Henry L. and Charlotte (Hall) Perry. When about eight years of age he removed with his parents to Kane county, Ill., and there passed his early years on his father's farm, obtaining his education at the Kaneville public schools. Later he attended the Jennings Seminary at Aurora, and at sixteen began his business career as clerk in a dry-goods store of that town. After employment in the First National Bank of Aurora, in 1872 he embarked in the dry-goods business on his own account, at Rochelle, Ill., under the style of Perry Brothers; but in the following year he became cashier of the Rochelle National Bank. For twelve years he occupied this position, and then removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he organized the Union National Bank, of which he became cashier. Very largely as a result of his eminent business capacity, this institution in the course of six years obtained recognition as one of the leading banks in western Wisconsin. He resigned, however, on Jan. 10, 1891, to become vice-president of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, an institution of such high standing in the commercial world as to afford the widest opportunities in his chosen line of business. Mr. Perry is identified with a number of interests outside the banking business, has been vice-president and treasurer of the Star Coal Co., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state, and is director or officer in several leading financial and manufacturing corporations. He is an indefatigable worker, and, apart from his business, has carefully studied financial interests that have in recent years emerged into national politics. Socially, he enjoys a wide popularity, on account of his sterling character and high intelligence, and is a member of the Union League and Hamilton clubs and Bankers' Association, all of Chicago. He was married, Nov. 6, 1894, to Sarah E., daughter of Augustus Byram, of Chicago, a woman of high culture and accomplishments. They have one son and one daughter.

I. N. Perry

BEDELL, Gregory Townsend, clergyman, was born at Fresh Kill, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1793, son of Israel Bedell, and descendant of an Englishman who settled at Hempstead, L. I., in 1673. His mother was a sister of Bishop Richard C. Moore, of Virginia. His elementary education was received at the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1811, studied for the ministry of the Episcopal church, and was ordained by Bishop Hobart, Nov. 4, 1811. His first charge was at Hudson, N. Y., where he remained for three years. He accepted a call to Fayetteville, N. C., in 1818, but the climate had an unfavorable effect and he removed to Philadelphia in May, 1822. Through his labors St. Andrews Church was established. He acquired great popularity as a preacher, while his evangelical spirit and catholicity endeared him to Christians of every denomination. Dr. Bedell was the author of several sacred poems and musical compositions. He edited the "Episcopal Record" for several years and published "Bible Studies" (1829); "Ezekiel's Vision"; "Onward; or, Christian Profession"; "Waymarks"; "Is it Well?" and "It is Well." Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was married to Penelope Thurston; by her he had a son, Gregory Thurston, who became bishop of Ohio. Dr. Bedell died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30, 1834. His sermons, with memoir by Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., were published in 1836.

G. T. Bedell

DAVIS, Isaac, lawyer, was born at Northboro, Worcester co., Mass., June 2, 1799, and was graduated at Brown University in 1822. Taking up law as a profession he practiced at Worcester, Mass. Mr. Davis was a liberal but judicious patron of education. He served as president of the board of trustees of Worcester Academy in 1833–73, and was a member of the state board of education in 1852–60; as a member of the board of trustees of Brown University, became a fellow in 1851, and received from that institution the degree of LL.D. He was president of the Massachusetts Baptist state convention in 1833–40; a Democratic candidate for governor in 1845; was mayor of Worcester in 1856, 1858 and 1861; in 1843–54 was a member of the state senate, serving on the governor's council in 1851; was chairman of the committee on judiciary in 1852; attended the state constitutional convention in 1853. Mr. Davis died at Worcester, April 1, 1883.

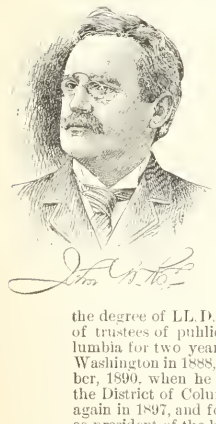


HILLEGAS, Michael, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1728, son of Michael Hillegas, who came to America from Germany. He became interested in sugar refining; was active in municipal affairs, and after serving as treasurer of the committee of safety of which Dr. Franklin was president, in 1774, was appointed by the Continental congress treasurer of the United States in 1775. This office he held until 1789. The general assembly, in April, 1781, passed the following resolution; "Resolved, that Michael Hillegas be requested and empowered to revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume the resolves of the committee of the late province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their representatives in assembly held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; the proceedings of the provincial conference of committees held at Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776; the

Declaration of Independence, made July 4, 1776; minutes of the proceedings of the convention of the state of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776, with the constitution; the minutes of the assemblies of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end of 1781, and the articles of confederation." In 1782 the volume was published. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1804.

EDES, Benjamin, journalist, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 14, 1732, his great grandfather being John Edes, who went from England to Charlestown in 1674. After a common school education in his native city, in 1755, with John Gill, he began to publish the "Boston Gazette and Country Journal," a newspaper zealously advocating the cause of liberty. He continued to edit this paper for forty-three years, and was a caustic writer on the political questions of the day. During the siege of Boston he escaped to Watertown, and carried on the publication of the "Gazette" there. Gov. Bernard, writing to the earl of Hillsboro, advised the arrest of both Edes and Gill as instigators of sedition, and Andrew Oliver wrote of the "Gazette" to England in 1768: "The temper of the people may be surely learned from that infamous paper." He was one of the Sons of Liberty, and those who took part in the memorable Boston "tea party" met at his house on the afternoon of Dec. 16, 1773. Through the depreciation of paper money he lost his property and died in poverty in Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1803.

ROSS, John Wesley, commissioner of the District of Columbia, was born at Lewistown, Fulton co., Ill., June 23, 1841, son of Lewis W. and Frances (Simms) Ross. His father, son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross, was a well-known lawyer of Illinois, born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1812; educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.; admitted to the bar in 1838; a member of the Illinois legislature for two years; a presidential elector in 1848; a member of two state constitutional conventions; a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions in 1860, and a member of the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses. His father laid out Lewistown, and named it after himself. John W. Ross was educated in private schools, the Lewistown Seminary and Illinois College, completing the classical course in 1862. He attended the Harvard Law School in 1864–65, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1866. He practiced at Lewistown from 1866 until 1873, meantime serving in the state legislature as the representative from the Fulton county district for four years. In April, 1873, Mr. Ross was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, and has since practiced in Washington, D. C. He was appointed, in October, 1883, lecturer in the law department of Georgetown University on the subjects of torts and domestic relations, and in 1885 that institution conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was president of the board of trustees of public schools of the District of Columbia for two years; was appointed postmaster of Washington in 1888, and held the office until September, 1890, when he was appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia; was reappointed in 1894, again in 1897, and for a fourth term in 1900, serving as president of the board from 1893 until 1898. Mr. Ross was married, in June, 1870, to Emma, daughter of Franklin Tenney, of New Hampshire, who died in 1879; and second, in September, 1888, to Mrs. Isabel McCullough, of Allegheny, Pa.



GERSTER, Arpad Geyza Charles, physician, was born at Kassa, Hungary, Dec. 22, 1843, son of Nicholas and Caroline (Koraes) Gerster. His early education was obtained in the public schools and gymnasium of his native town, where he studied eight years. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Vienna, for a six-years' course in the study of medicine, and was graduated at that institution in 1872. He then became assistant to the Vienna General Hospital, and in October of the same year an assistant surgeon in the Austrian army, where he gained another year's general experience. After traveling in England and on the Continent, he decided to come to America, and in March, 1874, he settled in Brooklyn as a general practitioner. In July, 1877, being appointed surgeon to the German Dispensary of New York City, he removed to that city, and has remained there ever since, building up a general practice of wide proportions, and making a specialty of surgery. In 1878 he was appointed surgeon to the German Hospital, and in the following year surgeon to the Mount Sinai Hospital, both of which positions he has retained to the present time (1900). He was tendered the chair of surgery at the New York Polielinic in 1882, and after teaching there twelve years, resigned in 1894. Dr. Gerster has published a surgical work called "Rules of Aseptie and Antiseptic Surgery" (1888), which has passed through three editions. He is a member of the American Surgical Association; the German Association; the New York Surgical Society; the County Medical Society; the State Medical Society; the Academy of Medicine, and the Century and German clubs. He was married in Cincinnati, Dec. 14, 1875, to Anna Barnard, daughter of John and Sarah (Barnard) Wynne, of Cincinnati, and has one son.

Arpad G. Gerster

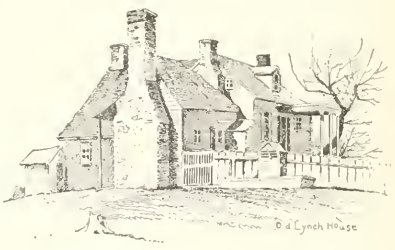
PATTEN, Simon Nelson, educator and author, was born at Sandwich, De Kalb co., Ill., May 1, 1852, son of William and Elizabeth (Pratt) Patten. He was educated at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.; at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (1874–76), and at the University of Halle, Germany, where he was graduated Ph.D. in 1878. During the next ten years he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and in special studies along the lines of sociology and economics, and in 1888 was elected to the chair of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania. In this position, which he still holds, Prof. Patten has won an enviable reputation both as a practical educator and as a brilliant writer on topics connected with his specialty. In addition to numerous magazine articles and shorter monographs, he has written: "Premises of Political Economy" (1885); "The Consumption of Wealth" (1889); "The Economic Basis of Protection" (1890); "The Theory of Dynamic Economics" (1893); "The Theory of Social Forces" (1896), and "Development of English Thought." In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and an earnest supporter of the benevolent and missionary enterprises of that church.

ZOLLICOFFER, Felix Kirk, editor and soldier, was born in Maury county, Tenn., May 19, 1812, a grandson of George Zollicoffer, of Swiss descent. He received an academic education, and after serving for a few months in a printing office, at the age of seventeen, he took upon himself the man-

agement of a newspaper at Paris, Tenn., conducting it for about a year. He worked as a printer in Knoxville, Tenn., and then at Huntsville, Ala., where he began to contribute to the public journals. He removed to Columbia, Tenn., in 1831, to become editor and publisher of the "Columbian Observer," and, though interrupted by the Seminole war, in which he was a commissioned officer, he resumed the publication of this paper in 1837. He was elected state printer in 1835, and again in 1837. In the campaign of 1840 his paper was conducted in the interest of the Whig candidate, and about this time he also edited and published a weekly agricultural paper. In 1841 he was made associate editor of the Nashville "Banner," the Whig paper of Tennessee, and in 1843 was elected comptroller of the state treasury, to which office he was re-elected in 1845 and 1847, but resigned in 1849, and was elected to the state senate. In 1850 he built the Nashville suspension bridge, and in the following year again took editorial charge of the Nashville "Banner." He was elected to congress in 1853, and served continuously for three terms, showing ability as a debater, and serving during the 35th congress as a member of the committee on territories. He was sent as a delegate to the peace congress of 1861, but in July of that year entered the Confederate army, with the rank of brigadier-general. When the Federal troops were about to enter east Tennessee through Cumberland gap, Gen. Zollicoffer, with 2,000 men, went to the point of threatened attack and established his camp near Mill springs, on the Cumberland river, where Gen. George B. Crittenden assumed command. In the ensuing battle Gen. Zollicoffer rode forward with several of his staff officers to inspect the enemy's position, but by mistake passed beyond their lines. Endeavoring to retrace his route, he was riding past the 4th Kentucky regiment, commanded by Col. Speed S. Fry, whom he had frequently met at the bar, and the two men exchanged salutes; but one of his staff fired a pistol toward the Federal line, which action was at once answered by a volley, killing Gen. Zollicoffer and two other staff officers. In another account he is said to have been shot by Col. Fry in a hand-to-hand encounter. He was killed, however, near Mill springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

LYNCH, Charles, colonist, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1699. He is said to have run away in consequence of a flogging he received at school, about 1718, and sailed for the colony of Virginia. Upon his arrival in Virginia, the captain of the vessel, in accordance with custom, put up young Lynch at auction, to raise the amount of his passage money, and Christopher Clark, a wealthy and influential planter, attracted by the bright appearance of the youth, became his purchaser. Lynch was treated as a member of his purchaser's family, and grew up to manhood under this kindly care, developing ability and unusual energy. He took as a homestead a large tract of land on the banks of the James river, within which now stands the city of Lynchburg. At that time this land was in Albemarle county, but was, in 1755, incorporated as part of Bedford county, and in 1782 became part of the county of Campbell. He was a justice of the first county court held for Albemarle county, the court convening on Jan. 24, 1744. At the June court, 1745, Mr. Lynch produced a "commission from the governor as captain, and took the usual oath." He afterwards came to be known as Maj. Lynch, although there is no record of his promotion. In 1748 he represented his county in the house of burgesses, and in 1749 became high sheriff, then an office of considerable honor and emolument, which position he acceptably filled until 1751. His wife was Sarah, daughter of his benefactor, Christopher Clark, by whom he had two sons. In the division of his estate his lands on the James river, including the present site of Lynchburg, Va., passed to his son, John, who was a Quaker, and became known as the founder of Lynchburg, while his possessions on the Staunton became the property of his other son, Charles Lynch. He died in 1753.

LYNCH, Charles, patriot, was born at Lynchburg, Va., in 1736, son of Charles and Sarah (Clark) Lynch. During the early years of his life he was a consistent Quaker, serving as "clerk of the monthly meetings", but in 1767 he was "disowned for taking solemn oaths, contrary to the order and discipline of Friends." Though his Quaker brethren were of opinion that he had declined spiritually, it is evident that he had suffered no loss of the social and political prestige to which his ability entitled him. He was an ardent Whig, and in 1769, like his father before him, was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and again in 1774-75. He was a signer of the non-importation agreement, which gave the British government so much concern. At the commencement of the revolutionary war his Quaker proclivities, imbibed in his youth, seemed to still influence his actions so far as to keep him out of active service in arms, but they did not deter him from making himself thoroughly useful. At that time the whole of the mountainous section of Virginia was infested by Tories and desperadoes of the worst character, who burned and plundered the unprotected homes of the Continentals without mercy. Horse-stealing, too, owing to the high prices paid by both armies for this kind of property, gained marvelous popularity, and the unsettled condition of the time gave the thieves practical immunity from punishment. In addition to the aggravation of this state of affairs, it later became known that a conspiracy was hatching in his own community to overthrow the Continental government and to aid the British by every possible means. The trial court sat at Williamsburg, some 200 miles from Campbell county, and the war rendered the transmission of prisoners thither next to impossible. Mr. Lynch, therefore, with some of his neighbors: Capt. William Preston, Capt. Robert Adams, Jr., and Col. James Calloway, decided to take active steps to punish lawlessness of every kind. Under his direction, suspected persons were arrested and brought to his house, where they were tried by a court composed of himself and the gentlemen above named, the latter sitting as associate justices. The accused was brought face to face with his accusers, heard the testimony against him, and was allowed to defend



himself, to call witnesses in his behalf, and to show mitigating and extenuating circumstances. If acquitted, he was allowed to go; if convicted, he was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and if he did not then shout "Liberty forever" he was hanged up by the thumbs until he gave utterance to that patriotic sentiment. The offender was tied to a large walnut tree, which still stands on the lawn of the old Lynch house (see illustration), and the whipping administered without delay. This circumstance, which afterwards gave him the name of "Judge Lynch," was the origin of the terms "lynch-law" and "lynching." The state legislature subsequently passed an act to the effect that "whereas the measures taken may not be strictly warranted by law, although justifiable from the imminence of the danger," Lynch and his three neighbors mentioned above, and any others, should "stand indemnified and exonerated of and from all pains, penalties, prosecutions, actions, suits and damages on account thereof." Toward the close of the revolution Lynch raised a regiment of riflemen, became its colonel, and joining Gen. Greene in the Carolinas, was present at the battle of Guilford Court House. He retained command of the county militia until peace with Great Britain was fully established, and did not assume his duties as a justice of the county court until Feb. 5, 1784, on which date he took the oath of office. He was married, in January, 1755, to Anna, daughter of Henry Terrell, and his son, Charles, became governor of Mississippi. He died Oct. 29, 1796.

RANTOUL, Robert, reformer, was born in Salem, Essex co., Mass., Nov. 23, 1778, son of Robert and Mary (Preston) Rantoul, and a descendant of an ancient family prominent in the ecclesiastical and literary annals of Scotland. His father, a native of Kinrosshire, Scotland, was seized by a "press gang" in 1769, at the age of sixteen, and forced into a British man-of-war. When the vessel arrived at Boston, Mass., young Rantoul escaped, and walked to Beverly on the promise of employment. He subsequently settled in Salem, where he was married to a daughter of Andrew Preston, Nov. 3, 1774. He became a sea captain, and while in command of the ship Iris he was lost at sea off the capes of Virginia, in March, 1783. The son established himself in Beverly, as a druggist, in 1796. In 1803 he began to interest himself in the cause of temperance, and upon the organization of the Massachusetts State Temperance Society, in 1812, he became a life member. Beginning in 1809, for twenty-five consecutive years he held a seat either in the house or the senate of the Massachusetts legislature. While in the legislature he raised a question as to the justice of capital punishment, prompted by the hanging, for arson, of a boy of seventeen years at Salem neck. The agitation of this question, which was continued by his son, Robert Rantoul, Jr., has done much to ameliorate the criminal legislation of the country. He was one of those ardent Federalists who left the party, as so many did, when John Quincy Adams began to show leanings to the protective theory, under the name of the American system. On that date he became a firm adherent of Andrew Jackson and the Democratic party. In 1810 Robert Rantoul took part in establishing a charity school at Beverly, Mass., which was said to be the first Sunday-school in America. His sister, Polly Rantoul, was married to Andrew Peabody, and was the mother of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody. On June 4, 1801, he was married to Joanna, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herrick) Lovett, of Beverly. They had two sons, the elder of whom is here noticed as Robert Rantoul, Jr., and the younger of whom died while at Harvard College. He died at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 24, 1848.

R Rantoul

RANTOUL, Robert, Jr., statesman, was born at Beverly, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805, son of Robert and Joanna (Lovett) Rantoul. In early life he evinced superior mental endowments. His early education was obtained under Rev. Rufus Anderson, principal of the grammar school at Beverly; later at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1826. He pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. John Pickering, and later in that of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, in Salem, Mass., and he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During two years he practiced in the town of South Reading, and in 1832 he removed to Gloucester, winning at once a high reputation as an able practitioner and a shrewd expounder of local and common law. In 1834 he was elected to the state legislature, and served for four years. In education, in railroad and liquor legislation, as well as on the national questions of protection, banks, internal improvements and slavery, he ranged himself with the Democratic party, and clung to its Jeffersonian traditions. Although a leader of the minority, he was able, single-handed, to hold in check the overwhelming forces of the dominant party. Through the medium of a weekly journal established at Gloucester, he made himself known to the public as a reformer; his sympathies were invariably on the side of the weak against the strong. He was a member of the first commission to revise the laws of Massachusetts, and he was an active member of the judiciary committee. While in the legislature he formed a friendship with John G. Whittier, who wrote a poem in his memory. In 1837 he was appointed by Gov. Everett a member of the first Massachusetts board of education, an honor intended to be conferred only on such as were well qualified by their literary acquisitions to discharge its responsible duties. In 1838 he removed to Boston. Here he obtained the first decision vindicating the right of laborers to combine to advance wages, in the Commonwealth *vs.* the Journeymen Bootmakers' Organization, indicted for a conspiracy to raise wages. Their discharge was procured on the ground that a combination of individuals to effect, by lawful means, that which individuals might legally do was not a criminal conspiracy. In 1843 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, and two years later he was appointed district attorney for the district of Massachusetts, resigning from the office in 1849. He was an organizer and a corporator of the Illinois Central railroad, the first trans-continental line projected. He drafted the charter of the company in 1850, and procured its passage through the Illinois legislature in the face of local opposition, of which Abraham Lincoln was the spokesman. In 1852 he defended Thomas Sims, the first fugitive slave reclaimed from New England, and he took a prominent part in the agitation against the fugitive slave law. In 1851 he was elected U. S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Webster, who resigned upon his appointment to the cabinet as secretary of state, but his important business in Illinois detained him there until near the close of the session. In the same year Rantoul was elected a representative in congress from the 2d district of Massachusetts by the united votes of the Democrats and the Free-soilers. When the sectional division of his party, due to the passage of the fugitive slave law, occurred, he took the ground which had at one time the sanction of Webster and the supreme court, that the rendition of apprentices, fugitives from justice and escaping slaves

was a matter of comity between sovereign states, with which the Federal government had nothing to do. For this Rantoul was voted out of the convention which nominated Franklin Pierce in 1852. He supported Pierce, but died suddenly before the election. He was frequently called upon to deliver orations expressive of his principles, and he became a favorite lecturer and political speaker throughout New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. He published an address to the working men of the United States and an elaborate report to the state legislature on capital punishment that was long quoted by the opponents of the death penalty. He also lent his voice and pen to the movement against the habitual use of stimulants; but he protested against prohibitory legislation as an invasion of private rights. He edited a "Workingmen's Library" that was issued by the lyceums, and also two series of a "Common School Library," published under the sanction of the Massachusetts board of education. On Aug. 3, 1831, he was married to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Deborah (Gage) Woodbury. Her ancestor, John Woodbury, settled in the Cape Ann colony in 1624, and removing to Salem in 1626, became the first constable there, and was known in the records as "Father Woodbury." They had two sons. He died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1852.

RANTOUL, Robert Samuel, antiquary, was born at Beverly, Essex co., Mass., June 2, 1832, son of Robert and Jane E. (Woodbury) Rantoul. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and at the Dane Law School in 1856. He was representative for Beverly in 1858, and was appointed by Lincoln collector of customs for the port of Beverly and Salem. Mr. Rantoul has since held a place on the staff of the Boston "Evening Transcript." For two years he was a representative from Salem in the general court. For four years he was mayor of Salem. He was largely interested in bringing the water of Wenham lake into the city, and afterwards, as mayor, in procuring the improvement of the approaches to the city from Beverly, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn and Nahant. For some years he has been president of the Essex Institute, for the publications of which he has written much. He is a man of much public spirit. Mr. Rantoul was married, in 1858, to Harriet C., daughter of David A. Neal, of Salem, Mass.

BROWNE, William Hand, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31, 1828, son of William and Patience (Hand) Browne. His ancestors settled in Maryland in the seventeenth century. His father was a merchant in Baltimore, and his grandfather, Nathan Browne, was an officer in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the University of Maryland, and was graduated there in 1850, but never practiced his profession. In 1866 he joined Prof. A. T. Bledsoe in founding "The Southern Review." Two years later he became editor of "The New Eclectic," which was afterwards called "The Southern Magazine" (1871–75). Mr. Brown wrote "Maryland: The History of a Palatinate" (1884); "George and Cecilius Calvert"; in association with Prof. Richard M. Johnston, "An Historical Sketch of English Literature" (1872) and the "Life of Alexander H. Stephens" (1878); with the assistance of Prof. S. S. Haldeman, compiled the "Clarendon Dictionary," and, together with Col. J. T. Scharf, published a "School History of Maryland." He translated Von Falke's work on Greece and Rome (1882), as well as numerous others from the French and German, and published a volume of selections from the "Early Scottish Poets," for the use of students. He is the editor of the "Archives of Maryland," published by the state. His literary work is characterized by great refinement of style and delicate perception of beauty and harmony. He is now professor of English literature in the Johns Hopkins University. On June 4, 1863, he was married to Mary Catherine, daughter of Dr. Thomas Owings, of Baltimore; they have three sons and three daughters.

KIMMEL, William, congressman, was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1835. He received a collegiate education, and became a member of the Baltimore bar; was a member of the state Democratic committee from 1862 to 1866, and a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1864. He served in the state senate from 1866 to 1871, and was elected as a Democrat to the 15th congress, where he served on the committees on naval affairs and on revolutionary pensions. He was re-elected to the 45th congress. He died in Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1886.

BOLLMAN, Wendell, bridge inventor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21, 1814, son of Thomas and Ann B. (Robb) Bollman. He was left fatherless at the age of five, and, being early thrown upon his own resources, he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, but in 1828 he obtained employment upon the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad under its chief engineer, Lieut. Whistler. He subsequently became foreman of bridges on this road, and was finally entrusted with the entire management of the construction of track, bridges, buildings and other stationary structures. He invented an iron bridge, which was patented in 1852, the patent being renewed in 1856. During his connection with the railroad Mr. Bollman superintended the construction of nearly two hundred bridges on the main line. After his withdrawal from service

with the company he formed a partnership, under the name of W. Bollman & Co., which continued until 1863. He designed and constructed for Havana an iron trestle work which was composed of hollow wrought-iron columns with cast-iron bases and caps, the first of the kind. He designed the pivot draw-bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Ia., at that time the longest iron draw-bridge ever built. He built the present Harper's Ferry iron bridge, and also the first iron bridge in Mexico. He was the first successful iron bridge builder in this country. In early life he was married to Ann C. Smith, by whom he had ten children. He died in Baltimore, Md.

DODGE, Nathaniel Shattswell, author, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 10, 1819, son of Joshua and Mary (Shattswell) Dodge, and a descendant of William Dodge, who came from England in 1629, and settled at Salem, Mass. He studied at Phillips Academy and at Dartmouth, though he did not take his degree; he also was at the Andover Theological School. He was for some time principal of the Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass. He was a U. S. commissioner to the first exhibition, London, 1851, and resided in that city until 1861, then served as a quartermaster in the Northern army during the civil war, and was afterwards a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. He contributed freely to the periodical press, under the pen-name of "John Carver Esop," and published "Stories of a Grandfather About American History" (1873). Mr. Dodge was president of the Papyrus Club, Boston. He was married to Emily Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, and was the father of Theodore Ayrault Dodge. Mr. Dodge died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 2, 1874.

CROLY, David Goodman, journalist, was born in New York city, Nov. 3, 1829. He received a college education, being graduated at the New York University in 1854, and at the age of twenty-five began a journalistic career as a reporter for the New York "Evening Post," and the "Herald." He was subsequently managing editor of the New York "World," and editor-in-chief of the "Graphic," until failing health obliged him to resign the position in 1878. He wrote much for the magazines, and also published "Seymour and Blair: Their Lives and Services" (1868); "Primer of Positivism," (1876), and "Glimpses of the Future" (1888). In 1857 he was married to Jane Cunningham, a well-known writer under the pseudonym of "Jenny June." He died in New York city, in 1889.

GATES, James Leslie, merchant, was born in Essex county, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1850, son of Daniel and Jane (Hewett) Gates. The father, a native of New York state, removed to Wisconsin in 1856. At sixteen the son was foreman of a logging camp on the Black river, a position usually given only to men of age and experience, and, to the surprise of many in the business, was for several years one of the most successful foremen in the region. He built the railroad between Merrillan and Neillsville, now operated as a branch of the Chicago and Northwestern system. In the face of the protest of many leading men that the scheme was impracticable, he started the Neillsville Bank in 1880, and became president, manager and owner, conducting it with marked success for over three years. Meantime, he continued in the lumber trade, and felled as many as 40,000,000 feet of logs in a year. He is a senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Gates, Stanard & Co., of Neillsville, and is interested in extensive building improvements in the city and its suburbs, as well as in the electric light and telephone plants. During 1885–86, Mr. Gates played a prominent part in the development of the Gogebic iron range in northern Wisconsin. He removed to Milwaukee in 1887, established the first beet-sugar plant in Wisconsin in 1896, and, to insure the growth of this industry, the state legislature passed a bill exempting the factories from taxation for five years. Recently he has thrown open his cut-over pine lands in northern Wisconsin to settlers, and to facilitate the enterprise is building a railroad through to Superior and Duluth. Mr. Gates is the largest land owner in Wisconsin, and Gates county was named for him by the legislature. He is president of the First National Bank of Ladysmith, the county seat. He is also developing copper mines in Utah. He has been twice married: first, in 1872, to Lydie, daughter of Henry D. Everly, of Neillsville, Wis., who died in April, 1884, leaving a son, Robert L., and a daughter, Edith Temperance; second, in July, 1885, to Katherine, daughter of John G. Meade, of Northwood, N. H., by whom he had two children, Harry M. and Helen M. Gates. Mrs. Gates inherits the old family Bible which her ancestors brought from England in the Mayflower.

ALDIS, Owen Franklin, lawyer and financier, was born at St. Albans, Vt., June 6, 1853, son of Asa Owen and Mary (Taylor) Aldis. His father was for many years a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and later judge on the Southern claims and French claims commissions. His earliest American ancestor was John Aldis, who landed in Massachusetts about 1634, and settled at Dedham, in which neighborhood his family resided for six generations. His grandfather, Asa Aldis, was graduated at Brown University, and went to Vermont about 1798, of which state he became chief-justice. Owen F. Aldis was educated abroad in his boyhood, and later was graduated at Yale College in 1874. He read law in Washington and Chicago, and in 1876 began practice in the latter city. From the start he was largely occupied in realty law, and thus laid the foundation for his present business of managing estates. He was the pioneer in building the first of the tall steel frame-work office buildings of Chicago, and he is trustee of many large estates. At the present time his business of this kind is the most extensive in Chicago. He is also agent for several Scottish and English insurance and investment companies. At the time of the Columbian exposition he was a director of the fair and member of its grounds and building committees, and he is now trustee of the Field Columbian Museum. He has been president of the University and other clubs, and is a member of the Chicago, University, Union, Literary and Caxton clubs of Chicago; the University and Century clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C. He has been an extensive traveler both in the United States and foreign countries. In 1878 he was married to Lelia, daughter of William D. Houghteling, of Chicago, Ill.

HORNER, Junius Moore, first P. E. (missionary) bishop of Asheville, N. C., was born at Oxford, N. C., July 7, 1859, son of James H. and Sophronia (Moore) Horner. His father (b. 1822; d. 1892) served for many years as junior warden of St. Stephen's Church, at Oxford, N. C., where he founded one of the most successful boys' schools of that state. Junius Horner was prepared for college at the Horner School, established by his father in 1851, spent two years in special study at the University of Virginia and was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1885 with the degree of B. A. In 1887 he entered the General Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1899, receiving the degree of B. D. three years later. He was ordered deacon in St. Stephen's Church, Oxford, on Trinity Sunday, 1890, and a year later was ordained to the priesthood in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Henderson, N. C., by Bishop Lyman. He had already assisted his father largely in educational matters, and in 1890 he became chaplain and junior principal of the Horner School, serving in these combined offices until 1898, and engaging in mission work among the neighboring churches. He was elected a deputy to the general convention of 1898, and while serving in that body was called to the episcopate, being consecrated as bishop of Asheville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1898. Bishop Horner is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He was married in Augusta, Ga., Dec. 13, 1892, to Eva, daughter of Edward Willard Harker, M. D., of that place. Four children have been born to him: Eva, Mary, Katherine and Junius M. Horner, Jr.

McBRIDE, George Wickliffe, senator, was born in Yamhill county, Ore., March 13, 1854, son of Dr. James McBride, a pioneer of the state. He received his first education in the common schools of the district, afterwards entering Willamette University at Salem, and proceeding thence to Christian College (now the state normal school), at Monmouth, Ore. Leaving school, he began the study of law in the office of Judge J. C. Moreland, of Salem, where he remained three years, but found himself so severely handicapped in his studies by ill-health, that he was forced to abandon the profession. His par-

ents had removed in 1867 to St. Helen's, in Columbia co., and Mr. McBride, having acquired considerable property interests in that county, he determined on engaging in mercantile pursuits there. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Oregon house of representatives, and was subsequently chosen speaker of that body. He was elected secretary of state in 1886, on the Republican ticket, though the nominees of the same party for governor and treasurer were defeated. He fulfilled the duties of his office so satisfactorily that in 1890 he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected by a handsome majority. In the spring of 1895 a deadlock occurred in the joint session of the Oregon legislature over the election for U. S. senator, and the rival factions finally united on the fifty-ninth ballot for Mr. McBride, who thus became the first native-born citizen of Oregon to attain that honor. His term of service expired March 3, 1901.

DAVENPORT, John, lawyer and congressman, was born at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1752, son of Abraham Davenport, and a descendant of Rev. John Davenport, a founder of New Haven in 1638. His father was graduated at Yale in 1732 and practiced law in his native town. During the revolution he was a staunch patriot and served on the state committee of safety. In 1777, during the New York campaign, he cared for the sick soldiers returning home, filling his houses with them and looking after them personally, besides providing for others elsewhere. For some time he was a member of the executive state council and he also was a judge of the court of common pleas. In 1766–84 he was a state senator and was for twenty-five years a member of the legislature. On the dark day in 1780, during a session of the council in Hartford, it was proposed by some that they adjourn, fearing that the day of judgment might be at hand. Judge Davenport dissented, saying: "That day is either at hand, or it is not; if it is not, there is no cause of adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty." Accordingly, candles were brought and the session was finished. The son was graduated at Yale College in 1770, and was a tutor in that college in 1773. After acquiring a legal education he was admitted to the bar and began to practice at Stamford. He served for a time as commissary of state troops in the revolution, and in June, 1777, he was appointed by the assembly major of a six months' regiment, raised for state defense. In 1799 he was elected to congress as a Federalist and served for eighteen years, from Dec. 2, 1799, to March 3, 1817. Yale College conferred the degree of A.M. upon Mr. Davenport. He died at Stamford, Nov. 28, 1830.

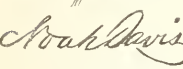
BARTLETT, John, author and publisher, was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 14, 1820, son of William and Susan (Thacher) Bartlett, a descendant of Robert Bartlett (b. 1603), who came to this country in the Anne in 1623, and a grandson of James Thacher, surgeon and historian of the revolutionary war. He was educated at the Plymouth public schools, and was established as publisher in Cambridge, Mass., in 1849. He compiled and published a collection of "Familiar Quotations," which has passed through nine editions, aggregating a sale of more than 200,000 copies. In 1859 he withdrew from business, and in 1862–63 became a volunteer paymaster in the U. S. navy. In 1871 Mr. Bartlett received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College, Massachusetts. In 1863 he was associated with Little, Brown & Co., publishers, at Boston, Mass., retiring from the firm as senior partner in 1889. In 1882 he prepared and published "Shakesperean Phrase Book," and in 1894 he published a complete "Concordance to Shakespeare's Dramatic Works and Poems." For sixty years he has been a disciple of Izaak Walton; he prepared the second American edition of "The Complete Angler," a reprint of Major's fourth edition. He printed in 1882 a catalogue of an "Angler's Library," which he presented to Harvard College. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

SMITH, Angus, merchant, was born in Clay township, St. Clair co., Mich., Dec. 16, 1822, son of John K. and Katherine (McDonald) Smith. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of thirteen he left home and began life as a clerk in a country store. The panic of 1838 having wrecked the firm, he spent the next two years in various employments, such as boating lumber and working in a steam saw-mill. In 1841 he became superintendent of a lumber yard owned by his former employer, at Sandusky, O. On the discontinuance of this business he obtained employment in one of the large mercantile establishments of Sandusky, and in 1846 became partner in a general mercantile and lumbering business. He also engaged in storage and forwarding, but in 1849 became a commission merchant, rapidly building up a large business and handling most of the grain that came to the city. In 1855 he went west, finally settling in Milwaukee, where he continued in the same line. Within a few years his operations extended over several states, and he introduced improved methods in the business, originating the inspection and grading of wheats and other grains. He erected the first elevator in Milwaukee, in 1858, and another in 1861 with a capacity of 800,000 bushels. In 1868 he had the management and handling of all grain coming to Milwaukee. In 1870, when president of the chamber of commerce, he procured the appointment of a committee of thirty citizens to obtain capital for building a railroad from Milwaukee through Cedarburgh and Plymouth to Green Bay, which made tributary to Milwaukee a large and populous region. The enterprise was successfully carried through, despite numerous obstacles, and led to the building of two other roads; this established the importance of Milwaukee as a centre of trade and industry. In 1874 the firm of Angus Smith & Co. built the then largest elevator in the United States to furnish suitable accommodations for the vast quantities of grain coming into the city. Mr. Smith was interested in several important business and mining enterprises, and was a director in a number of other concerns. He was twice married. He had one son. Mr. Smith died April 22, 1898.

Angus Smith

CHAMBERS, Henry, senator, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., about 1785. He was graduated at the college of William and Mary in 1808. Later he studied medicine, and practiced that profession in Alabama, where he remained until the outbreak of the war of 1812. He was appointed surgeon on the staff of Gen. Jackson. Returning to Alabama after the establishment of peace he settled at Huntsville, and in 1819 was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention of that state. In 1825 he was elected to represent Alabama in the U. S. senate, and remained a member of that body from Dec. 5, 1825, to his death, which occurred in Mecklenburg county, Va., Jan. 25, 1826. He was on his way to the national capital at the time, but stopped at the home of his brother, Edward Chambers, a judge of the Virginia superior court.

DAVIS, Noah, jurist, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 10, 1818, son of Noah and Freelove (Walsh) Davis. He is of English descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1825 his parents removed to a village in Orleans county, N. Y., subsequently named Albion, where the son received his preliminary education. After studying law at Lewiston and Black Rock, N. Y., he entered upon practice as partner of a lawyer at Gaines, Orleans co., where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1841. He then opened an office in Buffalo, but soon formed a partnership with Hon. Sanford E. Church to practice at Albion. He continued to practice law until March, 1857, when he was appointed by Gov. King, a justice of the supreme court of the state, to which he was twice re-elected. He resigned this office in 1868, having been elected as a Republican to the 41st congress (1869–71), where he was a member of the committees on the judiciary, coinage and weights and measures. Soon after his election to congress Judge Davis formed a partnership for the practice of law in New York city with Hon. Henry E. Davies, who had been chief-justice of the court of appeals. Having been appointed by Pres. Grant to the office of U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, he resigned from the partnership, and his seat in congress. He took an active part in the warfare against the ring of public plunderers, and in 1872 was nominated by the committee of seventy and by the Republican convention for justice of the supreme court of New York, in the first judicial district, for the term ending 1887. The trials of the case of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., and that of William M. Tweed for malfeasance in office were held before him soon after he took his seat on the bench. He sentenced Tweed to a year's imprisonment for each of the counts of the indictment on which he was convicted, the counts being for misdemeanor and the sentences being at common law; but two years later the court of appeals decided that this cumulative sentence was contrary to law. In the following year in the celebrated Tichborne case, in England, the highest courts of that country granted a rehearing on the ground of the decision on the Tweed case. It was held unanimously that under the common law such cumulative sentences were legal and had been so pronounced (in English courts) three hundred years or more. On the retirement from the bench of Justice Ingraham, in 1874, Judge Davis was assigned by Gov. Dix to the position of presiding justice of the first judicial department, comprising the city of New York, and this office he retained until 1887, when he retired from the bench, resuming the practice of law.



HEADLEY, Phineas Camp, clergyman and author, was born at Walton, Delaware co., N. Y., June 24, 1819, son of Isaac and Irene (Benedict) Headley. His father was a clergyman of English descent. In his youth circumstances prevented the completion of his classical studies, although he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Amherst College. In 1847–48 he was an instructor in Canandaigua Academy and studied law with Walter Hubbell, of that place. He intended following the law as a profession, but this he abandoned for the Presbyterian ministry, after being admitted to the bar by the supreme court, convened at Auburn, N. Y., in 1847. He was graduated at the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., in 1850. His first pastorate was at Adams, N. Y., and he subsequently was settled at Sandwich, Greenfield and Plymouth, Mass. His first book was: "Women of the Bible," published in 1850, which was followed by many others, the most prominent being Lives of Napoleon, Mary Queen of Scots, Josephine, Lafayette and Kossuth, published during the next five years, and a series of boys' books: "Heroes of the Rebellion," including lives of Grant, Ericsson, Mitchel (the astronomer), Farragut and Sherman, complete in 1865. He also published "Massachusetts in the Rebellion" (1866), and a little later, "Secret Service in the Civil War"; "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Grant" (1868); "Half Hours in Bible Lands" (1867); "Court and Camp of David" (1868); "Island of Fire," Iceland (1874); "Evangelists in the Church" (1875); "Life and Bible Studies of Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D." (1880); and "Public Men of To-day" (1882). He was married, in 1851, in New Bedford, Mass., to Dora C. Bartlett, of that city, and had four children. His wife died in 1888. Hon. Joel T. Headley, who died in 1898, an older brother, is well known through his books. Mr. Headley is quietly spending his later years at Lexington, Mass.

CAMPBELL, Albert James, congressman, was born at Pontiac, Oakland co., Mich., Dec. 12, 1857, son of Milo R. and Ruth Ann (Perkins) Campbell. He acquired his early education in the common and high schools of his native city, and in the agricultural college at Lansing, Mich. For three winters he taught school, and during the summer months he worked on his father's farm. He studied law at Pontiac, and after being admitted to the bar, in May, 1881, commenced the practice of his profession at Oxford, Mich. In 1882 he removed to Chase, Lake county, where he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county for two terms; but allured to the West by its superior opportunities, in November, 1889, he resigned his office and removed to Livingston, Mont. There he soon became city attorney, and in 1896 he was elected to the state legislature. In 1897 Mr. Campbell removed to Butte, and in 1898 was elected to congress as a Democrat. In the legislature of Montana he was industrious and independent, declining to cast mere partisan votes, but rigorously subjecting every proposition to an examination on its merits, by which his action was governed. In the 56th congress he assisted the senate committee on privileges and elections in investigating the election of William A. Clark the result of which was a unanimous finding that his election was fraudulently and corruptly procured, and consequently void. Returning to Butte, he resumed his legal practice. He has charge of very large and responsible interests, and is in the midst of a successful professional career. He was married, in 1879, to Ella J., daughter of Ernest Mann, of Hadley, Mich., and has two children.

BIXBY, James Thompson, author, clergyman and educator, was born at Barre, Mass., July 30, 1843, son of Clark Smith and Elizabeth (Clark) Bixby. He descends from colonial stock on both sides, numbering among his paternal ancestors Rebecca Nourse, a victim of the Salem witchcraft delusion, and having as a maternal great-grandfather Capt. Hugh Clark, a soldier in the revolution. Mr.

Bixby was educated in the schools of Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1864. After graduation he taught for three years in New York city, and then began the study of theology in the Harvard Divinity School, where he received the degree of B.D. in 1870. He was soon after ordained pastor of the Unitarian Society in Watertown, Mass., where he remained until 1875, subsequently filling a pastorate in Belfast, Me., (1875–79). From 1879 to 1881 he was professor of religious philosophy in the Meadville Theological School, Pennsylvania. After resigning his professorship there he spent two years in study at the universities of Heidelberg, Jena and Leipzig, Germany. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. at Leipzig in 1883. On his return to America he accepted a call from the First Unitarian Society of Yonkers, N. Y., where he still continues to labor (1901). In 1875 he delivered a course of lectures on "Physical Theories and Religious Truths" before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and in 1883 a second course upon the "Inductive Philosophy of Religion." These attracted wide interest, and were favorably mentioned by the public press. He also has appeared before other educational institutions, and has been a liberal contributor to periodical literature. Two books from his pen have attracted wide attention: "Religion and Science as Allies" (1876), and "The Crisis in Morals" (1891). His chief merits as a writer are lucidity and simplicity of expression, and great breadth and judiciousness of thought. Mr. Bixby was married, in 1870, to Amy, daughter of George Martin Gibson, of Boston, Mass. They have had two children, Irma, a daughter, and Esten Clark, a son. The latter died on Feb. 2, 1887, aged thirteen years.

PEIRCE, Ebenezer Weaver, soldier and author, was born at Freetown, Mass., April 5, 1822, only child of Ebenezer and Joanna (Weaver) Peirce, and lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Abraham Peirce, who emigrated to America from England, and settled at Plymouth in 1623. He was educated at the Peirce Academy, Middleborough, Mass.; Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., and at Durham Academy, New Hampshire. Mr. Peirce held various local offices in Freetown, and in 1866 was appointed U. S. revenue collector for the 1st district of Massachusetts. In the local militia of Massachusetts he has held the commissions of lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and brigadier general. During the civil war he served with distinction. At the battle of White Oak swamp, June 30, 1862, he lost his right arm and was taken prisoner, but escaped, regaining the Federal forces. He commanded the Massachusetts troops in Virginia, a brigade in Kentucky and Tennessee, and a division in the army of the Cumberland. In 1864 he resigned, receiving an honorable discharge, having held a military commission for nearly twenty years. Gen. Peirce is a well-known biographer and author, having written and published "Contributions: Biographical, Genealogical and Historical" (1874); "Indian History, Biography and Genealogy" (1878); "Civic, Military and Professional Lists" (1880), and "Genealogies of the Gardiner, Dean and Hinds Families" (1883). He is a member of the Old Colony Historical, Rhode Island Historical, the Pilgrim and New England Historical societies, also a corresponding member of the New York Biographical and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, a member of the Mayflower Lodge, F. and A. M. Post 8, G.A.R., department of Massachusetts, did him the honor to take his name, and he is enrolled as a member of Ebenezer W. Peirce Post, G. A. R. Gen. Peirce was married, April 5, 1892, to Ida Estelle, daughter of Jeremiah Gardiner.

Ebenezer W. Peirce

HUTCHINSON, James, physician, was born in Wakefield township, Bucks co., Pa., Jan. 29, 1752, son of Randall Hutchinson, a member of the Society of Friends and a farmer in prosperous circumstances. He commenced his education in Philadelphia; attended a school in Virginia; took highest honors at Philadelphia College; then began medical studies under Dr. Evans, of Philadelphia. On his graduation at the medical college, in 1771, he went to England and studied for three years under Dr. Fothergill. The political situation of his country hastened his return, and in 1777 he arrived in Philadelphia by way of France, bearing important despatches from Dr. Franklin to the government. While off the coast his vessel was chased by a British ship, but he left her in an open boat, and landed safely despite the enemy's guns, thus securing the safety of the despatches. The vessel was captured after he left it, with his wardrobe and a medical library collected during his residence abroad. He joined the Continental army as surgeon and was promoted to be surgeon-general of Pennsylvania and continued to serve until peace was restored. The active course he took in behalf of his country wholly estranged him from his uncle and guardian, Israel Pemberton, a Quaker of great wealth and influence, and almost led to his expulsion from the Society of Friends. When Philadelphia was evacuated by the British he was chosen one of the committee of safety. He obtained a large practice, his ability as a surgeon being universally admitted; was at one time port physician for Philadelphia and was apparently on the high road to wealth and distinction when he fell a victim to yellow fever. On the establishment of the University of Pennsylvania he was appointed one of the trustees, though only twenty-seven years of age. He took an active interest in politics to the end of his life and was an influential member of the Whig party, though he several times refused election to office. He was twice married: first, to Lydia, a sister of Clement Biddle; and second, to Sydney Howell. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1793.

James Hutchinson

WHYLAND, Calvin Arthur, merchant, was born at Akron, Peoria co., Ill., June 9, 1858, son of Barnard and Elsie Louise (Boone) Whyland. His family is one of the representative Dutch stocks of New York state, and on his mother's side he is related to the famous Daniel Boone, and also to the Hulls, Burdicks, Peckhams and other Rhode Island families. Leonard Whyland, his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and Barnard Whyland, his grandfather, a captain in the war of 1812. Mr. Whyland was educated in the schools of El Paso, Ill., and at the age of fourteen began active life as a clerk in a dry-goods store at that place. Three years later he went to Chicago, where he was employed as a messenger boy for Lyon, Lester & Co., and shortly after as settling clerk for Lamson

Bros., both firms being members of the Chicago board of trade. He was with the Lamsons for four and one-half years, for three years being occupied as the firm's bookkeeper. Since the termination of this period he has been in business for himself as a commission merchant and stock broker. In 1880 he formed the firm of Whyland & Sidwell; in 1882 the firm name was changed to Whyland & Wares, and in 1883 to Whyland & Labagh; in 1886 the firm became C. A. Whyland & Co., and subsequently was incorporated with himself as president, his father vice-president, and his brother, Edgar D. Whyland, secretary. The firm is one of the largest and most prosperous in Chicago; is a member of the board of trade and stock exchange, and conducts a business in grain, provisions, stocks, bonds and cotton with all parts of the world. Mr. Whyland was the originator of the account system now used by the Chicago stock exchange. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. He is also a Mason of the 32d degree. He has traveled extensively at home and abroad, and his home bears evidence of his elegant appreciation of art and literature. He was married, Jan. 12, 1892, to Susie Emeline, daughter of Edward C. Burr, of Chicago, and a descendant of an old English family early settled in Ulster county, N. Y. Her mother, Sarah Emeline Hull, was also a descendant of Joseph Hull and Sir John Peckham, of Rhode Island, this connection making Mr. and Mrs. Whyland third cousins.

C. A. Whyland.

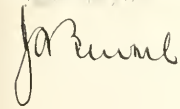
EASTMAN, Seth, soldier, was born at Brunswick, Me., Jan. 24, 1808. At the age of sixteen he was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Upon graduation in June, 1829, he was made second lieutenant in the 1st U. S. infantry. He served at Fort Crawford and Fort Snelling, Minn., until November, 1831, and was then detailed for duty as topographical engineer, and soon after as assistant teacher of drawing at the Military Academy; this position he occupied in 1833–40. He was promoted first lieutenant, Nov. 14, 1836, and captain, Nov. 12, 1839, and served in the Florida war, 1840–41. Later he returned to Fort Snelling, where, with a short interval, he served until 1848. During 1850–55 he was employed in the bureau of the commissioner of Indian affairs to illustrate the national work on the "History, Condition and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," published by order of congress (1850–57). He then was again on frontier duty in several places, and during the civil war held for a time the position of military governor of Cincinnati, O. On Dec. 3, 1863, he was retired from active service for disability, but was afterwards kept on duty at Elmira, N. Y., and at Fort Mifflin, Pa., serving also as a member of a board for the examination of credentials for promotion in the army. On Aug. 9, 1869, he was brevetted a colonel and brigadier-general for meritorious services. Gen. Eastman early evinced artistic skill, and several of his landscapes which were exhibited at the annual exposition of the National Academy of Design, in New York, caused his being elected a member of that institution (1838). He was tendered the chair of topographical drawing and painting in Jefferson College, Minn., which he, however, declined, not desiring to abandon his military career. He was the author of a "Treatise on Topographical Drawing" (1837), which was adopted and used as a text-book at the academy. Living for many years among the Indians of the upper Mississippi, he made a special study of their character, language and customs, painted a large number of pictures of the scenery surrounding their homes, of their exercises, and made an invaluable collection of the portraits of their most distinguished chiefs. Seth Eastman died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1875. His wife, Mary (Henderson) Eastman, to whom he was married in 1835, was born in Warrenton, Fauquier co., Va., in 1818, and was the daughter of the assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, Dr. Thomas Henderson. She accompanied her husband in his various services on the frontier, and employed the knowledge of Indian character and customs thus gained in several books on the subject. Besides sketches and stories in magazines, her works include: "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of the Sioux" (1849); "Romance of Indian Life" (1852); "Aunt Phillis' Cabin," a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1852); "American Aboriginal Portfolio" (1853), which was illustrated by Seth Eastman; "Chicora and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered" (1854), and "Tales of Fashionable Life" (1856). Their son, Robert Langdon (d. 1865), was a captain in the U. S. army, and for a time was assistant professor of drawing and ethics at West Point.

NOYES, John Humphrey, founder of the Oneida Community and author, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 6, 1811, eldest son of John and Polly (Hayes) Noyes, the latter an aunt of ex-Pres. Hayes. His father, a graduate of Dartmouth, was a representative in congress in 1815–17. He was educated in the schools of his native place and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1830. Young Noyes then studied law, which he soon abandoned, and took a theological course at Andover and Yale. He received a license to preach as a Congregationalist in 1833. While a student he attended revival meetings, and, susceptible to the influence of the preachers, experienced what he called a "second conversion," and thereafter announced himself a perfectionist. Because he assumed such a radical position his license was soon revoked, and he then began to preach and teach his new faith. His doctrine was that God possessed a dual body —male and female—and that Christ, on His second advent "in the spirit," A.D. 70, abolished the old law, and closed the reign of sin which began with Adam; that He thenceforth set up His kingdom in the hearts of those willing to accept His reign. For such persons there was no longer any law or rule of duty; neither the Mosaic code nor the ordinances of civil society, were binding with them; a law unto themselves, they were free to do as they pleased, and under the influence of the Divine spirit which dwelt in them they could do only that which was right; they were perfect, hence their name of Perfectionists. Mr. Noyes founded a community and established it at Putney, Vt., where his followers put their property into a common stock, gave up all religious observances, renounced allegiance to the United States and instituted a "complex marriage" system between the men and women of the "family." Dissension soon brought them before the courts, and upon their system becoming known

J. H. Noyes

they were forced to leave Putney in 1848 and moved to the vicinity of Oneida, N. Y. There they purchased about six hundred acres of forest land, which upon cultivation proved one of the most productive estates in the county. In 1874 a branch society of forty members was established in Wallingford, Conn. Some years later several of the citizens petitioned the legislature to remove the communists on the ground of their immorality, and it was due to the growing pressure of public sentiment that Noyes, with a few adherents, removed to Canada in 1886. In 1880 the Oneida Community voluntarily gave up its peculiar tenets and returned to the ordinary forms of society. In that year was organized a joint stock company, incorporated as the Oneida Community (Limited), which cultivates about six hundred acres, cans great quantities of fruit and vegetables, and manufactures sewing and embroidery silk and steel-traps; a branch at Niagara Falls, N. Y., manufacturing table ware, and one at Niagara Falls, Canada, manufacturing steel chains. Noyes edited the "Oneida Circular" (1834–40), and was the author of "The Second Coming of Christ" (1859); "Salvation from Sin the End of Christian Faith" (1869), and "History of American Socialism" (1870). He died at Niagara Falls, Canada, April 13, 1886.

BENSEL, John Anderson, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Aug. 16, 1863, elder son of Browulee and Mary (Maclay) Bensel. He was educated in public and private schools, and was graduated at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1884. His first field experience was on the Croton aqueduct, where he served as rodman in the surveys for the new aqueduct and new Quaker bridge dam. In 1884 he resigned the position to become rodman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and worked in that capacity and as assistant engineer from 1884 to 1887. He was then promoted to assistant supervisor of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, having charge of the tracks and yard between Jersey City and Newark. In 1889 he entered the New York city department of docks as assistant engineer, and worked in this capacity until the fall of 1895, during which period he had charge of construction work on the North river, involving the construction of bulkhead sea-wall docks, and the supervision of private work. He resigned from the dock department in 1895 to take up private practice, during which he acted as consulting engineer for the Jersey Central railroad in the valuation of their dock property, as consulting engineer for the city of Philadelphia; as engineer for the Girard estate in the construction of the river wall along Delaware avenue from Vine to South streets, designing the structure and superintending the construction, and as the designer of various other piers and water front structures for private parties on the Delaware river. He acted as consulting engineer for the city of Newburgh in the suit of valuation of water-front property occupied and owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Co. On Jan. 1, 1898, he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the department of docks and ferries in New York city, which position he still holds (1901).



McALLISTER, Hugh N., lawyer, was born in Juniata county, Pa., June 28, 1809, son of Hon. William McAllister. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1833, and at the Dickinson College law school; was a prominent citizen of Bellefonte, Pa., the principal founder of the State Agricultural College, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. He died in Philadelphia, May 5, 1873.

COOPER, Ezekiel, clergyman, was born in Caroline county, Md., Feb. 22, 1763. He was the stepson of a revolutionary officer, and at the age of fourteen was so impressed by a sermon delivered by Freeborn Garretson to the soldiers, that he determined to unite with the Methodist church. Entering the ministry in 1785 he was placed upon a circuit under Bishop Asbury, and in 1786 was sent to Long Island, having the entire territory for his field. He traveled later on the Jersey circuit, there being at that time but twelve Methodist preachers in the state of New Jersey. In 1788 he was appointed to Baltimore, then to Annapolis and afterward to Alexandria. In 1792–93 he was presiding elder of the Boston district, which then embraced a large part of New England, including the province of Maine. A year after the death of John Dickins in 1798, he was appointed book agent of the Book Concern and in 1800 was elected by the general conference editor and general agent of that establishment. By his prudent management its business was greatly enlarged, and its capital stock was increased to nearly $50,000 during his period of office. He continued in this capacity until 1808, when he resumed his itinerant labors, finally being appointed to St. George's Church in Philadelphia, but not long after was placed on the supernumerary list of that conference. He was distinguished for his eloquence, logical ability and extensive knowledge. At the time of his death he was supposed to be the oldest preacher in the ministry of the Methodist church in the world. He was never married. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1847.

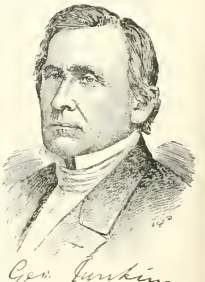
NEWEL, Stanford, U. S. minister, was born in Providence, R. I., June 7, 1839. When sixteen years of age his family removed to Minnesota and settled in St. Anthony, now an annexed part of Minneapolis. He was graduated at Yale College in 1861, and then went to Harvard to study law. After graduating there in 1864 he returned to Minnesota, and opened a law office in St. Paul, where he acquired the reputation of being one of the ablest Northwestern lawyers. Possessed of an ample private income he spent a large part of his talent in aiding those who were unfortunate or were for some reason unable to pay for legal advice. Mr. Newel had been active in the politics of the Northwest for a number of years, but prior to his appointment to his present position he never held public office, with the exception of an unpaid membership in the St. Paul park board, where he rendered such services as he could in establishing parks and pleasure grounds. He was chairman of the Minnesota state Republican committee for some years, and in 1888, and again in 1892, was a delegate to the Republican national convention. On many occasions he was employed by the Republicans of St. Paul and the state of Minnesota in the drafting of their party platform. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1869. Pres. McKinley appointed him minister to the Netherlands in May, 1897; in 1899 he was one of the American delegates to the peace conference which met at the Hague. Mr. Newel was married, June 24, 1880, to Helen F., daughter of Ernest and Helen M. Fiedler, of New York

PARDEE, Ario, philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Columbia, co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1810, son of Ariovistus and Eliza (Platt) Pardee, and grandson of Dr. Calvin Pardee, a surgeon in the revolutionary army. Israel Platt, his maternal grandfather, was a captain in the revolution. His earliest ancestor in America, George Pardee, of French Huguenot descent, came to this country and settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1650. From him and his wife, Martha Miles, he is descended through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Elizabeth Yale; their son, John, and his wife, Betsy Home; their son, Thomas, and his wife, Wealthian White; and their son, Calvin, and his wife, Rachel Johnson, who were Mr Pardee's grandparents. His father owned a farm in Stephenton, Rensselaer co., where the son's youth was passed; his education, obtained in the district school, being supplemented by study at home. In June, 1830, Edwin A. Douglas, who had known him from childhood, offered the young man the position of rodman in the engineer corps of the Delaware and Raritan canal, in New Jersey. In 1832 he was transferred to Pennsylvania to make the survey and location of the Beaver Meadow railroad from the mines of that company to the Lehigh canal at Mauch Chunk. In 1836 the road was finished, and the shipment of coal begun. Mr. Pardee resigned his position at the head of the surveying corps,

A. Pardee

and after a trip to Michigan where his parents had removed, he settled at Hazleton, Pa., in February, 1837, having previously located a railroad from the Hazleton mines to the Beaver Meadow railroad at Weatherly. After this was finished, in 1838, he continued in the employ of the Hazleton Railroad and Coal Co. as superintendent until 1840, when he became a coal operator, opening mines which proved to be in the mammoth vein of the anthracite field, and which were exceedingly valuable. In 1848 he built a gravity railroad to Penn Haven, a distance of fourteen miles, as an outlet for the product of the mines; but the Lehigh Valley railroad, with its improved facilities, was built in 1854, and this had to be abandoned in 1860. Subsequently he engaged in iron manufacture, and was in 1888 the owner of blast furnaces in various localities in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Tennessee. At the outbreak of the civil war he fitted out at his own expense a military company with which his son, Ario Pardee, Jr., served, attaining the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1864 Mr. Pardee became interested in Lafayette College, which was then at the most discouraging point in its history, with constantly increasing embarrassments. Through the influence of Dr. Cattell, who was president of Lafayette, he gave $20,000 for its needs, at that time the largest sum ever given to an educational institution in Pennsylvania. This gift, without which the board of trustees would have been obliged to suspend operations, enabled the college to meet its obligations; and when Mr. Pardee increased the amount, as he did in 1869, to $200,000, a new curriculum of scientific and classical studies was established. A new building was needed, and for this purpose he made a further gift of $250,000, to which he added $50,000 for equipment. When finished Pardee Hall (see illustration), as it was named in his honor, was regarded as the largest and most complete scientific college building in the United States. It was formally dedicated in October, 1873, and after it was burned in 1879, it was rebuilt, with the same external appearance. Mr. Pardee was a director of several railroads, including the Lehigh Valley; was president of the state board that controlled the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 became president of the trustees of Lafayette College. In 1876 he was a presidential elector. He was married, first, to Eliza, daughter of John Jacobs, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; second, to Anna Maria, daughter of William Robinson, and had by her five sons and three daughters. Mr. Pardee's death occurred while on a visit to Florida, March 26, 1892.

JUNKIN, George, first and third president of Lafayette College (1832–41; 1844–48). (See Vol. III., p. 165). In December, 1824, a committee was formed for the establishment of an institution of learning, to be located at Easton, Pa., and named Lafayette College as a testimony of respect to Gen. Lafayette, whose second visit to this country had just taken place. The charter was received in 1826, and the college was fully organized in 1832, with Rev. George Junkin as its first president. The trustees had leased for two years a farm containing about sixty acres of land and ordinary farm buildings, where the president would be able to conduct the operations of the new enterprise on the manual labor plan. In March Pres. Junkin came to Easton, bringing with him a number of young men from Germantown, Pa. (where he had been manager of the Manual Labor Academy), and began fitting up the premises. So rapidly was the work pushed that the regular exercises of the college began May 9, 1832. The session opened with forty-three students, most of whom came with Pres. Junkin, the number being increased during the year to sixty-seven. The efforts of the trustees were next directed toward securing a permanent site, and they finally purchased nine acres of land (to which have been added twenty-seven), on which the college now stands. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1833, and the building was finished and ready for occupancy in May, 1834. The manual labor system was discontinued in 1839. In 1841 Dr. Junkin resigned the presidency to become president of Miami University, Ohio, but he was recalled in 1844, and remained at the head of the college until 1848, when he again resigned and assumed the presidency of Washington College, Virginia. His connection with the college had been a long continued struggle with financial difficulties, and few ever worked with more enthusiasm under discouragement to accomplish an object than did Dr. Junkin for the establishment of Lafayette College. He spent $10,000 of his private funds, and the value of his self-denying labor can hardly be estimated. His interest in the fortunes of the college he founded was never diminished, and during the last three years of his life, his name appeared in the Lafayette catalogue as emeritus professor of political economy.



Geo. Junkin

JUNKIN, David Favier, educator, was born at Mercer, Pa., Jan. 8, 1808, brother of George Junkin, first president of Lafayette College. His father was an officer in the revolutionary war. The son was graduated at Jefferson College in 1831, and after a short time spent in teaching, began to study for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach, Oct. 17, 1833. From

1835 until 1849 he was pastor of the Greenwich, N. J., Presbyterian Church, and during a part of that time (1837–42) was also professor of belles-lettres at Lafayette College. In 1851–53 he was pastor of the F Street Church in Washington, D. C., and from 1853 until 1860 held the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Hollidaysburg, Pa. In 1860 he accepted a commission in the U. S. navy and served as chaplain of the naval academy until 1862, when he went with the frigate Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. Returning in 1864, he was installed as pastor of the North Church, Chicago, Ill., where he remained for two years, at the end of that time entering upon his last pastoral charge, which was at Newcastle, Pa. He labored there for thirteen years, his health constantly failing until he was compelled to resign, July 1, 1879. Dr. Junkin was a man of strong convictions, but though positive in manner had a warm heart. He published "The Good Steward"; "Life of Gen. Hancock" (with F. H. Norton); "The Oath a Divine Ordinance" (1845); "History of the Presbytery of Newton, N. J." (1868); and "Historical Biography of George Junkin" (1871). His death occurred at Martinsburg, Pa., April 22, 1880.

YEOMANS, John William, second president of Lafayette College (1841–44), was born at Hinsdale, Berkshire co., Mass., Jan. 7, 1800. He was graduated at Williams College, in 1824, with the second honor in his class, and for two years following was a tutor in that institution, after which he studied theology in the Andover Seminary. His first pastoral charge was at North Adams, Mass., where he remained from November, 1828, until the spring of 1832, when he became pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, Mass. In 1834 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., as a successor to Dr. James Alexander. In 1841 he accepted the presidency of Lafayette College. His administration was not marked by any important events, but it was a period of transition for the college, which was gradually freeing itself from the experiments of its early history. He resigned in August, 1844, remaining until the early part of 1845, when he became pastor of the Mahoning Church in Danville, Pa., where he remained until his death. In 1860 he was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him, in 1841, by the College of New Jersey, Williams College and Miami University. Dr. Yeomans was a ripe scholar, a deep thinker, and a vigorous and able writer. As a metaphysician he had few equals among the theologians of his church. His publications include: "Election Sermon" (1834); "Dedication Sermon" (1840), and "Address on the Author's Inauguration as President of Lafayette College" (1841). He was a frequent contributor to the "Princeton Review," was author of articles in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," and was co-author of a "History of the County of Berkshire, Mass." He died at Danville, Pa., June 22, 1863.

NASSAU, Charles William, fourth president of Lafayette College (1848–50), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1804, son of William and Ann (Parkinson) Nassau. The family traces its descent from the counts of the Duchy of Nassau, through Charles Henry Von Nassau of the elder line, who was chief jäger-meister to Frederick August I., king of Saxony, from before 1720 until the king's death in 1733. His son, Charles John Von Nassau, founder of the American family, left Saxony for Holland, whence he emigrated to America in 1745, and settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Charles William, a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia, who was married to Hester Clymer, was Dr. Nassau's grandfather. His father was an importer and merchant in the same city, an elder of the Third Presbyterian Church, and for more than thirty years a member of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, being for seven years its treasurer. The son was graduated with highest honors at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but on account of ill health only remained for one year, though he continued his theological studies with Dr. E. S. Ely, his pastor. He was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery in 1824, and was pastor of the church at Norristown in 1825–33; also conducting a family school for boys at Montgomery square for several years. In 1836–38 he was professor of Latin and Greek in Marion College, Missouri. In 1842 he was called to the chair of Latin and Greek in Lafayette College, and served in this capacity until 1849, when he was elected president of the institution. The college was at that time greatly embarrassed in its condition and prospects, its final overthrow being threatened by some debtors who began to press their claims by law. In spite of Dr. Nassau's scholarly ability and executive talent its affairs were not improved, and he resigned the presidency in September, 1850. Going to Lawrenceville, N. J., he took charge of a young ladies' seminary, which prospered greatly under his management. In 1875 he withdrew from this position and lived in retirement in Trenton, N. J. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by by Jefferson College. He was married, April 11, 1826, to Hannah, daughter of Robert Hamill, of Norristown, Pa., and had by her eleven children. His death occurred in Trenton, Aug. 6, 1878.

McLEAN, Daniel Veech, fifth president of Lafayette College (1850–57), was born in Fayette county, Pa., Nov. 24, 1801. He was graduated at Ohio University in 1824; taught in Chambersburg in 1825–26, and in 1827 entered Princeton Seminary, where he remained for two years. On June 29, 1831, he was ordained as an evangelist, and was called to his first pastorate in Lebanon, Pa., two years later taking charge of the church at Tennent, Monmouth co., N. J., and going after four years to a church which he had organized at Freehold, N. J. In 1850 he was called to the presidency of Lafayette College. He was inaugurated in 1851, and at once undertook to raise a permanent endowment of $100,000 by the sale of 1,000 scholarships at $100 each. Through his untiring energy and toil the whole amount was pledged by Jan. 1, 1854. This success brought the college into favorable notice, and the number of students was much increased, but the financial relief was only temporary. The tuition fees from each student had previously been $160, and the scholarship cut off nearly the entire revenue from this source, while the expenses were greatly augmented. Dr. McLean resigned the presidency in 1857. After spending four years in London, England, where he frequently preached,

he became pastor of a church at Plainfield, N. J., and subsequently at Red Bank, where he remained until his death. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1842. He died at Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 23, 1869.

McPHAIL, George Wilson, sixth president of Lafayette College (1857–63), was born at Norfolk, Va., in 1816. After spending two years in study at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, he entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1835. He then returned to Hampden-Sidney to study theology. His first pastorate was in Cumberland county, Va., and

his second at Fredericksburg, where he also conducted a seminary for girls. In 1854 he became pastor of the Brainard Church, Easton, Pa., where he remained until October, 1857, when he was elected president of Lafayette College. This institution was in a condition of pecuniary embarrassment, and though Dr. McPhail gave his whole time and strength to its needs, its prospects grew steadily worse. At the breaking out of the civil war new and greater difficulties were encountered. Beside the enlistment of students the depression of the times during the progress of the war tended to diminish the number and the public interest seemed to be completely diverted into other channels. In August, 1863, Dr. McPhail resigned to take a position in Prof. Saunders' Seminary in Philadelphia. At the close of the war he returned to Norfolk, Va., and soon after accepted the presidency of Davidson College, North Carolina, which position he held during the remainder of his life. Under his administration the college prospered beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Dr. McPhail was a profound scholar, an able preacher and a warm-hearted Christian gentleman. He was greatly beloved by his pupils and his memory is still cherished at the college where he labored so earnestly. In 1857 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College. His death occurred on commencement day, June 28, 1871.

CATTELL, William Cassady, seventh president of Lafayette College (1863–83), was born at Salem, N. J., Aug. 30, 1827, son of Thomas W. and Keziah (Gilmore) Cattell, and brother of Alexander Gilmore Cattell, U. S. senator. The family is of Huguenot descent (the name being originally spelled Cattelle) and has been represented in America since about 1650. William Cassady received his earlier education in local schools and then went to Virginia, where he studied under his brother, Thomas, for two years. On his return he entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) and was graduated in 1848. The following year he spent in private teaching in Virginia. With the ministry in view, he returned to Princeton, where he entered the Theological Seminary and finished the course in 1852, remaining another year to pursue special Oriental studies under Prof. J. Addison Alexander. In 1853–55 he was associate principal of the Edgehill preparatory school. In 1855 he was elected professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette College, where his fine scholarship and ability as a teacher won the esteem of his associates. He resigned this chair in 1860 to become the first pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa., having been ordained in 1856. His pastorate of three years was one of marked success and usefulness. In October, 1863, he was called to the presidency of Lafayette College, which position he occupied for twenty years. He entered upon his new sphere of labor with a full knowledge of the difficulties that surrounded it, but with a strong faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise. To this he added a knowledge of the ground and a keen insight as to the requirements of the age. A new vitality was infused into the work of the college. Through Dr. Cattell's exertions more than one million dollars were obtained for the institution; new and commodious buildings were erected, the equipments were the best to be procured, and the system of instruction was made thoroughly efficient. During this period, beside contributing $10,000 for the construction of McKeen Hall, the president gave his services for a merely nominal salary, and devoted himself so unselfishly and untiringly to the interests of the college that his health began to fail. His physicians advised absolute rest and freedom from official responsibility, and in June, 1883, he was obliged to tender his resignation; but remained professor emeritus and a trustee. He spent a year in traveling through Europe and returned to the United States with improved health. During his absence he was elected corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian board of ministerial relief, and in December, 1884, he entered upon the duties of that position, removing to Philadelphia. After twelve years of unsparing labor he was again stricken with disability, and again sought health in change of scene. He spent some time in the Pyrenees and was so greatly benefited that on his return he took up his work with renewed energy. But in June, 1896, he was compelled to resign official responsibility though he continued his relations with the board as secretary emeritus. In 1880 Dr. Cattell was appointed by Gov. Hoyt superintendent of instruction for Pennsylvania, but declined the position, preferring to remain at Lafayette. In 1864 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hanover College and also from Princeton. Wooster conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1878. He was frequently a commissioner to the general assembly, and three times its delegate to the Reformed church in Moravia and Bohemia; once a delegate to Scotland and for many years chairman of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches. In 1871 he was moderator of the Presbyterian Synod. He was vice-president of the American Philological Society; a member of the council of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; president of the Presbyterian Historical Society; vice president of the board of directors of Princeton Theological Society, of which he had been a member since 1864. Dr. Cattell was a superior scholar and a man of great energy of character, possessing the confidence and love of all who knew him. His name is inseparably linked with the history of the college to whose growth and success he contributed so greatly. He was married, Aug. 4, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of James McKeen, of Easton, Pa. They had two sons, James McKeen Cattell, professor of psychology in Columbia University, and Henry Ware Cattell, demonstrator of morbid anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1898.

KNOX, James Hall Mason, eighth president of Lafayette College (1883–90), was born in New York city, June 10, 1824, son of John and Euphemia Provost (Mason) Knox, and a descendant of Cornelius Barcatse Van Wyck, who settled at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1660. The maternal great grandfather, John Mason, was born in Linlithgowshire, in Scotland, in 1734, and after being ordained to the ministry, in 1761, was sent to America, where he had charge of the Cedar Street Church, New York city (Scotch Presbyterian), for more than thirty years. He was the first moderator of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and in 1779–85 served as a trustee of Princeton College, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1786. He was succeeded in the pastorate of the Cedar Street Church by his son, John Mitchell Mason, who was provost of Columbia College in 1811–16, and president of Dickinson College in 1821–24. John Knox was also a distinguished clergyman, and was for forty-two years (1816–58) pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New York city. The son was graduated at Columbia College in 1841, after which he took the course of theological study in the seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick, N. J. In July, 1845, he was licensed to preach by the classis of New York, and in September of the following year was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Newton, N. J. For five years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in German Valley, N. J., going from there to Easton, Pa., where he took charge of the newly organized Reformed Dutch Church, and remained for two years. For sixteen years following he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Pa., whence he was transferred to Bristol. His pastorate of ten years at that place was terminated by his call to the presidency of Lafayette College, where he succeeded Dr. Cattell. Dr. Knox was inaugurated in 1883, and during the seven years of his administration won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated. After leaving the college, in 1890, he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he now resides. In 1861 he received the degree of D.D., and in 1885 that of LL.D. He is a member of the Victoria Institute, London. Dr. Knox was married: first, in New York city, Sept. 17, 1846, to Louise Wakeman, by whom he had two children: Jane de Forest, who became the wife of William T. Barbour, New York city, and died in 1871, and Louise Wakeman, wife of Louis C. Tiffany, of New York city; second, Dec. 16, 1869, to Helen R. Thompson, of Philadelphia. They have one son, James Hall Mason Knox, Jr.

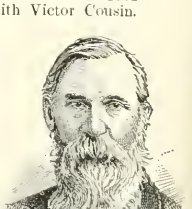
GREEN, Traill, acting president of Lafayette College (1890–91), was born at Easton, Northampton co., Pa., May 25, 1813, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Traill) Green. From earliest childhood he was drawn by his love for nature to the study of natural history and phenomena, and the discovery of Buffon's works in the Easton library (an institution of which his father was a founder) had a determining influence upon his life. After receiving an academic education under the Rev. Dr. John Vanderveer, he began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Swift in Easton, at the same time turning his attention to mineralogy. Later he studied with Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, lecturer on chemistry in Chapman's Institute. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and was immediately appointed physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, but one year later he removed to Easton and engaged in practice there. In 1837 he was elected professor of chemistry in Lafayette College. In 1841 he was called to the chair of natural sciences in Marshall College, Mercersburg, where he remained until 1848, when he returned to Easton and in the following year resumed his connection with Lafayette College. At his own expense Dr. Green erected an observatory there, and upon the establishment of the Pardee scientific department at Lafayette he became its dean. In 1868 he was elected president of Princeton College, but preferring the duties of his professorship declined the honor. He was appointed by the state legislature, with two other gentlemen, to select a site for the erection of a hospital for the care of the insane, and Gov. Geary twice appointed him trustee of the state hospital at Harrisburg, to which position he was reappointed by Govs. Hartranft, Hoyt, Beaver and Pattison. In 1890 he was elected acting president of Lafayette College, where he had labored for so many years; but resigned the office in 1891. In recognition of his scientific services the degree of LL.D. was bestowed on him by Washington and Jefferson College in 1866. He was the first president of the American Academy of Medicine; was president of the Pennsylvania Medical Association in 1867; was a member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of other scientific bodies. In 1880 he delivered the annual address before the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Green was married, in 1844, to Harriet, daughter of Loammi Moore, of Morristown, N. J. They had three children. He died April 29, 1897.

WARFIELD, Ethelbert Dudley, ninth president of Lafayette College (1891——), was born at Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1861, son of William and Mary Cabell (Breckinridge) Warfield, and a descendant of Richard Warfield, who settled near Annapolis, Md., about the middle of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, Elisha Warfield, took an active part in the Peggy Stewart (tea-ship) affair in 1774, and his grandfather, Benjamin Warfield, was a captain in Col. Johnston's regiment of mounted riflemen in 1813. Robert Breckinridge, another ancestor, was a colonel in the French and Indian war. His son, John, was U. S. attorney-general in 1805, and his son, Robert Jefferson, was president of Jefferson College, and eminent as a statesman, author and theologian. This was Pres. Warfield's maternal grandfather. His father was graduated at Transylvania University in 1846, and studied medicine, but resigned a professional career to become an extensive cattle breeder in Kentucky. He conducted his operations on scientific principles, and embodied his experience in two works: "Theory and Practice of Cattle Breeding," and "History of Short Horn Cattle in America." During the civil war he was a captain in the Federal army. Ethelbert Dudley Warfield received his early education in Kentucky, and afterward entered Princeton University, from which institution he received the degree of A.B. in 1882, that of A.M. in 1885, and LL.D. in 1891. The degree of LL.B. was conferred upon

aim in 1885 by Columbia College. In 1882 he went to England and spent a year in study at Wadham College, Oxford. After his return to America he was graduated at the law school of Columbia College, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and began to practice in his native city. During the four years following he made a brilliant record as a lawyer. He was called to the presidency of Miami University, Ohio, and the chair of constitutional history and political science in 1888. While occupying this position he lectured on history. In 1891 he was offered the presidency of Lafayette College, which he accepted,

and also took the chair of political science. Pres. Warfield not only brings to his educational work a mind replete with a deep and accurate knowledge, as the successive honors heaped upon him amply testify, but is also peculiarly well fitted to win the admiration and confidence of his students by the interest which he sincerely feels in all their undertakings. He is a skilful and enthusiastic sportsman, and takes part in all the various phases of college athletics. Ontside of the institution he is known by his popular lectures on historical topics, his frequent and able contributions to periodical literature, and by the comparatively prominent part he has taken in public affairs, especially in connection with the arbitration question. In October, 1899, he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and in 1900 and 1901 he was elected chaplain-general of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Besides his fugitive writings, he is the author of "Kentucky Resolutions of 1798" (1887); "At the Evening Hour" (1899); "A Memoir of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge" (1899), and many pamphlets, such as "Christian Education," "Claims of Higher Education, Etc.," and "Place of Athletics in College Life." Pres. Warfield is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Society, and several local historical associations. As a Presbyterian he has served the general assembly and various synodical gatherings, and is a trustee, and since 1891 an elder, of the church. He was married, Jan. 28, 1886, to Sarah Lacy Brookes, of St. Louis, Mo. She died in November of the same year, and he was married to Eleanor Frances Tilton, of Natick, Mass., Aug. 28, 1890.

MARCH, Francis Andrew, philologist and educator, was born at Millbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1825, son of Andrew and Nancy (Parker) March. His earliest American ancestors were Hugh March and his wife, Judith, who lived at Newbury, Mass., in the seventeenth century, and who are recorded as being of "considerable estate." Their four sons served as officers during the French and Indian wars, and one of them, Col. John March, is historically mentioned as "the foremost military leader in New England, up to the time of the Port Royal expedition." When Francis Andrew was in his fourth year his father removed to Worcester, Mass., entering there upon the manufacture of fine cutlery, and the son received his early education in the schools of that city. He was a bright and happy-minded boy, who distinguished himself in his studies, and took part in sports, performed at the school literary societies, acted before the dramatic clubs, and even wrote plays for them himself, who read eagerly at the public libraries, and became absorbingly interested in the anti-slavery agitation. When he was fifteen years old he was ready to enter college, but his father had become poor by a succession of misfortunes. However, a friend, the Hon. Alfred D. Foster, of Worcester, provided for his expenses at Amherst, which he entered in 1841. At college he was prominent in club life, and a leader in athletics, as well as a recipient of academic honors. He was president of the Alexandrian Literary Association, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and was appointed prize speaker in his junior year, and valedictorian at his graduation. Yet at the same time he took a greater interest in two subjects outside of his regular course. He was first drawn to the study of philosophy, and later to that of language, to the knowledge of which his researches have added so much. His first impulse to the study of Anglo-Saxon was received from the lectures by Noah Webster and Prof. William C. Fowler. After he was graduated, in 1845, he taught successively for short periods at Swanzey, N. H., and at Leicester Academy, and in 1847 was tutor at Amherst, meanwhile pursuing a post-graduate course at the institution, and law studies in the office of F. H. Dewey. On taking his master's degree, in 1848, he delivered an oration upon the "Relation of the Study of Jurisprudence to the Baconian Philosophy," which was praised by Rufus Choate and afterward published in the "New Englander." In 1849 he continued his legal studies in New York city; was admitted to the bar in 1850, and began to practice, but two years' illness obliged him to seek a warmer climate and he taught for three years at Fredericksburg, Va. In 1855 he returned north to accept a position as tutor at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Since then his life has been spent at Lafayette, where he has successively filled the chairs of belles-lettres and English literature, and English language and comparative philology, and has lectured on law and mental philosophy. Dr. March has written a number of works on other subjects. In 1860 he contributed articles upon philosophical subjects to the "Princeton Review," which were reprinted in London in 1861 and led to a correspondence with Victor Cousin. He edited a series of text-books to be used in the study of Christian classics, entirely preparing a selection of "Latin Hymns"; and at the breaking out of the civil war he published in letters to the New York "Times" and "World" a scheme of amendments to the constitution of the United States, intended to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South. They attracted much attention, and were introduced in congress, in the Virginia legislature and elsewhere. His philological works were the outcome of his practical work in the lecture room.



In 1864 he was busy with the preparation of his well-known "Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reader"; in 1872–79, with the Douglass "Series of Christian Greek and Latin Classics"; after 1874, with spelling reform documents; from 1879 to 1882 he worked on the historical dictionary of the London Philological Society for the University of Oxford, and from 1890 to 1895, on the "Standard Dictionary." He has also written many fugitive articles on linguistic subjects. Numerous recognitions of Prof. March's work have reached him from European as well as American sources. He holds degrees from Oxford and Cambridge universities, England; is an honorary LL.D. of

Princeton and Amherst, an L.H.D. of Columbia, president and member of many learned societies in America, England and France, and is acknowledged as an authority on Anglo-Saxon by such men as Max Müller. In 1891 he succeeded James Russell Lowell as president of the Modern Language Association. Prof. March was married, in 1860, to Margaret Mildred Stone, daughter of Hon. W. P. Conway, of Stafford county, Va.

SILLIMAN, Justus Mitchell, educator, was born at New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 25, 1842, son of Joseph and Martha Ann (Mitchell) Silliman. He received his preparatory education in the New Canaan Academy, and in 1862 enlisted in the 17th regiment Connecticut volunteers, with which he served for three years in the civil war. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being wounded in the latter. Immediately after the war he settled in Troy, N. Y., where he taught in the Troy Academy until 1867. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1870, and in September of that year took charge of the department of mining-engineering and graphics in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., holding the George B. Markle professorship. He invented an instrument for orthographic, clinographic and crystal projection, also a water manometer and anemometer. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His principal articles were published in the transactions of scientific societies, including papers on his examination of the Bessemer flame with colored glasses and the spectroscope. Prof. Silliman was married, in 1876, to a daughter of Ezra W. Boughton, of Troy, N. Y. He died at Easton, Pa., April 15, 1896. His wife and two sons survive him.

ECKARD, James Read, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1805, son of Joachim Frederick and Susan (Read) Eckard. His father was Danish consul for the middle states. The son was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and, after studying law with Hon. John M. Read, he practiced from 1826 until 1830, when he began the study of theology. During this period he was an active member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia public schools and a director of the Society for Promoting Public Schools in Pennsylvania. Entering Princeton Theological Seminary in 1831, he was ordained an evangelist by the Philadelphia Presbytery, July 21, 1833, and was sent to Ceylon as a missionary of the American board. He returned to New York city in 1843, going from there to Savannah, Ga., where he was principal of the Chatham Academy, agent for the American Board, and a missionary among the slaves for three years. From 1848 until 1858 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. In 1858 he was called to the chair of rhetoric (to which the professorship of history was added) at Lafayette College, and held this position until 1871. When in Ceylon Dr. Eckard published in the Tamil language an essay on "Faith and Justification" (1834), and in English and Tamil, "The Hindoo Traveler" (1836). On his return he issued a narrative of the missionary operations in India (1844), and an "Outline of English Law from Blackstone." In 1860 he contributed to the "Princeton Review" an article on the "Logical Relations of Religion and Science." Lafayette conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1858. He was married, in 1833, to Margaret Esther, daughter of Dr. N. S. Bayard. She died Feb. 29, 1872. Dr. Eckard died at Abington, Pa., March 12, 1887.

McCARTNEY, Washington, educator, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 24, 1812. He was graduated with the highest honors at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and began his work as an instructor in Lafayette College, where he was professor of mathematics and moral philosophy in 1835, and again in 1837, 1843-44, and 1846. During this period he published his celebrated work on "Differential Calculus," which was for many years the text-book upon that subject used in our best colleges. In 1836 he held the chair of modern languages in Jefferson College, and for several years subsequent to 1849 was also professor of mental and moral philosophy. Having previously studied law, he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county in 1838. In 1846-48 he was deputy attorney general, and in 1851 was elected president judge of the 3d judicial district of Pennsylvania, which office he filled during the remainder of his life. In 1846 he established a law school at Easton, Pa., which, in 1874, was incorporated as the Union Law School, and this he conducted successfully until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, in July, 1856.

COFFIN, Selden Jennings, educator and author, was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1838, son of James Henry and Aurelia Medici (Jennings) Coffin. His middle name is that of his maternal grandfather, a well-known minister in Berkshire, Mass. His father, an eminent meteorologist, who was graduated at Amherst in 1828, was for years a leader in scientific thought and one of the principal educators in New England. He was the author of "The Winds of the Globe," "Solar and Lunar Eclipses" and many other scientific works of great merit. The son was graduated with honors at Lafayette College in 1858. He went through college expecting to take a position promised him in the U. S. coast survey, but under the influence of Dr. Cattell he abandoned this idea in his senior year, and after teaching for three years in Bloomsbury, Easton and Towanda, pursued a full theological course at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1864. He was licensed to preach in the same year, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Lehigh in 1874. From 1864 he was successively tutor, adjunct professor and Hollenback professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette until 1886, when, by reason of a severe throat ailment incapacitating him from using his voice in the class-room, he resigned, since which time he has served his alma mater in the office of registrar. In 1893 he was restored to a place in the college faculty as professor of astronomy, retaining the registrarship. Being familiar with the life work of his father, he drew the charts and completed his father's posthumous work, "The Winds of the Globe," and was invited by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, to read before the National Academy of Sciences an epitome of the conclusions reached. On its publication, in 1876, he received the degree of Ph.D. from Hanover College. He is a frequent participant in teachers' institutes and other educational assemblies, and is often called upon to supply neighboring pulpits. In 1881, at a memorial gathering of 460 descendants of Tristram Coffin at the homestead at Nantucket, Prof. Coffin delivered an historical address, which was published in the New York and Boston papers. During the civil war he served through three campaigns in the Christian commission, laboring in the field for the relief of the sick

S. Selden J. Coffin

and wounded, and in 1864 was specially appointed to establish "diet kitchens" in the command of Gen. B. F. Butler. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the state, in 1876, to arrange the exhibit from the colleges of Pennsylvania for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and he received complimentary mention for this work. At the request of the family of Prof. Denison Olmsted, of Yale, Prof. Coffin revised two editions of "Olmsted's College Astronomy." He has issued two editions of a graduate catalogue of nearly four hundred pages, of which the latest edition is entitled "The Men of Lafayette: Lafayette College: Its History, Its Men and Their Record" (1891). Prof. Owen contributed the historical matter and the remainder was compiled by Prof. Coffin. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Moravian, Trinity and Pennsylvania Historical societies, and also of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain; since 1859 he has been secretary of the Alumni Association of Lafayette College. He was married: first, in 1875, to Mary A., daughter of J. J. Angle, of Lewisburg, Pa; second, to her sister, Emma Frances Angle. By the former wife he had two sons, of whom one survives, Edward Welles Coffin.

MOORE, James W., educator, was born at Easton, Northampton co., Pa., June 14, 1844, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Barnes (Wamsley) Moore, and a descendant of Rev. John Moore, who emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century, and was the second minister of Hempstead, Long Island, and the first of Newtown. From John and his wife, Margaret Howell, the line of descent runs through their son, Samuel (deputy to the colonial assembly, New York), and his wife, Mary Reed; their son, Nathaniel, and his wife, Joanna Prudden; their son, John, and his wife, Keziah Phillips, and their son, Samuel, and his wife, Sarah Green, who were Mr. Moore's grandparents. His father was a sergeant in the 1st regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in the war of 1812; a member of the Easton town council; clerk of the court of oyer and terminer; clerk of the court of general sessions under Gov. Ritner; justice and chief burgess of Easton. He was also editor of the "Spirit of Pennsylvania," and the Belvidere (N. J.) "Apollo." The son was valedictorian of his class at the Easton High School in 1860, and was the Latin salutatorian when he was graduated at Lafayette in 1864. He was graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, meantime being a tutor at Lafayette in 1866–68 and adjunct professor in 1868–72. In 1872 he became professor of mechanics and experimental philosophy, which chair he still occupies (1901). The departments of physics and electrical engineering at Lafayette were organized under his direction, and the laboratories were equipped by him. Prof. Moore is the author of "Electro-dynamic Phenomena" (1888); "Notes on a Course of Lectures on Light" (1889); "Elements of Natural Philosophy for Engineering Students" (1891); "Elements of Natural Philosophy for Junior Students in College" (1891); "Methods of Investigation and Record Book of Experiments in Physics" (1892); "Instruments and Methods of Physical Measurements" (1892); "Simple Harmonic Motion" (1894); "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Heat" (1894); "Syllabus of Lectures on Electricity" (1895); "An Attempt to Analyze the Statistics of Diphtheria in Easton" (1894); "Preliminary Training for the Medical Profession" (1893); "Address on Hygiene" (1896); "A Branch of the Family of Rev. John Moore," and various papers published in scientific and other periodicals. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society; and on its legislative committee for four years; ex-president of the Northampton County Medical Society; historian-general of the Founders and Patriots of America, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution and several Greek-letter fraternities. He was a conferee of the international congress of electricians held in Philadelphia in 1884. In 1867 he received the degree of A.M. from Lafayette College. Prof. Moore was married, July 30, 1874, to Rachel Phillips, daughter of Rev. John Flannery, of Philadelphia, Pa.

OWEN, William Baxter, educator, was born at Wysox, Bradford co., Pa., Sept. 13, 1844, son of Samuel and Mary Flower (Patrick) Owen. His grandfather, David Owen, of Welsh descent, removed early in life from Connecticut to northern Pennsylvania. After a preparatory course in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa., he entered the sophomore class at Lafayette College, where he was graduated in 1871; he received the Fowler prize, and was valedictorian of his class. In 1871–74 he was a tutor at Lafayette, in 1874–82 adjunct professor of Greek, and in 1882–86 professor of Christian Latin and Greek. Since 1886 he has been professor of Latin language and literature at the same institution. Prof. Owen has contributed notes to editions of Eusebius and Athenagoras in the Douglass series of "Christian Classics," and is the author of "Historical Sketches of Lafayette College," prepared at the request of the U. S. bureau of education (1876); "The Advancement of Science in Its Relation to Education" 1888), and various articles, addresses, and papers. He published "Cicero De Oratore, Book I," with introduction and notes in 1891. He is a member of the American Philological Association. Princeton gave him the degree of Ph.D. in 1887. He was married, June 30, 1898, to Eva F. C., daughter of William N. Peters, of Easton, Pa.

HART, Edward, educator and chemist, was born at Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., Nov. 18, 1854, son of George and Martha Longstreth (Watson) Hart, and great-grandson of William Hart, also of revolutionary fame, who was of Scotch-Irish decent, a colonel in the revolution, and of Col. Joseph Hart. His father was a lawyer. After a preparatory course in the Doylestown Classical Seminary, the son entered the laboratory of T. M. Drown, Philadelphia, and went to Easton, Pa., as Dr. Drown's assistant on his election to the chair of chemistry in Lafayette College in 1874. In the same year he was made a Bachelor of Science by Lafayette and was tutor in chemistry in 1875–76. From 1876 until 1878, as the incumbent of a fellowship, he pursued post-graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, and received the degree of Ph.D. In 1878 he became adjunct professor of chemistry at Lafayette College, and held this position until he was appointed William Adamson professor of chemistry there, which chair he still (1901) occupies. Prof. Hart is the inventor of the complete system for the production of nitric acid now used by the U. S. government at Indian Head, Md.; by the De Beers Syndicate, South Africa; the California Powder Co.; Boake, Roberts & Co., London, and other large producers. An apparatus for distilling and purifying acids, patented May 3, 1898, is his invention, as well as a hydrofluoric acid bottle, patented March 18, 1890, for which he received the John Scott medal and premium from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. From 1887 to 1893 he was editor of the "Journal of Analytical and Applied Chemistry," and since 1893 he has edited the "Journal of the American Chemi-

cal Society." He is the author of a "Handbook of Volumetric Analysis"; "Chemistry for Beginners," and numerous scientific papers. In 1892 he became manager and proprietor of the Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, which has a branch house in Allentown, and he is also president of the Baker & Adamson Chemical Co., engaged in the manufacture of pure high grade chemicals for analytical and technical laboratories. In 1893 he was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; he is a member of the Council of the American Chemical Society; a member of the Pomfret Club of Easton; the Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft; American Institute of Mining Engineers, and numerous other scientific societies. In August, 1878, Prof. Hart was married to Jennie, daughter of Francis and Mary (Allen) Darlington, whose ancestors were members of the Society of Friends.

PORTER, Thomas Conrad, educator, was born at Alexandria, Huntington county, Pa., Jan. 22, 1822. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1840, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1843, being licensed to preach in the following year. In 1846 he accepted the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Monticello, Ga., where he remained until 1848, when he took charge of the newly organized Second German Reformed Church in Reading, Pa., and was ordained by the classis at Lehanon. In 1849 he resigned to become professor of natural sciences at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., retaining the chair when the institution was removed to Lancaster, and consolidated with Franklin College in 1853. He served also as secretary of the board of trustees until 1866, when he resigned to take the professorship of general geology, botany and zoölogy at Lafayette. In 1890 he succeeded Dr. Traill Green as dean of the Pardee scientific department, and though, in 1897, he retired from active duties at the college, he continued his connection with it as emeritus professor and curator of the botanical collections. From 1877 until 1884 he was pastor of the Third Street Reformed Church, at Easton, Pa. He was an active member of the committee that framed, in 1867, the order of worship now used in the German Reformed church of the United States. In 1865 Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1880 he received that of LL.D. from Marshall and Franklin. He was a founder and first president of the Linnaean Society of Lancaster, Pa; was president of the Pennsylvania German Society at the time of his death, and for nearly a quarter of a century was a director of the Reformed Theological Seminary, Lancaster. Dr. Porter was at once a scientist, a scholar and a man of letters. As a botanist his standing was high, and he will perhaps be longest remembered for his contributions to the published flora of Pennsylvania. His extensive herbarium is in the possession of Lafayette College. His reports in connection with Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden's collections in the Rocky Mountains in 1870–74 were published by the government, and one of these, "A Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado," prepared with Prof. John M. Coulter, has been issued in a separate volume (Washington, 1874). He also furnished descriptions of a number of the flora of the state to Gray's "Topographical Atlas of Pennsylvania" (1872), and to "Gray's Topographical Atlas of the United States." Besides contributions to the Mercersburg "Review," he published a prose version of Goethe's "Herman and Dorothea" (1854); translated "The Life and Labors of St. Augustine" from the German of Dr. Philip Schaff, (1854–55), and "The Life and Times of Ulrich Zwingli" (1857), and several poems from the German and Latin for Dr. Schaff's "Christ in Song" (1868). Dr. Porter was the earliest American champion of Finnish literature, and in 1854 drew attention to the similarity in form and finish between Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha," and the Finnish national epic, "Kalevala," the controversy that followed arousing great interest in Europe as well as in America. Among his friends he was most companionable. His large attainments, his fine literary tastes, and his broad scholarship gave him command of a wide range of knowledge, while his genial personality made him a favorite with all who knew him. He was married, Dec. 24, 1850, to Susan, daughter of George Kunkel. He died suddenly at Easton, Pa., April 29, 1901.

COLEMAN, Lyman, educator, was born at Middlefield, Hampshire co., Mass., June 14, 1796, son of William and Achsah (Lyman) Coleman. Both his father and grandfather, Seth Coleman, were physicians. He received his early education in a district school, and, against the wishes of his father, who discouraged his choice of a professional life, determined to study for the ministry. In the intervals of out-door work he prepared himself for college, and went to Yale, literally without means, his father being so grieved by his son's decision that he not only gave him no assistance, but never inquired as to his progress. By teaching, and the aid of friends, he completed his course, being graduated in 1817. For three years thereafter he was principal of the Hopkins Grammar School at Hartford, Conn., and subsequently for four years was a tutor at Yale, where he studied theology. In 1828 he became pastor of the Congregational church at Belchertown, Mass., and held the charge for seven years, resigning it to become principal of the Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt. In 1837 he was called to Andover Mass., as principal of the English department of Phillips Academy. After five years of service there he went to Europe, and spent the years 1842–43 in Germany, studying in Berlin with Dr. August Neander, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, and under whose inspiration he wrote "The Apostolic and Primitive Church," published in 1844. On his return to America he was appointed professor of German in the College of New Jersey (now Princeton). In 1845–46 he taught German at Amherst, and thence went to Philadelphia, where he took charge of the Presbyterian Academy, an institution with which he was connected for nine years. In 1855 he revisited Europe, and extended his travels to Egypt and Palestine. In 1861 he became professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette College, in 1868 being transferred to the newly created chair of Latin language and literature, which he occupied until his death. Dr. Coleman published "Antiquities of the Christian Church" (translated from the German, 1841); "Historical Geography of the Bible" (1850); "Ancient Christianity" (1852); "Historical Text-Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography" (1854; revised ed., 1859); "Prelacy and Ritualism" (1869); and a genealogy of the Lyman family, besides various articles contributed to American quarterlies. In 1847 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Princeton College. He died at Easton, March 16, 1882, leaving no descendants.

STRUVE, Henry G., lawyer, was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, Nov. 17, 1836, son of Frederick W. and Marie Margaret (Claussen) Struve. He received a thorough academic education and at the age of sixteen came to America. After a short stay in New York he migrated to California, and in 1854 located in Amador county, where he pursued mining, studied law and wrote for newspapers. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and in February, 1860, he removed to Vancouver, Wash. He purchased the Vancouver "Chronicle," which he conducted for one year. In the winter of 1861 Mr. Struve began the practice of law. He was elected district-attorney for the second judicial district, serv-

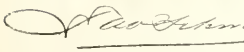
ing nearly four terms by re-election. In 1869 he resigned. In 1865 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1867 he was elected to the legislative council and served as its president for the first biennial session and also during the session of 1869 and 1870. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and in 1869 introduced the community property law, regulating the rights in property interests of married persons, and was largely instrumental in securing its passage. In 1871 he removed to Olympia and took charge of the Puget Sound "Daily Courier," the leading Republican daily of the territory. His editorials were characterized by vigor of thought, purity of diction and fearless expression of his views. In recognition of his ability he was appointed by Pres. Grant, secretary of Washington territory, serving until the close of Grant's administration. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Grant for the second term of the presidency. In 1877 he was appointed commissioner to codify the laws of Washington territory, but was obliged to resign, after one year's work, to devote his attention to his large and steadily increasing practice. In 1879 he removed to Seattle, Wash., and entered into partnership with John Leary under the firm name of Struve & Leary. In 1880 Col. J. C. Haines was admitted as a partner. In 1884 Maurice McMicken took Mr. Leary's place, and in 1889 Col. Haines withdrew from the firm. In 1893 Sen. John B. Allen became a member of the firm, which was then organized as Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken. In 1882 Judge Struve was elected mayor of Seattle and served for two terms by re-election. During his wise administration the city prospered, many improvements were made and its population increased from 5,000 to 10,000. In 1879 he was appointed a regent of the Territorial University and served, by reappointment, for four terms, being president of the board. From 1884 to 1887 he was school director, and made many improvements in the school system; was appointed judge-advocate general in 1886, supreme court reporter in 1887, and under his supervision the third volume of Washington territory reports was prepared. He was a member of the board of freeholders which, in 1890, prepared the city charter under which the municipal affairs of Seattle are conducted and acted in that body as chairman of the committee on judiciary and tide-lands. Judge Struve was one of the principal projectors of the cable system of street railroads in Seattle; is a large stockholder and served as president of the Madison street line from its organization until 1899. He was one of the organizers of the Home Insurance Co.; was an incorporator of the Boston National Bank and has been its vice-president and on the board of directors. He was prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other societies. In 1874 he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Oregon, which embraced the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and in 1876 he was elected a representative of said jurisdiction in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the order. He was married, October, 1863, to Lascelle Knighton, at Vancouver. They have had four children.

ELIOT, Samuel Atkins, merchant and author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1798, son of Samuel and Catherine (Atkins) Eliot, and in the seventh generation of direct descendants of Andrew and Elizabeth (Langdon) Elliott, who came from Shropshire, England, in 1668, and settled in Beverly, Mass. His father was a highly esteemed merchant of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Bank, a benefactor of Harvard College, and founder, in 1814, of the Eliot professorship of Greek at that institution, giving (anonymously) $20,000 for the purpose. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and was graduated at the Divinity School in 1820, but did not enter the ministry. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1836, and held the office for three years. During his administration of civic affairs occurred the Broad street riot, which Mayor Eliot took prompt measures to quell himself, marching down Broad street at the head of 100 militia. He reorganized the fire department, which was the first paid department in the United States, and the police department, and was active for the best interests of the city. He was president of the Academy of Music, and delivered an address at the opening of the Odeon, Aug. 5, 1835. He was treasurer of Harvard College 1842–53, and was elected to congress as a Whig, 1850–51. He was also a member of both houses of the state legislature. Mr. Eliot was married, in 1826, to a daughter of Theodore Lyman, and his only son was Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard. He was the author of "A Sketch of the History of Harvard College and of Its Present State" (1848); "Slavery and Its Prospects in the United States"; "A Memoir of Ephraim Peabody." He translated "The Song of the Bell" from Schiller, which was sung at the Boston Academy of Music, the music being by Andreas Jakob Romberg; edited "The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave," and a "Selection of Sermons," by Dr. Francis W. P. Greenwood, with a memoir (1844). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1862.

HERSEY, Samuel Freeman, philanthropist, was born at Sumner, Mass. (now Maine), April 12, 1812. His maternal grandfather was an officer in the revolution. His youth was spent on his father's farm; his education was received in the common schools and at Hebron Academy, where he was graduated in 1831. He then became clerk in a local bank and later engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bangor, whither he had removed shortly after attaining his majority. Being honest, prompt and energetic, he prospered in all his business enterprises. He acquired large tracts of timber land in Minnesota and Wisconsin, conducting an extensive lumbering trade in those states and in Maine. With others he erected mills for the manufacture of lumber at Stillwater, Minn., and at the time of his death owned more than 75,000 acres of timbered lands in that state and Wisconsin. He was elected a member of the Maine legislature in 1842, 1857, 1865, 1867 1869; served as a member of the executive committee in 1851–52, and was appointed a delegate to the national Republican convention held in Chicago, Ill., in 1860, as well as to that held in Baltimore, Md., in 1864. Mr. Hersey also served as a member of the national Republican committee from 1864 to 1868, and in 1872 was elected a representative from Maine to the 43d congress by a majority of 6,108 votes over his opponent, M. Emery. He was re-elected to the 44th congress in 1874, serving on important committees until his death. He was thrice married, and was survived by a widow and four sons. His heart and his purse were open to all benevolent objects, and among his bequests were $100,000 to the town of Bangor for the support of a public library; a large sum to the Westbrook Seminary at Deering, Me., and an amount to

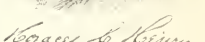
maintain a summer retreat on the Penobscot for the Universalist Sunday school of Bangor. He died at Bangor, Me., Feb. 3 or 5, 1875.

SCHWARZ, Frederick August Otto, importer, was born in Herford, Westphalia, Germany, Oct. 18, 1836, son of Frederick and Frederica (Rothe) Schwarz. His father was a jeweler, and celebrated as a gold and silversmith expert. He received his early education at the gymnasium of his native city, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a leading merchant, with whom he remained for four years receiving a thorough business training. In 1856 he came to America and settled in Baltimore, where his two elder brothers had already established a business as importers of toys and fancy goods. His voyage across the ocean was made in a sailing vessel, and consumed sixty-three days. For six years he worked as an employee of his brothers, and in 1862 was admitted to partnership. In 1870 he removed to New York city, and opened the Schwarz toy bazaar on his own account, at 765 Broadway, where he remained for nine years, afterwards removing to 42 East Fourteenth street, where he built up the largest house dealing in toys in the world. In 1897 he removed to 39 and 41 West Twenty-third street, where his business occupies an entire building of seven floors with basement, which runs from Twenty-third street to Twenty-fourth street. Every year Mr. Schwarz goes to Europe in the interest of his business. He was one of the founders of the Astor Place Bank and also of the Fourteenth Street Bank, and a director in both. He is now on the advisory board of the Astor Place Bank, which has become a branch of the Corn Exchange. He was married in New York city, March 12, 1862, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Claussen. They have six children, three sons and three daughters.



WALDSTEIN, Charles, archæologist, was born in New York city, March 30, 1856, son of Henry and Sophie Waldstein. He received his early education in New York city and in European cities, and in 1871 entered Columbia University, which he left in his junior year. He then went abroad to study, and was graduated at Heidelberg University in 1875, with the degree of Ph.D. In the following year he studied at Leipzig, and in the British Museum of London, where he also delivered a course of lectures during the spring of 1878. The years 1878 and 1879 were spent by him principally in Italy and Greece, and he witnessed the German excavation at Olympia. Returning to England in 1880, he delivered a course of lectures in that country at various places, and was appointed lecturer at Cambridge University in the spring of that year on classical archæology. Here his influence among the art students was so marked that in 1882 he was made reader in Greek art, a special form of professorship. In 1883 he became a director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and founded a museum of art in connection with it, his aim being to establish a new school of archæology. He resigned one of his posts (the directorship of the Fitzwilliam Museum) in order to serve his native country, and in 1888–96 was director of the American School of Archæology at Athens. But the University of Cambridge, England, allowed him to retain his readership there during these years, and when he resigned the Athens directorship in 1895 he was elected Slade professor of fine arts in addition to his archæological chair. This chair he held until 1901. In 1895 he was also elected fellow of Kings College, Cambridge. His scientific work in excavation and in his writings has given him a world-wide reputation, and in recognition of his discoveries he was made a Knight Commander both of the Greek Order of the Redeemer and of the Saxon Ernestine Order. His studies have also revealed the fact that the so called "Apollos" are simply figures of typical athletes. A course of lectures was given by him at the Royal Institute of Great Britain in April, 1883, and a similar course at Columbia University, New York city. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from both Columbia and Cambridge in 1882, and in 1887 the former gave him the degree of L.H.D., and the latter that of Litt.D. He is the author of "Observations at the Heraion of Argos"; "The Balance of Emotion and Intellect" (1878); "Essays on the Art of Phidias" (1885); "The Work of John Ruskin," and "The Study of Art in Universities." He is unmarried.

HENRY, Horace Chapin, railroad contractor, was born at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 6, 1844, son of Paul M. and Aurelia (Squier) Henry. During the first year of the civil war he joined the army, but as he was only seventeen years of age his parents refused consent, and sent him to Norwich Military Academy. The following year (1862) he again enlisted in company A, 14th Vermont infantry, and was appointed first sergeant, serving for one year. His regiment was assigned to the 1st army corps, and reached the battlefield at Gettysburg on the first day of the fight, occupying the position on the Federal line against which Pickett desperately charged the last day of the battle. Returning to New England in 1864, he entered Williams College, but his parents removed to Geneva, N. Y., the following year, and he entered Hobart College. Here he remained but two terms, leaving on account of ill-health in 1866, and locating in Minneapolis, Minn. He found employment with Hon. R. B. Langdon, a large railroad contractor of that city, and remained with him for ten years. In 1876 he commenced contracting on his own account. He took large contracts on the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway, the "Soo," Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, Wisconsin Central, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western. He also constructed the large ore docks at Ashland and elsewhere on the Great lakes, and with his associates in business has built more than 2,000 miles of railroad. In 1890 contracts on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways took him to the Pacific coast, where, becoming attached to the mild and healthful climate of Puget sound, he has since remained. With Nelson Bennett, of Tacoma, he completed the Palmer cut-off for the Northern Pacific in 1900, and is now extending the Seattle and Northern railway up the Skagit Valley. He is a member of the Grand Army; president of the Seattle Gas and Electric Co.; president of the National Bank of Commerce, and has been elected six times president of the Rainier Club, of Seattle. He was married in Minneapolis, in 1876, to Susan Elizabeth Johnson, of St. John, New Brunswick, and has four children.



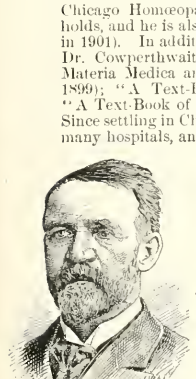
HENDERSON, John, senator, was born in one of the northern states in 1795, but, removing to Mississippi in his youth, he established himself as a lawyer at Woodville, Wilkinson county, about 1820. In 1835 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served for several terms, and in 1839 he was elected to a seat in the U. S. senate as a Whig, serving until 1845. At the expiration of his senatorial term he associated himself with the extremists of the South, who favored the annexation of Texas and the conquest of Cuba and Mexico. In 1851 he was arrested, with Gen. John A. Quitman, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of 1818 by inspiring and assisting the insurrection of Lopez in Cuba, and though acquitted, he did not again appear in public life. He died at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1857.

RIGGS, Samuel A., jurist, was born in Lawrence county, O., March 1, 1835, son of Joseph and Rebecca G. (Baldridge) Riggs, and a descendant of Edward Riggs, who emigrated from Wales, sailing either in the Mayflower or a vessel that sailed soon after. His son, Edward, removed to Connecticut and later to New Jersey, and from him the line runs through Miles, Edward, and Joseph, to Joseph (2), who located in Washington county, Pa., prior to 1790. His son, Stephen, was married to Annie Baird, in 1795, and in 1799 moved to Mercer county, Pa., thence to Franklin county in 1806, and in 1809 settled near Steubenville, Jefferson co., O. Joseph Riggs, father of the jurist, served in the war of 1812; was auditor of Adams county, O., for four terms; was a state senator in 1831–33; became a manufacturer of iron at Hanging Rock, O., where he built the first rolling-mill, and later was interested in rolling-mills and in mercantile business at Portsmouth, O. His wife's father, Rev. William Baldridge, a native of Virginia, and a cavalryman during the revolutionary war, was one of the pioneer ministers and founders of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) church; he was a graduate of Dickinson College, and twice declined the presidency of Washington College. Judge Riggs was educated at Marietta College, at Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa., where he was graduated in 1856, receiving the degree of A. M. in course, and at the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Lawrence, Kan., which is still his home, and the following year became county attorney, serving for two years. In 1862 he was elected district attorney of the 4th judicial district of Kansas, embracing eight counties. Four years later he was elected to the state senate, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee and one of three commissioners appointed by the governor to revise and codify the civil and criminal codes of procedure and all laws of a general character. The volume of "General Statutes of Kansas" of 1868 is the product of their labor. He resigned from the senate in 1867 to become U. S. district attorney for the district of Kansas, filling this office with eminent ability for two years. In 1870 he left the Republican party, and in 1872 was a member of the Liberal Republican national committee, and a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was himself a candidate for congress on this ticket to represent the state at large. In 1878 he was a member of the Kansas house of representatives, serving as chairman of the judiciary and member of the railroad committee, and through the Riggs Railroad bill initiated the legislative effort to place railroads under the control of a board of commissioners. In 1885 he was the Democratic candidate for congress nominated to take the seat made vacant by the death of Dudley C. Haskell. At the national Democratic convention of 1896, which nominated William J. Bryan for president, he was a delegate and a member of the committee on organization. In the fall of 1896 he was elected judge of the fourth judicial district of Kansas, embracing Douglas, Franklin, and Anderson counties, usually strongly Republican; and this high office he still (1901) holds. Judge Riggs has, for the past decade, been connected with the University of Kansas as a lecturer in its law department. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 31, 1861, to Kate Doane, daughter of Henry and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Earle, and granddaughter of William Earle, a Pittsburgh merchant, though a native of New Jersey. They have one child, Henry Earle Riggs, now a prominent sanitary engineer of Toledo, O.

Samuel A. Riggs

HERSCHEL, Clemens, civil engineer, was born in Davenport, Ia., March, 23, 1842. He was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1860, and at the Carlsruhe Polytechnic School in 1863. Returning to Boston in 1864, he practiced his profession—mainly in the New England states—first as a bridge engineer, then as an hydraulic engineer, until 1879. He took a first prize offered for an essay on road-making by the commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1869. In 1872 he was superintendent of streets of West Roxbury, Mass., and from 1879 to 1889 was hydraulic engineer of the Holyoke Water Power Co., having in charge the distribution of water among the grantees of that company, and in 1885, while in this position, practically rebuilt the dam across the Connecticut river, on which the value of all the Holyoke investments depends, at the same time designing the present new stone dam. He removed to New York in 1889 on an offer to construct the works of the East Jersey Water Co., which were built under his supervision in two and one-half years. In 1881–83 he was one of the three railroad commissioners of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from its inception was the hydraulic engineer of the Cataract Construction Co., which built the existing large works at Niagara Falls for the utilization of some 100,000 horse-power. The hydraulic mechanism of these works has been described by him in several articles written for various engineering papers. A lecture was delivered by him before the students of Cornell University in 1894 on "Frontinus and his II Books on the Water Supply of the City of Rome"; the forerunner of the same author's quarto book on this subject, which has been received with great favor. He wrote "Continuous Revolving Drawbridges" (1875) and numerous other professional papers. On April 17, 1888, he obtained a patent for the Venturi water meter, an instrument which is used to meter the quantity of water flowing through pipes of any diameter, up to the largest tunnels, and for a description of which he received the Rowland prize in 1888 from the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Elliot Cresson gold medal in 1898 from the Franklin Institute. He is past president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, England; the Union Club, Boston; the Century Association, New York, and many other social and professional societies. He was married, May 12, 1869, to Grace Darling, daughter of Hon. Aaron Hobart, of Boston, and has three children.

COWPERTHWAITE, Allen Corson, physician, was born in Cape May county, N. J., May 3, 1848, son of Joseph C. and Deborah (Godfrey) Cowperthwaite. His father was a dentist by occupation, and also noted as a mathematician, having written a work on the calculus, which at one time was a popular text-book. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Godfrey, of New Jersey. He is descended from Thomas Cowperthwaite, who came from England early in the eighteenth century. He was educated at the seminary of Toulon, Ill., whither his parents had removed, and made his professional studies in the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1869. He practiced at Galva, Henry co., Ill., four years, and then removed to Nebraska. He was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that state, and was instrumental in organizing the State Homœopathic Medical Association, now a flourishing organization. Meantime he devoted considerable attention to original researches and literary work, issuing his first book, "Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations" (1876), which gave him a national reputation. In the same year he was invited to lecture before the faculty and students of the Central University of Iowa, which conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. In 1885 he received the degree of LL.D. from Shurtleff College. In 1877 he was invited to the chair of mental and nervous diseases in Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, but about the same time having been elected dean and professor of materia medica in the newly organized Homœopathic Medical School of the University of Iowa, he remained in the West. This position he continued to hold for fifteen years, and for one year (1884–85) was also dean and professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Michigan University. In 1892 he settled in Chicago, and was at once elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Chicago Homœopathic College. This chair he still holds, and he is also president of the college (elected in 1901). In addition to the work above mentioned, Dr. Cowperthwaite is author of "A Text-Book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (1880; 8th ed., 1899); "A Text-Book of Gynecology" (1888), and "A Text-Book of the Practice of Medicine" (1901). Since settling in Chicago he has been connected with many hospitals, and has also been an active member of several local and state medical societies. He has been president of the State Homœopathic societies of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and was vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1885, and its president in 1888. He is a member of the Republican and Illinois clubs; a fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Art, London, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious faith he is an earnest Baptist, and has been closely identified with the religious and beneficent activities of his denomination since 1866. He was married, June 2, 1870, to Ida Estella, daughter of Dr. Joel F. Erving, of Oskaloosa, Ia. They have one son and one daughter.



A. C. Cowperthwaite

STILWELL, Silas Moore, lawyer, was born in New York, June 6, 1800, son of Stephen Stilwell, and a descendant of Nicholas Coke, who came to this country in the seventeenth century and adopted the name of Stilwell. His father, a soldier in the revolutionary war, went to Woodstock, N. Y., in 1804, where he established a glass factory. The son was educated at the Kingston Academy and before the close of the war of 1812 became a clerk with Col. Richard Kingsland, who had a hardware store in Maiden lane, New York city. In 1814 he learned surveying and went to Tennessee, where, in 1822, he was elected to the legislature, afterward removing to Virginia. He studied law with Judge Samuels, Parkersburg, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1824, being also clerk of Tazewell county and a member of the house of burgesses. In 1828 he returned to New York city and was elected to the legislature in 1829, serving until 1834. He was the author of the Stilwell act, a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which met with much opposition from certain classes, but which became a law in 1831. There were at that time 3,062 persons in prison for debt, more than 1,000 of whom were confined for sums less than one hundred dollars and many for less than twenty shillings. This act led to a correspondence with Lord Brougham which lasted for years, and through him Mr. Stilwell was made an honorary member of the Law Reform Association of Exeter Hall, London. He was elected alderman in New York city in 1835 and made chairman of the board; at the time of the great fire of 1835 he was acting mayor. Pres. Harrison offered him a place in the cabinet, which he declined, but after the president's death he accepted the appointment of U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York, which he held through Tyler's administration. During this period he was sent on a special mission to the Hague for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the U. S. government if possible. At the end of his term he resumed the practice of law. He was the author of the banking laws of the state of New York, of the general bankrupt act, and in 1863 of the national banking act and system of organizing credits. He wrote a great deal on financial questions and also contributed to the "Herald" many articles under the pen name of "Jonathan Oldbuck." He died in New York city, May 16, 1881.

Silas M. Stilwell

BAKER, Marcus, cartographer, was born near Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 23, 1849, son of John and Chastina (Fobes) Baker. His early life was spent on a farm. He was educated in the public schools, at the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated A.B. in June, 1870. During 1870–71 he was professor of mathematics in Albion College, Michigan, and in 1871–73 a tutor of mathematics in the University of Michigan. Since 1873 he has been in the service of the United States; from 1873 to 1886 in the coast and geodetic survey, and since 1886 in the geological survey. In 1896 he was graduated in the law school of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Baker is a student of geography, especially that of Alaska, of mathematics, of terrestrial magnetism, and on some of these topics he has published articles. With William H. Dall, he prepared the "Alaska Coast Pilot," and in 1896–97 he was employed in work upon the disputed boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. He is a member of various scientific societies; and of the U. S. board on geographic names, of which he is the secretary. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbian University in 1896. He was married, in 1874, to Sarah Eldred, of Climax, Kan., and in 1893 to Marian Strong, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

ELDER, Susan (Blanchard), poet, was born at Fort Jesup, Sabine co., La., April 19, 1835, daughter of Lieut. Albert G. Blanchard, and of Susan Thompson, a native of Massachusetts. Her mother died when she was a child, and she was sent North to her maternal relatives, with whom she remained only a few years, when she was recalled to Louisiana, where she has since made her home. She was educated in St. Michael's Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. James Parish, La. Her father's brilliant record during the Mexican war, as well as through the fearful period of civil strife, filled her soul with patriotic impulses.

Susan B. Elder

Although related to many of the leading families in the New England states, Mrs. Elder's early training made her a typical woman of the South. She was married, in 1855, to Charles D. Elder, of Baltimore, a polished scholar. With him she passed through all the vicissitudes of the civil war and reconstruction period, and learned, to her own cost, the trying lessons of disaster and defeat. After the capture of New Orleans by the Federal forces she went to Selma, Ala., where she turned her cottage into a hospital for the wounded. On her return to New Orleans at a later period, Mrs. Elder became professor of natural science in the high school, and also joined the editorial staff of the "Morning Star" newspaper. At the early age of sixteen she began to write for the press, under the name of "Hermine," and won a local fame for graceful verse. During the civil war her Southern feelings found vent in stirring lyrics. She has written one serial story, "Ellen Fitzgerald," which was more than well received by the Southern public. As literary critic and writer of editorials in Roman Catholic publications, her name is dear to her co-religionists. Though of Protestant ancestry, she became a Roman Catholic when very young. Her brother-in-law, Rev. William H. Elder, is the venerable archbishop of Cincinnati, while her only brother, Rev. Henry Blanchard, is a Unitarian minister in Maine. Her most admired poem, "Cleopatra Dying," has been pronounced on a par with Lytle's beautiful "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying." Her writings comprise poems, histories and dramas intended for representation in Roman Catholic colleges. Among her principal writings, not already mentioned, are: "The Leos of the Papacy"; "James the Second," and "Savonarola." In 1890 Mr. Elder died, and Mrs. Elder has since resided in New Orleans, devoting her time and talents to her family and her church.

HOLLINS, George Nichols, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30, 1799. At the age of fifteen he entered the navy as a midshipman, and served on the sloop-of-war Erie, being on board that vessel at the time of her attempt to break the British blockade in Chesapeake bay. Later he was assigned to the President, under Com. Decatur. Having grounded while going to sea, the President was surrounded by three British frigates, being compelled, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender. Twenty-five of her crew were killed, sixty were wounded, and the remainder taken prisoners. Hollins was held at Bermuda until the establishment of peace. In 1815 he again served under Decatur in the Algerian war, where for his bravery exhibited in the capture of a frigate he received from the commodore a magnificent Turkish sabre. He afterward served on the Guerriere, the Columbus, the Franklin, the Washington, then took command of an East Indian merchantman; was promoted lieutenant in 1825 and commander in 1844. While he was serving off the coast of Nicaragua in 1855 the American residents of Greytown being harassed by the local authorities, appealed to Hollins for protection. He acted promptly in demanding reparation and proper treatment for the Americans, and his demands not being complied with, he as promptly shelled the town. Nicaragua being then under the protection of the British government, an international complication arose. The English residents resented what they deemed an interference, and claimed that their property and lives had been imperilled by the "encroachments" of the United States. Thus serious difficulties between Great Britain and the United States were for a time apprehended. In 1861 Com. Hollins resigned his commission with a view to joining the Confederate navy, but his resignation was refused and an order issued for his arrest. He skilfully eluded the authorities, however, and, making his way to the South, was commissioned commodore, in charge of the Confederate battering ram Manassas. On the night of Oct. 12, 1861, while the Federal fleet was lying at anchor inside the southwest pass of the Mississippi, Hollins drove his ram against the sides of the Richmond, striking her below the water line with such force as to knock a hole in her timbers and tear her from her fastenings. Thereupon an effective broadside was poured into the ram, but Hollins signaled for support, and five ships came down the river, threatening the complete destruction of the fleet. In this effort to break the Federal blockade of the Crescent City great reliance was placed upon the Manassas. This vessel had the appearance of a floating roof, with two smoke-stacks projecting from its ridge pole; and though carrying a single heavy gun, being iron-clad, was very effective as a ram. She was sunk in April, 1862, during a fight with the Federal fleet. For his services to the Confederate navy Hollins was appointed flag captain of the New Orleans station, but was superseded by Com. Wm. C. Whipple prior to Farragut's attack in 1862. After the war he retired to civil pursuits, and became a crier in the city court of Baltimore. He was a man of rare abilities, and experienced strange vicissitudes during his career. He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1878.

WILSON, William Edward, educator, was born near Zelienople, Butler co., Pa., March 26, 1847, son of Francis Thomas and Mary Ann (Morrison) Wilson. He is a descendant of Thomas Wilson, an officer in the army of William of Orange, who for bravery at the battle of the Boyne was rewarded with a grant of land in Cavan county. Thomas' son, Hugh Wilson, emigrated to America about 1736, and settling on land in Northampton county, Pa., built there a flour mill, which stood until 1857. Members of the family afterwards became prominent in politics and on the judicial bench. Mr. Wilson spent his early years on his father's farm, working on it, and attending school at intervals. At the age of eighteen he began to teach, and he was connected with several institutions, both as teacher and scholar, before he was finally graduated at Monmouth College in 1873. From 1873 to 1875 he was teacher of natural sciences and Greek in the Nebraska State Normal School, and for one term he was acting principal of the institution. In 1875–76 he traveled and studied in Europe; then returning to America, he was for three years principal of high schools at North Platte and Brown-

W. E. Wilson

ville, Neb. In 1881 he became professor of natural science in the college at Cedar Rapids, Ia., but this chair he resigned in 1884 to accept a position as teacher of sciences in the State Normal School of Rhode Island. In addition to his duties as teacher of biology and pedagogy in this institution he was for three years superintendent of schools at Johnstown, R. I. In 1892 he was elected president of the Normal School, and served until 1898. Under his management a training department was established, a new building erected and training rendered compulsory for teachers in the public schools of Pawtucket and Providence. Mr. Wilson was married, in 1881, to Florence M., daughter of Z. D. Ramsdell, of South Carolina.

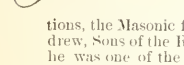
EVANS, Elisha Nero, clergyman, was born near Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 19, 1857, son of James Kirkham and Phœbe (Waldrop) Evans. His father, a planter by occupation, settled on Red River, Arkansas, in 1859, and enlisting in the Confederate service in the civil war, died in camp, September, 1862. His mother was a daughter of A. D. Waldrop, of South Carolina. The Evans family came from England early in the eighteenth century, and settled in South Carolina. Mr. Evans was educated in the country schools and under private teachers. After a brief business experience he joined the Little Rock conference, Methodist Episcopal church, South; was a circuit preacher for three years, and then entering the senior class of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., took a special course in the literary and scientific departments in 1883. He then re-entered the ministry, and was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., where he founded the Winfield Memorial Church, now one of the leading Methodist churches of that city, at a cost of $20,000. After serving there and at Dallas, Tex., he was for one year presiding elder of the Monticello district, the youngest presiding elder ever in the Little Rock conference; then served pastorates at Little Rock a second time, at Hot Springs, Ark., and at Monroe, La., four years, where he built an elegant church and parsonage at a cost of $25,000. In December, 1898, he became pastor of the Carondelet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, New Orleans, La. Mr. Evans is a wide reader and a forceful preacher. Dealing with the prevailing conditions and problems of present-day life, his sermons are eminently practical and suited to the popular understanding. The high esteem in which he is held outside his own denomination was well expressed by Dr. L. P. Bowen, a Presbyterian minister of Monroe, La., who at the time Mr. Evans took his departure from that place said: "For four years Mr. Evans has stood before his people for a common Christianity, and his pulpit has been eloquent for brotherhood. . . . All other churches honor him as much as his own. We love him as an honest Methodist; we love him more widely as a brother in all the fundamentals of universal fellowship." Mr. Evans was married in October, 1884, to Mollie, daughter of Col. W. F. Trippe, of Desha county, Ark.; second, in October, 1894, to Porter Lucy, daughter of Dr. A. F. Sanders, a prominent physician and capitalist of Hot Springs, Ark.

E. N. Evans

RANDALL, Robert Richard, philanthropist, was born probably in New Jersey about 1750, son of Thomas Randall, a prominent New York merchant. He was the principal founder of the Marine Society, and was chosen a member of the committee of one hundred to control the affairs of the city in 1775. He died in 1797. Robert is known to have followed the sea in early life, and in the records he is spoken of as a merchant and shipmaster, being uniformly styled "captain" by his contemporaries, both historically and in the recorded proceedings of the trustees appointed by him. In 1771 he became a member of the Marine Society of New York, an organization for the relief of indigent and distressed masters of vessels, their widows and orphans, and in 1778 he was elected to membership in the New York Chamber of Commerce. On June 5, 1790, Capt. Randall bought from Baron Poelnitz a large piece of property known as the Minto farm, now lying in the 15th ward of New York city, the southern boundary of which marked the northern termination of Broadway, about where Grace Church now stands. It contained over twenty-one acres, and its mansion, which had been erected by Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot, was Capt. Randall's home from 1790 until his death, which occurred June 5, 1801. In his will Capt. Randall gave $10,000 worth of stock, four lots in the 1st ward of the city, and the Minto farm, to found the Sailors' Snug Harbor, a home for aged or infirm sailors, naming as trustees the chancellor of New York state, the mayor and recorder of New York city, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society, and the senior clergymen of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches of New York. Though founded in 1801 and incorporated Feb. 6, 1806, owing to litigation absolute control of the property could not be obtained until 1831. In the meantime the growth of the city had made it more profitable to rent the property and locate the institution elsewhere. The necessary amendment of the charter to this effect was secured April 19, 1828; the present site near New Brighton, Staten Island, was selected in May, 1831; the corner-stone was laid Oct. 21st of that year, and the building dedicated Aug. 1, 1833. In 1834 the remains of Capt. Randall were re-interred on Staten Island, and in 1884 a large statue in bronze by St. Gaudens (see illustration) was erected to his memory on the grounds of the institution he had founded. The total number of persons admitted to the home up to June 1, 1901, was 4,832, of whom 900 were remaining at that time. Sailors' Snug Harbor now (1901) comprises nearly 200 acres of land, eight large dormitories with accommodations for 1,000, a sanitarium, hospital, church, and officers' residences, comprising about forty buildings in all.

JOHNSON, Frederick Charles, journalist, was born at Marquette, Green Lake co., Wis., March 2, 1853, son of Wesley and Henrietta (Green) Johnson. He is descended from William Johnson, of New Haven, Conn., who emigrated from England, about 1660. Rev. Jacob Johnson, great-grandfather of Frederick, was one of the hardy adventurers from Connecticut, who in the eighteenth century settled the historic Wyoming valley, and for a score of years defended their homes against the continued opposition of hostile Indians and of the less savage, but no less hostile, white claimants under the Pennsylvania proprietary government. He was one of the earliest and most outspoken advocates of American liberty as shown by utterances made by him to Sir William Johnson in 1768, when present as an Indian missionary at a commission to treat with the Six Nation Indians at Fort Stanwix. Frederick C. Johnson attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., whither his parents removed in 1853, but returned

to Wisconsin, to enter Ripon College, where he took a partial course with the class of 1873. Beginning with 1871 he had a business training of about ten years in Wilkes-Barre, meanwhile contributing to local papers, and doing special correspondence from the coal regions for the Chicago "Tribune." He also spent a year in Chicago as a reporter on the staff of that newspaper, and is still on that journal's list of correspondents. He then took a three years' course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1883, but took up journalism, purchasing a half interest in the Wilkes-Barre "Record," the first daily newspaper established in that city, with which he is still (1901) connected. He is actively identified with the board of trade, the New England Society, the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Historical Society, of which he is treasurer, and other historical societies, the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director, the Luzerne County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Republican County Committee, the Wyoming Commemorative Association, of which he is secretary, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the State and National Editorial associations, the Masonic fraternity, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Sons of the Revolution, etc. For several years he was one of the committee appointed by the state board of public charities to inspect the public institutions of Luzerne county, and in 1901 was appointed by the county one of its jail commissioners. Dr. Johnson was married at Oshkosh, Wis., June 25, 1885, to Georgia, daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet (Green) Post. They have three children.



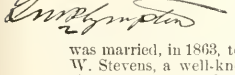
ADLER, Samuel, rabbi and author, was born at Worms, Germany, Dec. 3, 1809, son of Isaac Adler, an associate rabbi in Worms. He received his first instruction in Hebrew and in Biblical and post-Biblical literature from his father, but upon the latter's death, which occurred in 1822, continued his studies in the Talmudical colleges of his native city, and afterwards at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Notwithstanding his being subjected to want and privation, he at the same time attended the high schools of those cities, pursuing there general and classical studies. Having graduated at the Frankfort Gymnasium, he entered the University of Bonn (1831), and later that of Giessen, from which in 1836 he received the degree of Ph.D. He then became a preacher and assistant rabbi in Worms. In 1842 he was elected rabbi of the Jewish congregation of Alzey, and filled this position until 1857. During this period he attended the three great rabbinical conferences held in Brunswick (1844), Frankfort-on-the-Main (1845), and Breslau (1846), respectively, taking each time a prominent part in the proceedings. In 1857 the congregation Emanu-El, in New York city, invited him to succeed Dr. L. Merzbacher, who had died some time previously, in the office of rabbi. In compliance with this proposition Samuel Adler arrived in New York city (March, 1857), and was the spiritual head of the congregation until 1874, in which year he was relieved from official duties, and was made rabbi emeritus, receiving a handsome life pension. Samuel Adler was a profound scholar of the Talmud and of Judaism. During his stay in Germany he energetically worked for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, for the introduction of the teaching of the Jewish religion in the lower and higher schools of Worms on equal terms with Protestantism and Catholicism, promoted religious instruction, and was the initiator of a number of charitable institutions. An untiring student throughout his life, he belonged to the so-called historico-critical school in the science of Judaism, and contributed many articles to learned periodicals. Of these the more important are: "Contributions to the History of Sadduceeism," "Jewish Conference Papers" (New York, 1880), and "Benedictions" (New York, 1882). A collection of some of these articles he issued in 1886, under the general Hebrew title, "Robez 'al Yad." He was married, in 1843, to Henrietta Frankforter. They had two sons and one daughter. His sons, Felix and Isaac, occupy prominent positions in the respective fields of their activity, the first as an educator and reformer, the second as a physician. Samuel Adler died in New York, June 9, 1891.

ADLER, Isaac, physician and educator, was born at Alzey, Germany, in 1849, son of Rabbi Samuel and Henrietta (Frankforter) Adler. He came to America, together with the family of his father, in 1857. Upon graduation at Columbia College in 1868 he returned to Europe and studied medicine in the universities of Heidelberg, Vienna, Prague and Berlin. He received his degree of M.D. at Heidelberg in 1871. In 1892 he was made professor of clinical pathology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School, and six years later (1898) was also elected consulting physician to the Montefiore Home, and visiting physician and pathologist to the German Hospital. Adler published a number of scientific medical monographs, one of which, "Observations on Cardiac Syphilis" (New York "Medical Journal," (lxxiii., 577), has been translated into French in "Revue Générale de Clinique et de Thérapie" (xii., 818–824, Paris, 1898). He was married, in 1874, to Frida, daughter of Morris Grumhaber.

TRUXTON (or **Truxtun**), **William Talbot,** naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1824. His grandfather, Thomas Truxtun, was a distinguished naval commander. The grandson entered the navy as a midshipman in 1841, and was graduated at the Naval Academy, which he attended for one year, as a passed midshipman in 1847. In 1847–48 he cruised in the Brandywine on the Brazil station and returned in command of the prize slaver Independence. In 1849–52 he served on the Pacific station in the ship Supply; in 1853 in the brig Dolphin, assisting in laying the Atlantic cable, and in 1854 with the Strain expedition, which surveyed a route for a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien. On Sept. 15, 1855, he was promoted to master and lieutenant, and in 1859–60, during the Paraguayan war, he served in the brig Perry. In 1861 he became commander and lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, serving throughout the civil war in the Dale, Alabama, Chocura and Tacony, of the north Atlantic squadron, and participating in the operations in the sounds of North Carolina; in various engagements with Confederate batteries; in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., and in both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1866 he was promoted to commander and took charge of coal shipments for the navy in 1866–67; commanded the sloop Jamestown in the Pacific squadron in 1868–70, and was ordnance officer of the Boston navy yard in 1871–73. In 1873 he

was promoted to captain; commanded the Brooklyn in 1873–74, and the flag-ship of the South Atlantic station in 1874–75. He was a member of the board of inspectors in 1876–77, and during the next four years served at the Boston and Norfolk navy yards; became commodore in 1882 and in 1885–86 was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. He was retired, March 11, 1886, being entitled to the rank of rear-admiral three weeks before, but without having his promotion confirmed in the interval. Com. Truxton died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25, 1887.

PLYMPTON, Gilbert Motier, banker, was born at Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, New York harbor, Jan. 15, 1835, son of Joseph and Eliza Matilda (Livingston) Plympton. His father (b. March 24, 1787; d. June 5, 1860), was a soldier, who served in the war of 1812 as lieutenant; in the Seminole war, Florida, as major, and in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel, receiving the brevet of colonel for gallant service at the battle of Cerro Gordo. His education was begun at Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, under the chaplain of the post, and continued in a private school at Sacket Harbor. During his father's absence in Mexico he was sent to the house of his uncle, Gerard W. Livingston, in New Jersey, and studied there, entering Shurtleff College, Illinois, upon his father's return and appointment to Jefferson barracks, Missouri. Subsequently he studied for a time at John Sedgwick's school, New York city, and after reading law was admitted to practice in November, 1860. He then entered the law department of the University of New York, and was graduated in 1863. Beginning with a general practice he was soon engaged in many of the important litigations of the time, principally in the Federal courts. In 1889, having earned an independent fortune, and finding his health impaired by overwork, he retired from active practice. In 1892 he organized, with his present partners, the well-known banking house of Redmond, Kerr & Co., which now has branch offices in several other cities. Mr. Plympton has declined many official positions, though he has been and is a director in a number of corporations. He was a founder and vice-president of the St. Nicholas Club, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Riding, Westchester County and New York Yacht clubs; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Chamber of Commerce; St. Nicholas, New York Historical, Zoölogical, Botanical, American Historical and other prominent societies. He has been a frequent contributor to periodicals and is the author of several pamphlets, among them a monograph on the life of his father and a sketch of the Plympton family. Mr. Plympton was married, in 1863, to Mary A., daughter of Linus W. Stevens, a well-known merchant of New York city, and the first colonel of the 7th regiment. They have one daughter, Mary Livingston Plympton.



GRIFFITH, Jefferson Davis, physician and surgeon, was born at Jackson, Mo., Feb. 12, 1850, son of Richard and Sarah E. (Whitfield) Griffith. His father was a life-long friend of Jefferson Davis and a brigadier-general of the Confederate army, who was killed at Savage station, Va., June 29, 1862. He was educated at Summerville, Miss., by Thomas H. Gathright, then considered one of the best educators of the South. He attended the Bellevue Medical College of New York, and was graduated at the University of New York in 1871. He entered Bellevue Hospital as an interne on Oct. 1, 1871, and filled the position with credit and success for two years. In January, 1873, he went to Kansas City, Mo., and in October of the same year was appointed lecturer on physiology in the Kansas City Medical College, with which institution he has been connected ever since, having held the chair of principles and practice of surgery since 1888. In 1887 he gave up the general practice of medicine in order to confine himself exclusively to consultation, office and surgical work. He is visiting surgeon to St. Joseph's, All Saints' and German hospitals, and surgeon in charge of the Children's Free Hospital. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the board of health of the state of Missouri, and was its president from 1889. In 1889, upon the death of the surgeon general of the state, he was appointed to that position by Gov. Francis. Dr. Griffith is a member of the American, Missouri State and Jackson County Medical associations and is also a member of the American Orthopedic Association, and has made many valuable contributions on the subject of surgery to various medical journals. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a Democrat. He was married, Jan. 28, 1880, to Sallie, daughter of Abraham Comingo, who was member of congress from Missouri in 1874.

EVANS, Frederick William, reformer and author, was born at Leominster, England, June 9, 1808, son of George and Sarah (White) Evans. His mother died when he was four years old, and at the age of twelve he accompanied his father and brother to America. He attended school at Ithaca, N. Y., and studied under the tuition of an Episcopal clergyman, who, as he says, taught him to think. He was apprenticed to a hatter, and spent all his leisure time in the study of works of a socialistic nature, and ultimately adopted views kindred to those of his brother, George Henry Evans (1805–55), who was one of the earliest advocates of land reforms in the United States, laboring for the destruction of the U. S. bank; inalienable homesteads; transportation of the mails on Sunday; general bankrupt laws; laborers' liens; abolition of slavery and imprisonment for debt. So enthusiastic was Frederick in his ideas of social equality and reform that he actually walked 800 miles from New York to Massillon, O., to join a social community. In 1830 he joined the community of the United Society of Believers (Shakers) at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., became prominent among them, and was chosen elder of the north family. The force of the man would have made him a leader in any walk of life. His enthusiasm and influence were great; his teachings considerably modified the existing belief and added new dogmas to the tenets of this peculiar sect, and he became the recognized leader of the Shakers in the United States. He continually wrote and lectured on subjects pertaining to the Shakers, and published: "Tests of Divine Inspiration; or, The Rudimental Principles by which True and False Revelation Can be Discriminated" (New Lebanon, 1853); "A Short Treatise on the Second Appearing of Christ in and Through the Order of the Female"

(Boston, 1853); "Brief and Moral Instructions for the Young" (Worcester, 1858); "Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Government and Doctrines of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing" (New York, 1859; 4th ed., 1867); "Autobiography of a Shaker, and Revelation of the Apocalypse" (Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., 1869); "Shaker Communism; or, Tests of Divine Inspiration" (London, 1871); "Religious Communism: A Lecture, with Introductory Remarks by W. Hepworth Dixon" (London, 1871); "Ann Lee" (1871); "Second Appearing of Christ" (1873); "The Universal Church" (1872); "Celibacy from the Shaker Standpoint" (1866); "Death of a Prominent Shaker in the Community at Watervliet, N. Y." (1891). He died at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., March 6, 1893.

DOGGETT, John Locke, jurist, was born in Jacksonville, Fla., March 14, 1868, son of Aristides and Ann Timothy (Cleland) Doggett. His father (1830–90), a native of Jacksonville, a graduate of Jubilee College, Illinois, and a noted lawyer of Florida, served throughout the Mexican war under Gen. Scott, and through the civil war under Gen. Bragg, and was later judge of the county court of Duval county, chairman board of county commissioners, corporation counsel for the city of Jacksonville. His mother (1823–93), a daughter of John C. Cleland, a sugar planter of Jamaica, W. I., was one of the three founders of St. Luke's Hospital, founder of the Daniel Memorial Orphanage, Jacksonville; Library Association, Jacksonville, Fla., and altogether a woman of conspicuous mental force and energy. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Doggett, emigrated to America in 1692. The line descends through his son, John; his son, Thomas; his son, Thomas; his son, Simeon; his son, Simeon, second, and his son, John Locke, Mr. Doggett's grandfather. This John Locke Doggett (1798–1844), settled in Florida in 1820, was one of the founders of Jacksonville, president of the legislative council of the territory of Florida (1825–30), lawyer and circuit judge northern district Florida (1831–37). He died in 1844, a man of much prominence in the early history of Florida. His maternal great-great-grandfather was Andrew Turnbull, a noted lawyer in England, and the moving spirit in connection with Sir William Duncan in founding the Minorcan colony at New Smyrna, Fla. These emigrants were collected by Dr. Turnbull in the Grecian archipelago to the number of 2,000, and brought to New Smyrna, Fla., where the colony was established in 1767. The object of this colony was the growing of indigo. They became dissatisfied before their contract expired, and finally, after nine years the scheme was abandoned and the colonists moved to St. Augustine, 1776, where they permanently settled. Their descendants are to be found among the most prominent families of Florida. John L. Doggett was educated at private schools, and at the East Florida Seminary, and was graduated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1887. Immediately after graduation he was appointed clerk of the criminal court of record at Jacksonville, and two years later was elected to the same position, entering upon the study of law at the time of his appointment, and being admitted to the bar in November, 1890. He began to practice three years later, and in 1895 was admitted to the supreme and Federal courts of Florida. On June 17, 1897, he was appointed judge of the criminal court of record at Jacksonville, and although the youngest presiding judge of a court of record in Florida, he has nevertheless since discharged his duties with conspicuous energy and ability. Judge Doggett has been active in military affairs, and has been captain of the Metropolitan light infantry, and the Jacksonville light infantry, both organized in his native city. He is a member of the Seminole, Florida Country and Florida Yacht clubs, and secretary of the Bar Association of Jacksonville. On June 10, 1890, he was married to Carrie May, daughter of Erskine Burton Van Deman, of Jacksonville. They have two children, Carita Ann Louisa and John Locke Doggett, Jr.

Jno. L. Doggett.

HAYS, Isaac, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1796, son of Samuel and Richa (Gratz) Hays. His father was a wealthy merchant of that city. The son's education was begun under Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D.D., and continued at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1816. On leaving college he entered his father's counting-house, and remained for about a year, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. He was graduated at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. Turning his attention to the physical departments of medicine, Dr. Hays became eminent as an ophthalmist. He was connected with the following medical institutions: Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1822–27; surgeon to Wills' Ophthalmic Hospital, 1834–54; physician to the Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum; Philadelphia Dispensary; Southern Dispensary, and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. In 1835 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians; he was chairman of its building committee, censor, and one of its delegates to the American Medical Association in 1849–53. He was one of the originators of the American Medical Association in 1847; its treasurer 1848–52, and chairman of its committee of publication 1847–53, also chairman of several special committees. In 1848 he was a delegate from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia to the convention held to organize the state medical society. In 1827 he assumed an editorial position on the staff of the "Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," and in the same year became editor-in-chief. He changed its title to "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences." Dr. Billings, in his "Centennial History of American Medical Literature," said: "The ninety-seven volumes of this journal need no eulogy. From this file alone, were all other productions of the press for the last fifty years destroyed, it would be possible to reproduce the great majority of the real contributions of the world to medical science during that period." In 1869 his son, Dr. I. Minis Hays, became associated with him as editor of the "Journal." In 1843 Dr. Hays established the "Medical News," a weekly publication, and in 1879 the "Monthly Abstract of Medical Science." His published papers include: "The Forces by which the Blood is Circulated"; "Observations on Inflammation of the Conjunctiva"; "Inflammation of the Sclerotica"; "The Pathology and Treatment of Iritis" (1826). In conjunction with Dr. Robert Eglesfield Griffith, he translated "Chronic Phlegmasia" and "Principles of Physiological Medicine," from the French of Broussais. He also published a new edition of "Wilson's American Ornithology" (1828); "Select Medico-Chirurgical Transactions"; a collection of the most valuable memoirs read to various medico-chirurgical societies (1831); "A Description of the Inferior Maxilliary Bones of Mastodons in the Cabinet of the American Philosophical Society, with Remarks on the Genus Tetracaulodon" (1831); Hoblyn's "Dictionary of Medical Terms" (1846; new ed., 1855);

Lawrence's "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye" (1847; 3d ed., 1854), and Arnott's "Elements of Physics" (1848). He wrote the chapter on "Diseases of the Eye" for the "Practice of Medicine," by Dr. Dewees, and he edited, in 1843, an American edition of Sir William Lawrence's treatise on "Diseases of the Eye." In the third edition (1854) Dr. Hays placed on record the first case of astigmatism published in America; he was also the first to observe color-blindness as a pathological condition. He was a member, and, from 1825, for years secretary of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; first president of the Ophthalmological Society of Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Gynæcological Society, Boston; honorary member of the American Ophthalmological Society; also corresponding member of The Medical Society of Hamburg; the Société Universelle d'Ophthalmologie; and the Congress Médicale Internationale de Paris, and a member of many other scientific bodies. Dr. Hays was married, in 1834, to Sarah Minis of Savannah, Ga. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1879.

KELLOGG, William, jurist, was born at Kelloggsville, Ashtabula co., O., July 8, 1814, son of Amos and Paulina (Dean) Kellogg. His father was distinguished both as a practicing lawyer and a jurist. His mother was the daughter of Walter and Abigail (Adams) Dean, and a descendant of Walter Dean, who was captain of the 13th Massachusetts Continental regiment, and served through the revolutionary war, finally witnessing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He received a common school education, and studied law. In 1837 he went from Ohio to Canton, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, soon acquiring an extensive reputation as a brilliant advocate and general practitioner. He served in the Illinois legislature during 1849 and 1850, and was for three years a judge of the circuit court of that state (1853–56), resigning that position in the latter year, when he was elected a representative from Illinois to the 35th congress, and by subsequent re-elections served until 1863, acting as a member of the committees on public expenditures, government expenditures, and the judiciary, as well as the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states. He was a close friend and associate of Pres. Lincoln, who, in 1864, appointed him U. S. minister to Guatemala; but he declined the honor. In 1866 Pres. Johnson made him chief-justice of Nebraska territory. He also served as collector of internal revenue at Peoria, Ill., of the 5th collection district, the largest in the United States. Judge Kellogg was married at Canton, Ill., to Lucinda C., daughter of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross, of that place. His children were Judge William Kellogg, Jr., John, Pauline, Emily and Lou Kellogg. He died at Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20, 1872.

HASKELL, Ella Louise (Knowles), lawyer, was born at Northwood, Rockingham co., N. H., in 1862, daughter of David and Louisa (Bigelow) Knowles. As a girl she was studious, and being dissatisfied with the education obtainable at her country home, entered Bates College, Lewiston, Me., and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of B. A. She taught in Helena, Mont. (1887–88), and then entered a law office, intending to resume teaching, but before the vacation expired decided to resign as a teacher. Women were not permitted to practice law in Montana, and it was through her efforts that a bill was passed in the territorial legislature of 1889, giving them that privilege. She was the first woman ever admitted to the bar in the state (Dec. 28, 1889), and was the first to hold the office of notary public. Soon after she was admitted to practice before the U. S. district and circuit courts, and the department of the interior. Mrs. Haskell is credited with receiving the largest fee ever paid a woman lawyer, having received a single fee of $10,000 in an important mining case. In 1892 she was nominated for the office of attorney-general of the state, by the Populist party. She went into the campaign with great obstacles to overcome, as it was the first year the Populists put a ticket in the field in Montana. She took the stump, and it soon became apparent that she was an orator of ability. She spoke constantly for two months to crowded houses, and ran 5,000 votes ahead of her ticket, which in a state of only 50,000 votes was not an inconsiderable number. Her Republican opponent, Hon. H. J. Haskell, being elected, she was appointed assistant attorney general, and was the first woman in the world to hold such an office. She filled the office for four years to the eminent satisfaction of the people of the state, during which time she was sent to Washington and was successful in handling litigation in the department of the interior, involving state lands of the value of more than $200,000. In 1895, in San Francisco, Cal., she was married to Hon. H. J. Haskell. In 1896 Mrs. Haskell was a delegate to the Populist county convention of Lewis and Clark county, in which Helena is situated, to the Populist state convention and to the Populist national convention at St. Louis, and took a prominent part in their proceedings. She was instrumental in securing a women's suffrage plank in the Populist state platform of that year, after a hard fight on the floor of the convention. At the national Populist convention in St. Louis she was elected a member of the national committee, a position which she held for four years. She is the only woman ever elected a delegate to a national convention from Montana. In 1898 she took the stump for the Populist-Democratic ticket, and jointly with the Silver Republicans made a campaign of Cascade county. Mrs. Haskell has been prominent in the women's suffrage movement, having been state president of the association, and having addressed two national women's suffrage conventions in Washington, D. C. In 1897 she addressed the legislature of Montana upon the subject. She is largely interested in mining and mining litigation, and is an associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In June, 1900, she attended the international mining congress at Milwaukee, Wis., as a delegate, and was elected a member of the executive board of the congress. Mrs. Haskell was elected a delegate to the Populist county convention held in Helena in 1900, and to the Populist state convention held in the same city, in which she served upon important committees, and nominated Hon. James Donovan for attorney-general of Montana. She spoke from the public platform for several weeks in the fall of 1900, in behalf of the Fusion ticket in Montana.

Ella Knowles Haskell.

DAVENPORT, Homer Calvin, cartoonist, was born at Silverton, Marion co., Ore., March 8, 1867, son of Timothy Woodbridge and Flora (Geer) Davenport. His father was a farmer by occupation, but devoted considerable time to politics. His mother, who died when he was but three and a-half years old, was a daughter of the Hon. R. C. Geer, of Waldo hills,

Oregon. He spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, and although he made many attempts to get into a successful business for himself, he seemed to fail in everything he attempted to do. In 1892 he went to San Francisco, where he received employment on the "Examiner." During his next three years' work on this paper he became so skillful with his pen that he was brought to New York by Mr. W. R. Hearst in 1895. Since then his cartoons in the New York "Journal" have given him a world-wide reputation. In 1897 his work caused an attempt to pass an anti-cartoon bill in the New York legislature. He originated the Mark Hanna$ mark suit of clothes, and the figure which represents the trusts. In writing of the latter Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, editor of the "Bookman," says: "There is something so outrageous about the conception which Mr. Davenport has thus worked out as to make it fully as hideous as the artist had intended it to be. It represents violence, lawlessness and oppression, unrelieved by intellect or mercy, or kindliness of any sort whatever. It is a whole political plea in itself, appealing through the shudder which it excites to every one who sees it, by rousing in him an intense antagonism, for it is the apotheosis of the repulsive. What interests us greatly is the undoubted fact that when it is drawn by any other pen than Mr. Davenport's it becomes purely commonplace, and has no power to affect one in the least." A collection of his cartoons was published in 1898, and he is the author of "The Bell of Silverton" (1899); "Other Stories of Oregon" (1900), and "The Dollar and the Man" (1900). Mr. Davenport was married, in Chicago, Sept. 7, 1893, to Daisy, daughter of Robert A. Moore, of San Francisco. They have two children: Homer Clyde and Mildred Davenport.

EATON, Cyrus, educator and author, was born at Framingham, Mass., Feb. 11, 1784, son of Benjamin and Mary (Stacey) Eaton. His father fought in the revolutionary war; he was by trade a shoemaker, and dying when his son Cyrus was sixteen years of age, the latter was compelled to assist in the support of the family. This he did by assisting his brother in the shoemaking business, by working on a farm and in a brick-field. He had early been sent to a district school, was for three months at a grammar school and for the rest was self-taught. At the age of nineteen he taught the school at Southboro—whither his mother had removed with her family—for a year, and in 1804 went to Warren, Me., where he was a teacher for forty years. In 1806 he was married to Mary Lermond. While teaching he was an industrious student of the higher branches. "Master" Eaton, as he was always called, introduced grammar as a branch of study into the Warren schools. The last twelve years of his life as a teacher were spent at the Warren Academy. Having lost his eyesight, with the assistance of his daughter, Emily, a crippled invalid, he prepared "The Annals of Warren, Me.; A Narration of Events from 1605 to 1850" (1851). He contributed to the "Christian Register" and other periodicals and a few years later began his second book, a "History of Thomaston, Me." (1865). He was town clerk for thirteen years; justice of the peace for thirty-two; assessor for nine years; a representative to the legislature for five years, and in 1826 a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Maine as a separate state. In 1848 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. and in 1851 he was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts and Wisconsin Historical societies, and a resident member of the Maine Historical Society. A memoir of him, "A Remarkable Self-made Man," was published by John Langdon Sibley. He died at Warren, Me., Jan. 21, 1875.

BROWN, Thomas McKee, P. E. clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1841, son of James and Margaret (O'Farrell) Brown. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy in his native city, and at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated in 1864. Having pursued the usual course of study at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, he was ordered deacon July 2, 1865, and advanced to the priesthood Feb. 25, 1866, both by Bishop Horatio Potter. He was assistant minister of the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, and St. John's Church, Brooklyn, for one year each, and for another year was in charge of Trinity Church, East New York. He then became assistant to Rev. F. C. Ewer, D.D., rector of Christ Church, New York, and while here he determined to found a church, whose aim should be the revival, adaptation and practical execution of ritual ideas, embracing music, vestments, rites and usages, as they were in the early days of the church. The result of his efforts was the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, erected on West Forty-sixth street. On Dec. 8, 1870, occurred the first of those daily celebrations of the holy communion which, for some time, that parish alone, in the diocese of New York, maintained in the face of discouragement and much hostile criticism. This was a great gain for the cause of catholic principle and custom, and if nothing more had been accomplished, would entitle the parish to the highest honors in the annals of the church. That the example set in this respect has borne abundant fruit is shown by the fact that at no less than fifteen altars in New York city is the daily sacrifice offered, and among them seven in parish churches. The membership and activities of the church so increased as to make necessary the erection of an edifice better suited to the needs of the parish, and the present St. Mary's on West Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh street was consecrated in 1896. Father Brown may be said to have been a pioneer in what is termed the catholic revival in this country. Strong in his conviction that ancient and catholic doctrines and principles were the natural heritage of the church, it was his life work to inculcate and exemplify them by means of teachings, services and ritual, which, whether ornate or plain, were always dignified and inspiring, and his work remains as an everlasting memorial to a life well spent. His personality was especially attractive, his very presence and aspect being indicative of the man. He was tall, very strong and masculine; his complexion was fresh and warm; his manners cordial, direct and simple; his bright blue eyes were lighted up not only with kindliness but with frankness and Celtic humor. His bearing was singularly soldierly and military, and always suggested the knightliness of his nature. His sincerity in every direction was absolutely convincing and his piety,

while it was singularly free from affectations and pretensions, was very profound and true, and it never shone out more gloriously than at the end, when, as one of his friends remarked, "in the act of dying he seemed like a conqueror." Father Brown was married, Feb. 7, 1867, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Scott, of New York city. Two sons, Thomas McKee and Harold McCleave Brown, survive him. He died Dec. 19, 1898.

STALLO, John Bernard, jurist and philosopher, was born at Seirhausen, Oldenburg, Germany, March 16, 1823. Such was his precocity that at the age of sixteen he was prepared to enter a university. Having been educated at Vechta, for the profession of teaching, he emigrated to the United States in 1839, settling in Cincinnati, where there was a large German colony. Here he published a spelling and reading book in the German language, to which he was accustomed to refer in later years as his "most brilliant literary success." After having charge of a private school for a few months he became a teacher in St. Xavier's College. In 1843 he was appointed professor of mathematics, physics and chemistry in St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. Resigning in 1847, he returned to Cincinnati, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He soon acquired a large practice and in 1853 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, of Cincinnati. He was the champion of freedom of thought and action in all its forms and his main juridic laurels were won in connection with cases where liberal issues were concerned. He had a grasp and appreciation of our political institutions that was and even still is rare, and he was a leader in tariff, civil service and political reform, his influence being exerted chiefly through contributions to the press. A true independent, he left one political party for another at the call of his conscience. In 1862 he presided, at the risk of his life, at a meeting where Wendell Phillips spoke in favor of emancipation, though he abhorred Phillips' disunion sentiments. He took part in the liberal Republican movement of 1872 and in the campaign for Grover Cleveland in 1884, his services in the latter instance being recognized by his appointment in 1885, as U. S. minister to the court of Italy. When his official term expired in March, 1889, he took up his residence in Florence. His house in Cincinnati was one of the intellectual centres of that city, and artists, musicians, authors and scientists were particularly welcome within its walls. Though he published but few volumes, they have great importance. His "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature" (1848) recorded "a digest of the views of many German philosophers, which were at that time a sealed book to most American readers." His "Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics" (1882; 2d ed., 1884) is called "the profoundest and most original work in the philosophy of science that has appeared in this country—a work which ranks with anything that has been produced in Europe and which showed a firm and independent grasp of what are now acknowledged principles of scientific criticism at a time when these were not in the possession of the majority of scientists." His last work, "Reden, Abhandlungen und Briefe" (1893) contains essays on such subjects as the "Future of the English Language in America"; "Instruction in German in Public Schools"; "Materialism" and "Fundamental Notions of Physical Science." Judge Stallo was married and had a son and a daughter. He died in Florence, Italy, Jan. 6, 1900.

J. B. Stallo.

PETERS, George Absalom, physician, was born at Bennington, Vt., May 12, 1821, son of Absalom and Harriet H. (Hatch) Peters, and grandson of Gen. Absalom Peters, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1780. His father, a graduate of Dartmouth College and Princeton Seminary, was for five years pastor of a church in Bennington, and subsequently for twelve years secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, and the first editor of its magazine. He was afterwards pastor of a Congregational church at Williamstown, Mass., and devoted the remainder of his life to editorial and philanthropic work. In 1825 he removed with his family to New York city. At the age of seventeen his son, George A., was sent to Yale. On account of pecuniary embarrassment of the family he did not complete his course there, and at the end of his freshman year obtained employment in a mercantile house at Keeseville, N. Y. Subsequently he assisted his father in his editorial work on the "Biblical Repository, Eclectic Magazine," etc. He then went to Liverpool, England, where he remained for about one year. Upon his return to New York city he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia College, and was graduated with honor in 1840. He was then appointed resident surgeon in the New York Hospital, and received his graduating honors from that institution in 1848. Dr Peters soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and in 1857, when St. Luke's Hospital was organized, he was appointed assistant surgeon, which position he resigned to accept that of consulting surgeon. He was also president of the medical board and consulting surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital and the Woman's Hospital; consulting surgeon in the New York Hospital; surgeon in the Episcopal Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's and St. Mary's, and was connected with several other hospitals and dispensaries. He was also trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; an active member of the Yale Alumni Association, and president of the University Club. Williams and Yale colleges conferred on him the degree of M.A. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York County Medical Society; the Pathological Society; the Medical and Surgical Society; and the Century, Union League and University clubs, being president of the last from 1888 to 1891. On April 10, 1849, Dr. Peters was married to Julia, daughter of Geo. Coggill, of New York city. Mrs. Peters died in 1873. His only daughter became the wife of Horace Hatch Chittenden. He died in New York city, Dec. 6, 1894.

Geo. A. Peters

POTTER, Henry, jurist, was born in Granville county, N. C., in 1765. He received a liberal education and adopted the profession of the law. In 1801 he was appointed by Pres. Jefferson U. S. judge of the 5th circuit; in 1802 he was made judge of the U. S. district court for the state of North Carolina, which position he held for more than fifty years. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1799 until his death. Judge Potter was the author of "Duties of a Justice of the Peace" (1816), and was associated with John L. Taylor and Bartlett Yancey in the compilation of a revision of the "Law of the State of North Carolina" (2 vols., 1821). He died at Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1857.

THACHER, Thomas Anthony, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 11, 1815, son of Peter and Anne (Parks) Thacher. His father was descended from Thomas Thacher, first pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and his mother, from Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, Conn., one of the founders of Yale College. The son received his early education at the Hopkins Grammar School, Hartford, and was graduated at Yale University with high honors in 1835. During the following three years he taught school in Connecticut and Georgia, becoming, in 1838, tutor of Latin at Yale. After teaching for four years in this capacity he was advanced to the assistant professorship of Latin language and literature (1842), and in the following year was given a leave of absence for travel and study. He made a tour of Germany and Italy, and spent some time in the German capital, carefully observing the methods used in the Gymnasium and University of Berlin, for awhile acting as tutor to the Crown Prince Charles of Prussia and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles. Returning to Yale in 1845, he resumed his duties as assistant professor, and upon the retirement of Dr. James L. Kingsley, in 1851, he became full professor, retaining the office until his death, when he was the oldest member of the faculty in point of continuous service. He was not only a talented and distinguished instructor, but a remarkably successful disciplinarian, maintaining a firm control while preserving in a wonderful degree the confidence, respect and friendship of the students. His strength of character and honesty of purpose were so widely recognized and appreciated that throughout the many college classes which passed under his influence his name is cherished with the warmest regard. Despite the tax made on his time by his station as professor, he still found opportunity for outside work. He was for a number of years an active member of the Connecticut state board of education, and for forty-eight years served as trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School of Hartford. A fine scholar, he contributed numerous articles on classical subjects to the "New Englander" and other periodicals, and published the following works in book form: Cicero's "De Officiis" (1850); an adaptation of Mädvig's Latin grammar which was long used in Yale University (18—); and a "Life of Edward C. Herrick" (1862). He was also one of the compilers of "Webster's Dictionary." In a preface to his Latin grammar he very strongly advocated the use of the English pronunciation of the Latin tongue. Prof. Thacher received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve University in 1869. He was married at New Haven, Conn., in 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College. He died at New Haven, April 7, 1886, survived by eight sons and one daughter.

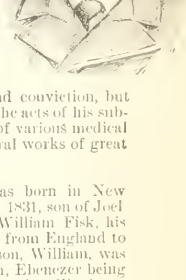
HARTT, Charles Frederick, geologist, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Aug. 23, 1840, son of Jarvis William Hartt. He was educated under the tuition of his father at Horton Academy, Nova Scotia, and at Acadia College, where he was graduated in 1860. While a student he obtained his elemental knowledge of the Portuguese language from an old shoemaker, and in later life lectured in this language to audiences in Rio Janeiro. He also made extensive explorations in Nova Scotia, and while at Wolfville made meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution. In 1860 he went to St. John, New Brunswick, and assisted his father, who had established a high school; but the geology of the region drew him from teaching, and, with G. F. Mathew, of St. John, with whom he had explored the Basin of Minas, he entered upon an examination of the rocks in the vicinity. "To these gentlemen," said Mr. Dawson, "belongs the honor of first rendering intelligible the complicated geology of this district, and of discovering and almost exhausting its rich Devonian flora and fauna. . . . The collection and determination of the fossils of what is now known as the Acadian group, and the excavation of the numerous fossil plants of the Devonians of the same district, constitute in my judgment, two of the most important advances ever made in the paleontology of Eastern America, and are even yet bearing fruit." Shortly after his arrival in St. John he was instrumental in forming the Steinhammer Club, which later became known as the New Brunswick Natural History Society. He contributed freely to its collections and literature, and when Prof. Agassiz invited him to enter the museum of comparative anatomy at Cambridge as a student, the society purchased Mr. Hartt's Devonian collection to aid him in doing so. He was at Cambridge in 1861–64, during vacations continuing his geological investigations; the Cambridge Museum is rich in the minerals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick contributed by him. He also joined a geological survey of southern New Brunswick for the provincial government, the result of which was published in 1865. In the summer of 1862 Mr. Hartt discovered at the Fern ledges some remains of insects, five species in all, the very oldest known to geologists, which are described by Prof. Scudder in Dawson's "Acadian Geology." Prof. Scudder has since published a complete monograph upon these insects in the Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1865 Mr. Hartt was appointed geologist to the Thayer expedition by Prof. Louis Agassiz, who was himself its leader, for the study of the fresh water fishes of Brazil, much attention being incidentally given to the geology of the country. On his return, in 1866, Mr. Hartt was appointed professor of geology at Vassar College. In 1867 he made a second expedition to Brazil, and, returning in 1868, was professor of geology and physical geography at Cornell University until 1875, in his vacations making excursions to Brazil, exploring chiefly the Amazon river and the East coast provinces. In 1875 he was invited by the Brazilian government to institute the geological commission of Brazil, of which he was the chief until his death. While on the Thayer expedition Prof. Agassiz, after what was necessarily a cursory survey of the surface geology, hastily assumed that the ice sheet of the glacial epoch had extended over the valley of the Amazon, and it was not until after his third exploration and the most minute investigation that Prof. Hartt disproved this theory. He found that no trace of glacial action exists in the valley, and that it abounded in Huronian and carboniferous deposits containing almost the same flora and fauna he had discovered in St. John. His archæological discoveries were also extensive. He embodied the results of his first and second expeditions in "The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil." The immense collections made by the commission became a part of the National Museum of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, of which Mr. Hartt was from 1866 until his death the director; they form the most complete and comprehensive exhibit of South American geology yet existent. Prof. Hartt was secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of other learned bodies. He contributed occasionally to scientific periodicals and memoirs, and published: "Geology and Physical

Geography of Brazil" (1870); "Notes on the Modern Tupi of the Ana" (1872); "Contributions to the Geology and Physical Geography of the Lower Amazon" (1874); "Amazonian Tortoise Myths" (1875); "Notes on the Manufacture of Pottery Among Savage Races" (1875); "Devonian Trilobites and Mollusks of Para, Brazil" (1875); "Descripgao dos Objectos de Pedra de Origem Indigena Conservados no Musee Nacional par Carlos Frederico Hartt" (1876); and "Crustacea Collected on the Coast of Brazil," (1866–73). He died of yellow fever in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, March 18, 1878.

SCHOENEFELD, Henry, composer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 4, 1857, son of Frederick and Theresa Schoenefeld, who came to America from Roda in Saxe-Altenburg (Duchy), Thuringia, in 1854. His musical training was begun by his father when he was seven years of age, and after his tenth year was continued by his brother Theodore, a graduate of the Royal High School of Music in Berlin. He early attained proficiency as a pianist, performing with great success in public, and he also played the violin in a local orchestra. At the age of fifteen he composed a trio for piano, violin and 'cello, which gave evidence of marked ability. In 1875 he went to Germany, and spent three years studying at the Leipsic Conservatory under Richter, Reineeke, Coccius, Papperitz and Leo Grill. In 1879 he returned to America, and for years served as director of the Germania Maennerchor of Chicago. His most important compositions for orchestra are: "Heroic Fantasy"; "Liberty"; "Gypsy Melodies"; "In the Sunny South"; "Serenade and Intermezzo"; overture, "American Flag"; "Air for G String," and the "Rural Symphony." The latter work was composed for competition, and obtained the $500 prize offered by the National Conservatory of the United States. The composer conducted the work in person at its first public performance, in the Madison Square Garden of New York by Anton Seidl's orchestra. Other works by Mr. Schoenefeld include: for string orchestra, "Suite Characteristique," a "Reverie," and a "Serenade," for the piano; "Valse Elegante," "Valse Caprice," "Valse Brilliante"; gavotte in E minor and G minor, a suite of small pieces called "The Children's Festival," a "Kleine Tanz Suite," a suite entitled "Mystics of the Woods," and a cantata, "Die Drei Indianer." Mr. Schoenefeld's style is thoroughly original, his melodies are full of beauty, and his works are marked throughout by great scholarship and true musical feeling. He was one of the first composers of this country to make use of the characteristic negro folk song, and to establish a real American school of composition. In 1899 he received by unanimous vote the Henri Marteau prize of $100 for the best original sonata for piano and violin by an American born composer. The jury was composed of the most eminent musicians of Paris. Mr. Schoenefeld is a member of the Manuscript Society of Chicago and the New York Manuscript Society. He was married, in 1885, to Ida, daughter of Julius Brcidt, a native of Germany.

BEDINGER, Henry, U. S. minister to Denmark, was born near Shepherdstown, Va., in what is now Jefferson county, W. Va., son of George Michael Bedinger, who was born in Virginia about 1750, and was an early emigrant to Kentucky. He served as an adjutant in the expedition of 1779 against Chillicothe; as major at the battle of Blue Licks in 1782, and rendered valuable services as an Indian spy throughout the revolutionary war. In 1791 he commanded the Winchester battalion of sharpshooters in St. Clair's expedition, and in 1792–93 was a major of U. S. infantry. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1792, and represented that state in congress from 1803 until 1807. Maj. Bedinger died at Lower Blue Licks, Ky., about 1830. The son received a classical education, and adopted the profession of the law, practicing first at Shepherdstown, and afterward at Charlestown. In 1845 he succeeded his partner and brother in law, Gen. George Rust, to represent Virginia in congress, where he was distinguished by his eloquence as a debater, and was re elected for the following term. In 1853 he was appointed chargé d'affairs to Denmark, afterward became minister resident, and returned home in the autumn of 1858. During his residence in Denmark he was successful in bringing about the treaty abolishing the sound dues. He died at Shepherdstown, Va., Nov. 26, 1858.

WALES, Philip Skinner, surgeon, was born in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1837. He was instructed in the preparatory schools of his native city, entered the University of Maryland, and was graduated by the faculty of physics of that institution. He settled in Baltimore, but removed to Washington, where he entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon, Aug. 7, 1856, attached to the Naval Academy, steamfrigate Mississippi and steamer Water Witch. He was commissioned full surgeon Oct. 12, 1861, serving in the U. S. naval hospital, Norfolk, on the U. S. steamer Fort Jackson of the north Atlantic and west Gulf squadrons throughout the civil war. He was a member of the board of examiners, 1873–74, and received his commission as medical inspector, June 30, 1873; chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, Jan. 26, 1880, and medical director of the U. S. navy, October, 1881, in which capacity he served until March 27, 1884. He was on special duty in Washington, 1884–87, and in attendance on Pres. Garfield for a time after he was shot by the assassin Guiteau. His official service as medical director was ended by his suspension from office for five years, by reason of the conduct of clerks in his office who defrauded the government, which led to his court-martial and conviction, but acquittal of real responsibility for the acts of his subordinates. Dr. Wales is a member of various medical societies, and is the author of several works of great value to medical science.



FISK, Harvey, financier, was born in New Haven, Addison co., Vt., April 26, 1831, son of Joel and Clarinda (Chapman) Fisk. William Fisk, his first American ancestor, emigrated from England to Wenham, Mass., in 1637, and his son, William, was married to Sarah Kilham, their son, Ebenezer being for twenty years a deacon of the church at Wenham. The latter was married to Elizabeth Fuller, and had a son, Ebenezer (b. 1716; d. 1804), who settled at Shelburne, Mass., and in 1740 was married to Dorcas Tyler. Their son, Moses, who was married in 1789 to Hannah Batchelder, was elected, in 1801, a deacon of the Congregational Church of Waitsfield, Vt.; and his son, the father of Harvey, was for many years a pastor of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Vermont and New York, serving for two years as a missionary in Canada. Harvey Fisk received his early education in the district schools and from his father, who was a graduate of Middlebury College; studied French in Canada (1844–46); taught that language in Bakersfield (Vt.) Academy (1846–48), and in the latter year became a clerk in a dry-goods store at Trenton, N. J., where he remained for four years. On May 2, 1852, he be-

came assistant receiving teller of the Mechanics' Bank, New York city, and in August, 1853, was made third teller in the Bank of the Commonwealth, in which position he remained for nearly nine years. On March 1, 1862, he formed the banking firm of Fisk & Hatch, which, during the civil war, floated many millions of dollars worth of government bonds, reviving the public credit and confidence beyond all anticipation, and aiding greatly in placing the national finances upon a firm foundation. Acting as special agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Fisk's firm obtained within one month's time nearly $170,000,000 for the U.S. government. It was at his suggestion that Sec. William Windom refunded the five and six per cent. bonds maturing in 1881, by giving the holders the privilege of presenting their bonds to be stamped as extended at three and one-half per cent. In 1865–68 Mr. Fisk's firm successfully negotiated $27,855,000 worth of government subsidy bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads, and placed $53,000,000 worth of bonds issued by the Central Pacific company itself, thus securing the success of this great enterprise. In March, 1885, the partnership of Fisk & Hatch was dissolved, and the firm reorganized under the name of Harvey Fisk & Sons, the new organization entering upon its career with the high reputation given it by the name of its founder, who, in all his financial dealings, was known to protect the interests of his customers even to the extent of personal detriment. Mr. Fisk possessed a character of unremitting benevolence, contributing liberally to the mission boards of the Presbyterian church, assisting to sustain several mission churches, and generously adding to the endowment of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was married, Dec. 13, 1853, to Louisa, daughter of Alexander B. Greeu, of Trenton, N. J., and had six sons and five daughters. His death occurred at Wilburtha, N. J., Nov. 8, 1890.

DURKEE, Charles, senator, was born at Royalton, Windsor co., Vt., Dec. 5, 1807. He received his education in the local schools and at the Burlington Academy. He engaged in business as a merchant, and later removed to Wisconsin, where he was one of the founders of Southport, now Kenosha. He was a member of the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin in 1837, and again in 1847. As the Free-soil candidate he was a representative in congress in 1849–53 from Wisconsin, being the first distinctive anti-slavery man in that body from the Northwest. He was a U. S. senator for six years, commencing in March, 1855, and during his term of office served as a member of the committees on revolutionary claims and private land claims. In 1861 he was a delegate to the peace congress. In 1865 he was appointed by Pres. Johnson governor of Utah, and held this office until failing health compelled him to resign. He died in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1870.

EMOTT, James, jurist, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 14, 1771. He did not receive a collegiate education, but in 1800 Union College conferred on him the degree of A.M. After studying law and being admitted to the bar he began to practice at Ballston Centre. He removed from there to Albany in 1800. He was soon regarded as the peer of the brilliant lawyers of that time. In 1797 he was appointed a commissioner to settle the disputes as to lands in the military tract of Onondaga county. In 1804 he represented Albany in the legislature. Under the old constitution of New York he was first judge of the court of common pleas for his county in 1817–27, and in that capacity gave the court a rank among the best of the state. He was a representative in congress from his native state from 1809 to 1813, being prominent among the Federalist leaders of that body. In 1814–17 he was a member of the New York assembly, and in 1814 was its speaker. In 1827 he was appointed judge for the 2d district, which station he filled until he resigned in 1831. In 1833 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia College. He died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 7, 1850. His son, James, was an eminent jurist and lawyer, practicing for the last twenty years of his professional life in New York city.

SHIPMAN, William Davis, jurist, was born at Chester, Middlesex co., Conn., Dec. 29, 1818, son of Ansel D. and Elizabeth (Peters) Shipman. His grandfathers, Col. Edward Shipman, of Saybrook, and Maj. Nathan Peters, of Preston, Conn., were both officers in the revolutionary army, and of English descent. He was educated at the district school of Chester, and from his tenth to his seventeenth year worked upon a farm in that place, and then in a manufactory there until he was twenty-four. During the next six years he was engaged in teaching at Springfield, N. J., and during the last three years of that period devoted his leisure time to the study of law. In 1849 he removed to East Haddam, Conn., where he continued his legal studies under Moses Culver, afterwards a judge of the superior court of that state; in 1850 he was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county and began practice, retaining his residence at East Haddam. In 1852 he was elected judge of probate for the district of East Haddam, and at the session of the general assembly of the state, in the spring of 1853, represented that town in the lower house. In July of the same year he was appointed by Pres. Pierce U. S. attorney for the district of Connecticut, and was reappointed in 1856, meantime (1854) having removed to Hartford. He held that office continuously until the spring of 1860, when he was appointed U. S. district judge for the district of Connecticut, and held the office for thirteen years. During a large part of this time he held the regular terms of the circuit court in the city of New York, and occasionally sat in the northern district of New York and in Vermont, in addition to performing the duties of his own district of Connecticut. His written opinions delivered in that tribunal are published in Blatchford's "Reports" (vols. 4-10), and were occasionally quoted in the London "Law Times." He resigned this office in May, 1873; then became senior member of the law firm of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, of New York city. In 1877 he removed to New York city, and continued to be a member of that firm and its successors until 1896, when he retired from practice. For several years, while U. S. district judge, he delivered a course of lectures on constitutional law at Trinity College, Hartford, which conferred upon him the honorary degrees of M.A. and LL.D. Judge Shipman was married, in 1847, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Richards, of Springfield, N. J. Of their seven children five survive. He died at Astoria, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1898.

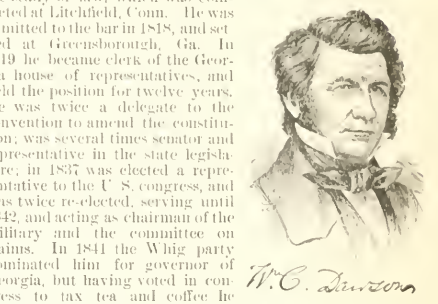
Wm. D. Shipman

COOLEY, Le Roy Clark, educator, was born at Point Peninsula, Jefferson co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1833, son of James and Sally (Clark) Cooley. He was graduated at the State Normal College, Albany, N. Y., in 1855, and at Union College in 1858. He taught mathematics in Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y., 1858–60, and natural science in Cooperstown Seminary, 1860–61. For thirteen years following he was professor of natural science in the New York State Normal College. In 1874 he was called to the chair of physics and chemistry in Vassar College. In 1893, when it became necessary to divide the department, he relinquished the chemistry and assumed the chair of physics, which he still (1901) holds. He received from Union University the degrees of A.M. in 1861 and Ph.D. in 1870. He has contributed educational and scientific papers to various journals and societies, and devised several forms of apparatus to facilitate laboratory work in both physics and chemistry. In 1868 he described his "electric register" by which piano wires and tuning forks write a record of their vibrations; this was the first successful application of electricity to the purpose of recording swift periodic impulses in permanent characters. He is the author of a series of text-books on physics and chemistry which, with their revisions, have been extensively used in secondary schools ever since their first publication in 1868–72. Early in life he became an ardent and persistent advocate of science as an agent in education. Dr. Cooley is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Physical Society and of the New York State Science Teachers' Association. Of this last named society he was president in 1899. On March 30, 1859, he was married to Rossabella Maria Flack, a granddaughter of Roger Campbell, who was a grandson of Archibald, the first duke of Argyll.

GORDON, Adoniram Judson, clergyman, was born at New Hampton, Belknap co., N. H., April 19, 1836, son of John Calvin and Sally (Rohinson) Gordon. At the age of sixteen he united with the church in his native town and soon after entered a preparatory school with the object of preparing for the ministry. He was graduated at Brown University in 1860, and then entered Newton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1863. Before the completion of his studies he had preached in the Baptist church at Jamaica Plain, and in June, 1863, on his ordination, he became its settled pastor. Here he remained for six years, during which period the congregation increased steadily and many additions to the church were made. In 1869 he accepted a call to the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, which became one of the strong centers of spiritual and philanthropic work. Revival after revival occurred and it was in that building that the inquirers' meetings were held in connection with Dwight L. Moody's labors at the Tabernacle. Dr. Gordon established a school for training missionaries for home and foreign work and for training pastors' assistants. Dr. Gordon was a deep thinker and a close student of prophecy. For some time he edited the "Watchword," a monthly devoted to biblical exposition. He wrote "In Christ" (1872); "Congregational Worship" (1872); "Grace and Glory" (1880); "Ministry of Healing" (1882); "The Two-fold Life" (1884); "Ecce Venit" (1890); "Ministry of the Spirit" (1894); "How Christ Came to Church" (1895), and was one of the compilers of the hymn-book "Service of Song" and "Coronation Hymnal." His preaching was free from dogmatism or offensive allusions to those whose opinions differed from his, and his writings were characterized by the same spirit. Dr. Gordon was married at Providence, in 1863, to Maria, daughter of Isaac and Harriet Hale, who bore him three sons and five daughters. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1895.

A. J. Gordon

DAWSON, William C., U. S. senator, was born in Greene county, Ga., Jan. 4, 1798, a descendant of the early settlers of that county. He was graduated at Franklin Academy in 1816, and began the study of law, which was completed at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and settled at Greensborough, Ga. In 1819 he became clerk of the Georgia house of representatives, and held the position for twelve years. He was twice a delegate to the convention to amend the constitution; was several times senator and representative in the state legislature; in 1837 was elected a representative to the U. S. congress, and was twice re-elected, serving until 1842, and acting as chairman of the military and the committee on claims. In 1841 the Whig party nominated him for governor of Georgia, but having voted in congress to tax tea and coffee he lost popularity, and was defeated, upon which he resigned his congressional seat. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the Ockmulgee circuit. In 1849 he became a U. S. senator, and served on important committees until 1855. During his senatorial term he commanded a wide influence and delivered many speeches on subjects of national interest. He published "The Laws of Georgia" (1831). His death occurred at Greenshorough, Ga., May 5, 1856.



W. C. Dawson

CONTEE, Benjamin, jurist and clergyman, was born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1755. In June, 1776, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d battalion of the Continental army, and served through the revolutionary war. Subsequently he traveled in France, England and Spain. After his return he was a delegate to the Continental congress, in 1787, and a representative to the 1st constitutional congress from Maryland, from 1789 to 1791, where he was one of those who voted for locating the seat of government on the Potomac. After he retired from congress he was appointed judge of the orphans' court of Charles county. In 1803 he was ordained by Bishop Claggett as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and took charge of the parish of William and Mary in Charles county. In 1808 Trinity parish was placed under him, and in 1811 St. Paul's Church in Prince George's county was added. He was for many years a member of the standing committee, and in 1814 came within a few votes of being elected bishop of the diocese. At the time of his death he was chief judge of the orphans' court of Charles county. He died in Charles county, Nov. 3, 1815.

TILT, Albert, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., April 29, 1841, son of Benjamin B. and Adelaide M. Tilt. His father emigrated from Coventry, England, in 1835, and settled in Boston, establishing the firm of Tilt & Donell, manufacturers of silk. In 1860 he removed to Paterson, N. J., where he established a similar business, and being a practical and skilled workman, became one of the pioneers in that industry. The son, after attending the public schools of Boston, entered the employ of Dexter & Lambert, manufacturers, but he soon removed to Paterson. He served a thorough apprenticeship

under his father, who had established the Phœnix Silk Manufacturing Co.; was admitted to the firm in 1862, and upon the death of his father, in 1879, succeeded him as president and general manager of the company. He thoroughly mastered every detail and soon acquired a reputation for such distinguishing traits of character as keen judgment, resolution in seizing opportunities for business advancement and great foresight. He was enterprising and courageous, and it was often said of him that his word once given was a guarantee of good faith in the execution. His relations with his employees were always pleasant, being characterized by perfect justice and the highest consideration for the rights of others. Upon the organization of the Silk Association of America, in 1872, Mr. Tilt became a director and remained as such until his death. He served as vice-president of the association in 1888, and was elected president in 1898. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Riding and Driving, Army and Navy, Republican, Suburban, Lotos and New York Athletic clubs in New York city, and a member of the Hamilton Club in Paterson, N. J. He was married, in 1874, to Adelaide V., daughter of William H. Raynor, of New York city, who survives him with three sons and one daughter. Two sons, Benjamin B. and Albert, succeeded him in the management of his great silk industries, embracing mills at Paterson, N. J., and at Allentown and Pottsville, Pa. He died at his home in New York city, May 2, 1900.

McCAULEY, Charles Stewart, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1793, a nephew of Admiral Charles Stewart. He was appointed a midshipman Jan. 16, 1809, and served on the "Constellation" in 1813. He was promoted lieutenant Dec. 9, 1814; commander, March 3, 1831; captain, Dec. 9, 1839. He participated in the attack of the gunboats on the British ship Narcissus in Hampton Roads and served on Lake Ontario in 1814. He commanded a merchant vessel during leave of absence in 1823–25; served four years in the south Atlantic squadron, and in 1855 was placed in command of the home squadron. Being in charge of the Norfolk navy yard at the opening of the civil war, he destroyed the property there to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates. He was sent in command of a fleet by Pres. Pierce to the island of Cuba to protect the interests of Americans. He was placed on the retired list Dec. 21, 1861, and appointed commodore on the retired list, April 1, 1867. He died in Washington, May 21, 1869.

HOOPER, Johnson J., lawyer and journalist, was born at Wilmington, N. C., June 9, 1815, son of Archibald Maclaine and Marie (De Berniere) Hooper, and a grandson of George Hooper, of Wilmington, who was a nephew of William Hooper, the distinguished revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Johnson received a classical education, but did not attend college, and at the age of fifteen became a writer for the city press of Charleston, S. C. In 1840 he went to Lafayette, Chambers county, and studied law in the office of his brother, George D. Hooper, a well-known lawyer of the state. He then assumed the editorial control of the Dadeville "Banner," where his humorous articles attracted much attention. In 1849 he was elected solicitor of the ninth circuit and held the office for four years, being defeated at the next election. In 1852 he established and edited the Montgomery "Mail," at that time the organ of the Whig party, of which he was a prominent member. In 1860 the "Mail" supported Mr. Breckinridge and took an extreme southern part in the questions at issue between the North and the South. In 1861 Mr. Hooper was elected secretary of the provisional congress of the southern states, which met at Montgomery, and accompanied that body to Richmond, Va., where he held office until the senate and congress were organized at Richmond after the Confederate government was established under the constitution. He was married to a daughter of the Hon. Greene D. Brantley, of Chambers county, and left several children. Mr. Hooper had a strong humorous bent, and acquired much reputation by his writings, especially by his book, "Simon Suggs" (1840), which was very popular. As a writer he was ready, lucid and captivating; forcible when grave, and irresistible when humorous. He was, too, a scholar and a man of thought. He also published "Widow Rugby's Husband, and Other Tales of Alabama" (1851). He died in Richmond, Va., June 6, 1862.

KILBOURNE, Edward Corliss, promoter, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 13, 1856, son of Everett Horatio and Frances Arabella (Stone) Kilbourne. He removed with his parents to Aurora, Ill., in 1858, where he was educated in the public schools, and after studying dentistry with his father, completed his studies in Chicago and New York. He then entered into partnership with his father at Aurora, where he practiced his profession for several years. In 1883 he removed to Seattle, Wash., and eventually acquired a large practice. Learning that there was no law regulating the practice of dentistry in Washington, he helped organize the first dental society, and secured the passage of a bill by the legislature. This society developed into the state association of to-day. As a member of the Seattle rifles he took an active part in subduing the Chinese riots in that city in 1884. In 1888 he abandoned his dental practice to enter the real estate and electric railway business and organized many enterprises that helped to build up Seattle during its period of wonderful growth from 1887 to 1893. He laid out Fremont, Seattle's principal suburb, and was one of the builders of the Fremont mill and the bridge around Lake Union known as the Fremont boulevard, and also the Latona bridge. In 1888, with others, he organized the Seattle Electric Railway Co., which, with its trunk line on Second avenue and four branches, to Fremont, Lake Union, Queen Anne and Cedar street, about fourteen miles of single track, cost with equipment and power house, about $450,000. This was the first successful electric railway on the Pacific coast. In 1889, with Judge William D. Wood, he built the Green Lake Electric railway from Fremont to and around Green lake. In 1890 he sold out his electric railway interests and entered the electric lighting and power business, organizing the Pacific Electric Co., which the same year absorbed the Commercial Light Co., forming the Home Electric Co. This in turn united in 1892 with the Seattle General Electric Co., to form the Union Electric Co., with a capital stock of $1,000,000, Mr. Kilbourne being president and manager. For

eight years he retained the active management of this company, which soon controlled nearly all the electric lighting and motor business in the city, with plants that cost $860,000. In 1900 the Union Electric consolidated with the Seattle Steam Heat and Power Co. and eight principal electric and cable street railway systems to form the Seattle Electric Co., with a capital of $5,500,000. Dr. Kilbourne is now (1901) manager of the lighting and power department of the consolidated company. He was married, June 23, 1885, to Leilla A., daughter of Oliver C. and Mary E. Shorey, pioneer settlers of Washington.

RAND, Jasper Raymond, manufacturer, was born at Westfield, Hampden co., Mass., Oct. 18, 1837, son of Jasper Raymond and Lucy (Whipple) Rand, of distinguished English descent. His father, a prominent whip manufacturer, was a member of the state legislature, and a postmaster during Pres. Lincoln's administration. His grandfather, Jasper Rand, was a revolutionary soldier and fought in the battle of Bunker hill. Their earliest American ancestor was Robert Rand, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. A maternal ancestor, Samuel Symonds, settled, in 1637, at Ipswich, Mass. where he was magistrate for thirty years, and for five years deputy governor of the Massachusetts bay colony under Gov. Leverett. Another ancestor was Maj. John Mason, who was the leader of the attack on Mystic fort in May, 1637, when the Pequots were nearly destroyed. In 1660 he was elected deputy-governor of Connecticut. He died in 1672, having been major-general of the colonial forces for over thirty years and a magistrate for twenty-four. Mr. Rand was educated at the Westfield Academy and at Middleboro, Mass., and Fairfax, Vt., schools, subsequently studying law for a time; but preferring a business career he finally joined his father in the manufacture of whips. Upon his father's retirement he and a younger brother, Addison C., carried on the industry, conducting the affairs of their New York city office at the same time. In 1872 Addison C. Rand began the manufacture of rock drills, and the two brothers later organized the Rand Drill Co., with Addison C. as president, and Jasper Raymond as treasurer, this arrangement continuing until the death of the former, when the latter was elected president. He was also president of the Rendrock Powder Co. In 1873 Mr. Rand removed to Montclair, N.J., where he served for three years on the town council, and was a freeholder of Essex county for two years. He assisted in organizing the Bank of Montclair, of which he was continuously the president; for fifteen years he was a trustee of the Congregational Church. He was also a member of the following clubs: the Montclair, of Montclair, N.J.; Hardware and Engineers' clubs, of New York city; Town and Gown Club, Ithaca, N.Y.; American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the New England Society. For forty years he was a member of the Mt. Moriah Masonic lodge, of Westfield, Mass. He was married, Oct. 11, 1860, to Annie M., daughter of Peter Valentine, of Hempstead, N. Y., also of colonial and revolutionary ancestry. They had five children, Florence Osgood, Albert Holland, Josephine Freeman, Annie Grace and Jasper Raymond Rand. Mr. Rand died at Montclair, N. J., July 18, 1900.

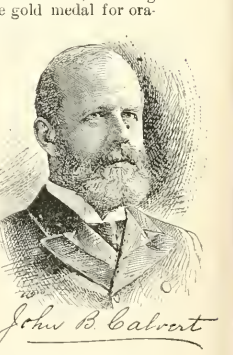
RAND, Addison Crittenden, manufacturer, was born at Westfield, Hampden co., Mass., Sept. 17, 1841, son of Jasper Raymond and Lucy (Whipple) Rand. He was educated in Westfield, where his father, who was also prominent in Massachusetts public life, was a whip manufacturer, and in this industry he obtained his mechanical training. During the civil war he was acting Federal postmaster at Newbern, N. C. In 1871 he removed permanently to New York city, making rock drills and air compressing machinery the objects of his especial attention, and with his brother, Jasper Raymond, organizing the Rand Drill Co., of which he became president. He quickly perceived the possibility of adapting compressed air to new uses and devoted himself to the perfecting of air compressing machinery. Civil engineering is greatly indebted to his efforts for the employment of rock drills in tunnels and aqueducts, and in mining it has made many otherwise unfeasible enterprises possible from an economic standpoint. The Rand drills were used in excavating the Haverstraw, Weehawken, West Point and other important railroad tunnels, and in constructing the Washington and New York city aqueducts, while they have been potential factors in many more modern mining operations. Their manufactures are shipped to every country on the globe. Mr. Rand was the manufacturer of the explosive, known as rack a-rock, by means of which the obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate were removed in 1885. He was secretary and treasurer of the Rendrock Powder Co.; treasurer and director of the Davis Calyx Drill Co., director of the Ninth National Bank; the Laflin and Rand Powder Co., and president of the Pneumatic Engineering Co. When the Engineers' Club of New York city was organized he was one of its incorporators and the treasurer from the first, laboring for its success at a time when success seemed doubtful. He was a member of the following associations: The Union League, Hardware and Colonial clubs of New York city; Montclair Club, Montclair, N. J.; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Chamber of Commerce; American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a director of the New England society. Mr. Rand died unmarried in New York city, March 9, 1900.

CALDWELL, Charles Henry Bromedge, naval officer, was born at Hingham, Mass., June 11, 1823. He entered the navy as midshipman Feb. 24, 1838, and gained promotion according to the regular routine of the service, becoming lieutenant Sept. 4, 1855. In 1858, while on board the U. S. steamer Vandalia, cruising in the southern Pacific, he commanded a detachment of sailors and marines sent on shore at Wega, one of the Fiji islands, to punish a tribe of cannibals who had killed and eaten a missionary and a naturalist. This he did effectually, defeating them in battle and burning their villages. He was ordered to the United States on the outbreak of the civil war, and attached to the U. S. steamer Keystone State as executive officer. In 1862 he was in command of the gunboat Itasca, and attached to Farragut's fleet in its passage up the Mississippi river and past forts Jackson and St. Philip. His gunboat with the Pinola was directed to remove the obstructions from the channel in order to make a

passage for the fleet. The Confederates had stretched a chain across the river, supported at intervals by hulks. Lieut. Caldwell, in the face of a heavy fire from the forts, lashed the Itasca to a hulk and cut the chain. This accomplished the passage was free, but the current carried the Itasca to the shore, and she ran aground in full sight of the guns of the fort. She remained in this peril for half an hour before the crew succeeded in getting her afloat, when she joined the fleet. On the night of the 23d of April Lieut. Caldwell went up the river again in a boat furnished by the flagship Hartford to see if the passage was still clear, so the fleet could pass up. He found this to be the case, and just before midnight hoisted the signal agreed upon to this effect. It was daylight when the Itasca reached the forts, and she was struck fourteen times and completely riddled, one shot penetrating her boiler, filling the hold with steam and forcing the men to the deck. Thus disabled Lieut. Caldwell reluctantly dropped with the current down the river, and the other vessels of the fleet passed the fort in safety. In the action at Grand Gulf, June 9, 1862, Lieut. Caldwell took an active part. He was promoted to commander July 16, 1862, and was in charge of the iron-clad Essex, of the Mississippi squadron. At Port Hudson he commanded the entire mortar flotilla, making the Essex the flagship, and picked up and destroyed several torpedoes planted by the enemy. In 1863–64 he commanded the steamer Glaucus, of the north Atlantic squadron; in 1864–65 the R. R. Cuyler. On the Glaucus he conveyed Pres. Murillo to the United States of Colombia. He was made captain Dec. 12, 1867, and commodore June 14, 1874. During 1876 he was acting rear-admiral in command of the south Pacific fleet, and in 1877 acting rear-admiral in command of the south Atlantic fleet. He died Nov. 30, 1877, and was buried with military honors at Waltham, Mass.

KIRCHHOFF, Theodor, author, was born at Uetersen, Holstein, Germany, Jan. 8, 1828. His father was an attorney-at-law, and at various times held high official positions, such as that of mayor of Kiel, deputy of the Schleswig-Holstein diet, and a member of the Danish parliament. His mother died when he was very young. The family circle and his environment, however, favored the development of his abilities, and Theodor early discovered a taste for poetry and the fine arts. He attended the gymnasium of Lübeck, and upon passing the final examination entered, in 1847, the Polytechnical School of Hanover, which he soon left to join the volunteers at the outbreak of the Schleswig-Holstein war. As a lieutenant in the Schleswig-Holstein army he participated in all the principal engagements. When the war was ended, in 1848, he came to the United States, and after living for a time in St. Louis and Davenport, he traveled as a journeyman photographer through the Mississippi valley until 1854, when a fire in Holmesville destroyed all his property. Together with a friend he then established a place of amusement at Osyka, Miss., which he kept for five years. In 1859 he went to Clarksville, Tex., and as a merchant acquired a considerable fortune. Ruined by the civil war, he returned to Germany in 1862, visiting his brother at Altona, and his father at Kiel, also traveling through England, Scotland, Italy, and Switzerland. In the following year he returned to the United States, and after a journey from New York to San Francisco, by way of Panama, settled in The Dalles, Ore., where he established a successful business. There he wrote his first sketches for the "Gartenlaube." At the close of the civil war he went to New Orleans, and remained in the South until 1867, when he began two years of travel, visiting the gold mines in Idaho and Oregon. In 1869 he permanently settled in San Francisco, where, with his former partner, he opened a wholesale jewelry store. About 1888 he retired from business, and afterward devoted himself exclusively to literature. During the years 1883 and 1889 he again visited Europe, traveling in Germany, England and Italy. The winter of 1888 he spent in the Sandwich islands. Theodor Kirchhoff was an extremely prolific writer; as a lyrical poet he stands perhaps pre-eminent among German-American authors. Dr. Gustav Brühl, another German-American writer calls him the "Poet of the Golden Gate," and characterizes his lyrical productions as "pearls picked up on the Pacific coast, grains of gold collected in the sand of mountain brooks, and southern fruits plucked from the blooming trees of the tropics." His last epical poem, "Hermann" (1898), Prof. M. D Learned rightly designates as his "swan song bequeathed to his old fatherland beyond the sea, and to his new adopted country." His published works are: "Lieder des Krieges und der Liebe" (1864); "Adelpha" (1869–71), poems composed in conjunction with his brother, Christian; "Reisebilder und Skizzen aus Amerika" (1875–76); "Balladen und neue Gedichte" (1883); "Californische Culturbilder" (1886); and "Eine Reise nach Hawaii" (1890). He also contributed a large number of articles, sketches, treatises and poems to various German-American periodicals. He died in San Francisco, March 2, 1899.

CALVERT, John Betts, clergyman and journalist, was born at Preble, Cortland co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1852, only son of James Alexander and Olive Adaline (Betts) Calvert. His preliminary education was received at the Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., the "Old Academy" at Cortland, and at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, receiving from the last on graduation the gold medal for oratory. In 1871–72 he was principal of the High School at McLean, N. Y. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1876, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1879. He was for seven years corresponding secretary of the Baptist missionary convention, a society which was formed in 1807, and from 1881 to 1887 was assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York city. He was licensed to preach March 20, 1875, and was ordained Oct. 19, 1880. Upon resigning the secretaryship of the state missionary convention, in 1886, he was unanimously chosen president of the convention, a position which he still holds (1901). Having contributed frequently to the "Examiner," "Zion's Advocate" and the "Standard," his tastes finally led him into journalism, and in February, 1888, he purchased the "Baptist Weekly," and changed the name to the "Christian Inquirer." He was editor of the paper and president of the publishing company for seven years. In March, 1895, the "Christian Inquirer" was consolidated with the "Examiner," and Dr. Calvert became a stockholder of the Examiner Co. and one of



John B. Calvert

the editors of the "Examiner." He is deeply interested in the cause of education, and is a trustee of the University of Rochester and of Cook Academy. Shurtliff College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1891. In connection with Edwin A. Bedell he compiled the "Church Hymnary," for use in Baptist churches. He was married, Dec. 10, 1885, to Mary Dows, daughter of John Dows Mairs, of New York city.

ADE, George, author and journalist, was born at Kentland, Newton co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1866, son of John and Adaline (Bush) Ade. He was graduated at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., in 1887, with the degree of B.S., and subsequently became reporter and telegraph editor on the Lafayette "Evening Call." From there he went in 1891 to Chicago, where he was employed as a reporter on the morning issue of the Chicago "Daily News," now known as the Chicago "Record." He is still engaged in general and special work on the staff of the "Record." Mr. Ade is widely known as the author of many humorous sketches, which have appeared in newspapers, and which have been afterward rewritten and published in book form. The common sense as well as the fun contained in these volumes appeals to a very large public, and quickly brought their author into favorable notice. In a picturesque dialect he writes of every-day life, which he sees from an individual point of view, and renders with a delightful freshness of observation. His published works are: "Artie" (1896); "Pink Marsh" (1897); "Doc Horne" (1898); "Fables in Slang" (1899), and "More Fables" (1900).

CHURCH, Sanford Elias, jurist, was born at Milford, Otsego co., N. Y., April 18, 1815, son of Ozias and Permelia (Sanford) Church. His father removed to Munroe county in 1817, where the son grew to manhood. His early education was received at the Henrietta Academy, and during the winter months he taught school, pursuing the study of law in the office of Josiah A. Eastman, at Scottsville, N. Y. In 1834, removing to South Barre, he entered the employ of the county clerk, under whom he studied medicine for a time, but turned again to the profession of law. About a year later he was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas, and, entering the office of Judge Bessne, he still further enlarged his legal horizon, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1841. He then became the partner of his former instructor. In 1844 he allied himself with Noah Davis, and when Mr. Davis was appointed judge of the supreme court in 1858 a partnership was formed with John G. Sawyer. In 1865 he formed the firm of Church, Munger & Cook, of Rochester, N. Y. He was active in politics during the early part of his career, being elected to the assembly in 1841, and receiving the appointment of district-attorney in 1846, to which office he was elected under the new constitution, for a term of three years, in the fall of the same year. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1850, and served until 1855. Two years later he was elected comptroller of the state, and in 1867 was sent as a member at large to the constitutional convention of that year. Upon the organization of the new court of appeals, in 1870, he became the Democratic candidate for chief-justice, and in the following election received a majority of 87,000 votes over his opponent, Judge Selden, thus eclipsing all previous records in New York state. Politically he was of the same school as William L. Marcy and Silas Wright, and judicially his opinions, though not brilliant, were distinguished for their solidity. His manner to attorneys was alike courteous to humble and eminent. He was married at Barre Center, N. Y., 1840, to Ann, daughter of David and Abigail Wild, and had two children. He died at Albion, N. Y., May 14, 1889, four years from the end of his term as chief justice.

Sanford E. Church

FINLEY, Martha, author, was born at Chillicothe, O., April 26, 1828, daughter of Dr. James Brown and Maria Theresa (Brown) Finley. The first Finleys in America, stanch Presbyterians, went from county Armagh, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1734, and arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 28th. There were seven sons, John, Miss Finley's direct ancestor, being the eldest. John's son, Maj. Samuel, served with distinction in the revolutionary war, was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington in 1777, but was exchanged and fought at Coupens. Washington made him collector of public monies for the northern territory, and in consequence he became one of the early settlers of Ohio; again he served in the army in 1812, in command of the artillery at Detroit, and had as lieutenant his eldest son, James Brown Finley. Miss Finley's father and mother were cousins, the latter being the daughter of James Brown, a descendant of John Brown, the covenanter, shot by Claverhouse. Eleanor Butler, who was married to James Brown, was the daughter of Thomas Butler, a descendant of the duke of Ormond. He came to America in 1748, and his five sons fought in the revolution, two of them on Washington's staff. When Martha Finley was eight years of age her father removed to South Bend, Ind., which was her home, one year excepted, until she was in her twenty-fifth year. She then—her father having died—removed to New York state, and subsequently to Pennsylvania. For several years, beginning in 1854, she wrote short stories for the serials of the Presbyterian Publication Board. In 1861, while teaching at Phœnixville, Pa., Miss Finley wrote "Elsie Dinsmore," a book for children, under the pseudonym of Martha Farquharson, and this gave her fame. The book is, perhaps, the most popular work for children ever published, and is in greater demand now than when it first appeared. There is a constant call for a new "Elsie book," and there are now twenty-five in the series. These, with the "Mildred Series" and the "Finley Series" (for adults) of seven volumes each, and many Sunday-school books, including the "Do-Good Library" (9 vols.), and the "Pewit's Nest Series" (12 vols.), make more than 100 volumes from her pen. Since 1876 she has resided at Elkton, Md.

Martha Finley

CARTTER, David Kellogg, jurist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 22, 1812. Choosing the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at Massillon, O. In 1849 he was elected by the Democratic party as a representative in congress, from Ohio, and served until 1853. In 1861 he was appointed, by Pres. Lincoln, minister to Bolivia, and remained there for about a year. In 1863 he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He died in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1887.

MARSH, Charles Wesley, inventor, was born near Coburg, Canada, March 22, 1834, son of Samuel and Tamar (Richardson) Marsh. He is descended from William Marsh, who emigrated from England to Connecticut about 1650, and whose grandson, William, removed to Canada. Charles received his early education at St. Andrew's School and Victoria College, then located at Cobnrg. In 1849 the family removed to Illinois, settling on a farm, and there Charles and his brother, William W., together invented a harvesting machine, which was originally patented Aug. 17, 1858, and subsequently improved, being sufficiently perfected for the market in 1863. The Marsh harvester, which was revolutionary in its nature, was the original of that class of machines which carry automatic binders. As the grain was cut it fell upon a revolving apron-carrier, which bore it in a continuous stream to the side, and delivered it to an elevating apron, which in turn delivered it into a receiver, whence it was taken alternately by two manual binders standing and riding on the machine. In this way two men could bind more grain than four men upon the ground. In 1863 a firm was organized at Plano, Ill., consisting of the Marsh brothers and Lewis and George Steward, for the manufacture and sale of the new machines, and some years later the firm was succeeded by that of Gammon & Deering. Improvements were patented Jan. 5, 1864; Feb. 14, 1865, and Nov. 12, 1867, and its perfection may be said to have been reached when William Deering applied the Appleby twine binder in 1878. In 1885 the "Farm Implement News," a Chicago trade paper, representing the implement and vehicle industries, was founded with Mr. Marsh as its editor, and this position he has held with eminent success up to the present time (1901). Mr. Marsh was elected to the Illinois house of representatives in 1868 and to the state senate in 1870. In 1873 he was appointed a trustee of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, Ill., held the position without interruption until 1893, and on May 1, 1901, was reappointed to the position by Gov. Yates. On Jan. 1, 1860, he was married to Frances, daughter of William W. Wait. She died May 12, 1869, leaving three children, and he was married the second time, Jan. 10, 1881, to Sne, daughter of Joel and Mary Rogers.

APPLEBY, John Francis, inventor, was born at Westmoreland, Oneida co., N. Y., May 23, 1840, son of James and Jane Appleby, natives of England. In 1845 his parents removed to Walworth county, Wis., where the son was brought up on a farm, receiving his education at the district schools. His tastes were more mechanical than agricultural, and in 1857, while engaged on a farm in Iowa county, he conceived the invention of an automatic grain binder, on which he began his experiments during the following winter. He soon devised a mechanism for knotting the twine, and this original device, which was shown at the Paris exposition of 1900, became the prototype of the Appleby knotter that now ties nine-tenths of the machine-bound grain of the world. Being without resources, he was obliged to discontinue his experiments, but still kept his invention in mind for several years, while working as a farm hand. He enlisted as a private in the 23d Wisconsin infantry, and while in the ditches before Vicksburg, in 1863, made a wooden model of a magazine for a repeating firearm, on which he received a patent, Dec. 20, 1864. This he sold at the close of the war, for $500, which enabled him to renew work on his binder. Turning his attention to a binding mechanism using wire instead of twine, he built so successful a machine that William Thompson, of Mazomanie, Wis., advanced the necessary funds, and a patent was secured June 1, 1869. In 1872 he interested the firm of Parker & Stone, of Beloit, Wis., and built in their factory a wire-binding machine which met every requirement; but farmers feared the wire would kill their stock, and the enterprise was ruined. Purchasing an interest in the Webber Reaper Works of Rockton, Ill., in 1873, he retained the connection for nearly a year, but in 1874 built a self-rake reaper, organized the Appleby Reaper Works, and manufactured these machines at Mazomanie, Wis. During the winter of 1874–75 he renewed experiments with the twine-binding mechanism at the factory of Parker & Stone, applying it to the Marsh harvester; and in the following winter rebuilt the entire machine, which bound its bundles with entire satisfaction. He applied for a patent on this perfected machine Feb. 27, 1877, the papers being issued two years later, on Feb. 18th; while on the knotting device a patent was granted July 8, 1878. In the winter of the latter year the firm of Gammon & Deering, which had been using a wire-binder on the Marsh harvester, began the manufacture of Mr. Appleby's twine-binders on a large scale. "To William Deering," Mr. Appleby has said, "belongs the credit of forcing my binder upon the market with sufficient energy to convince the farmer of its practicability. His demonstration of the practicability of the invention soon led other manufacturers to adopt it." Mr. Appleby has taken out patents on almost every feature of the harvester, though none of them possesses the revolutionary character of the twine-binder. He was married at Mazomanie, Wis., in 1867, and has two sons and a daughter.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at South Paris, Oxford co., Me., April 25, 1826, son of James and Eliza (Moore) Deering. His ancestors emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1634, from which time the name is frequently and honorably mentioned in the histories of New England. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield. Returning to his native town, he was employed by the South Paris Woolen Manufacturing Co., and in 1849 was made manager of the mill. He then opened a country store in South Paris; but in 1861 removed to Portland, where he made clothing for the Federal army, and in 1865 founded the firm of Deering, Milliken & Co, whose business quickly extended to Boston and New York city. In 1870 he disposed of his interest; and, on going to Illinois, formed the firm of Gammon & Deering, for the manufacture of reapers at Plano. The Rev. E. H. Gammon was a friend of Mr. Deering, who had removed to Illinois for his health, and had already taken up the manufacture of reapers, and had an interest in the patents of the Marsh harvester, which was working a revolution in the gathering of grain. He, how-

ever, retired in 1878, Mr. Deering becoming the sole proprietor of the Marsh patents and of the factory at Plano. Wire-binding reapers had been placed on the market in 1871, and in 1875 large numbers were sold; but Mr. Deering, not being satisfied with this method, examined the Appleby twine binder, and engaged the inventor to perfect the mechanism and adapt it to the Marsh harvester. Many machines thus fitted were sold for the harvest of 1879, and in 1880 3,000 were made. After many futile experiments, a perfect binding twine was produced in 1880; and his attention was then directed to a steel machine fitted with anti friction bearings, which was perfected in 1892. An automobile mowing machine was first practically operated in 1891, and was exhibited by him at Paris in 1900. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor, and received an official certificate of honor, the grand prize, six gold medals, six silver medals and eleven bronze medals, including the Deering collaborator medals. The Deering Harvester Co. was organized under copartnership article in 1880, with Mr. Deering as president; and his two sons were admitted to the firm. Though never seeking political office, Mr. Deering served in the council of Govs. Perham and Chamberlain of Maine. He is a liberal subscriber to public and private charities, and to many of Chicago's institutions, besides serving as president of the board of trustees of the Northwestern University, and of the Garrett Biblical Institute. He was married at South Paris, Oct. 31, 1849, to Abby, daughter of Charles and Joanna (Cobb) Barbour. She died in 1856, leaving one child, (Charles b. 1852), who is treasurer of the company. He was married again, Dec. 15, 1857, to Clara, daughter of Charles and Mary (Barbour) Hamilton, of Maine. Of the second union were born James (1859), and Abby Marion (1867), the wife of Richard House, of Chicago.

STEVENS, Isaac N., lawyer and editor, was born at Newark, Licking co., O., Nov. 1, 1858, son of Dr. Lewis A. and Sarah A. (Sperry) Stevens. He was educated at the high school at Newark, O., and

his father dying in 1874, he taught school in Licking county, O., the following winter, and in Olena, Henderson co., Ill., for two terms. He then entered the law office of Hedge & Blythe, at Burlington, Ia., where he read law for three years, and upon his admission to the bar, in 1880, engaged in the practice of law in Denver, Col. In 1883 the position of assistant U. S. attorney for Colorado was created, and he was appointed to that place by Pres. Arthur. In 1888 he was elected district-attorney for the Denver judicial district, and during his term of office prosecuted more criminals and with better results than any district-attorney in the state has ever done. One grand jury alone returned 800 indictments. Twenty-eight homicide cases were prosecuted with a record of twenty-three convictions, among them the famous case of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, of Providence, R. I., for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, a wealthy widow of that city. At the close of his term as district-attorney Mr. Stevens resumed the private practice of law. He has always taken a very active interest in politics, and was secretary of the Republican state committee in 1886 and 1888, and chairman of the Republican city committee in Denver from 1885 to 1894, except for a period of two years. On March 1, 1900, he purchased a controlling interest in the Colorado Springs "Gazette," and became its managing editor. He still (1901) maintains a law office in Denver, and has a large ranch under cultivation in the northern part of the state, several houses in Denver, and much other real estate and mining property, to all of which interests he gives some share of his personal attention. He was married, in 1881, to Helen M. Tonge, of Boston, Mass. Colorado Springs is his permanent home.

JOHNSON, Benjamin Franklin, author and publisher, was born in Fauquier county, Va., April 3, 1856, son of Richard Nutt and Ann Miller (Wheatley) Johnson. His early home was on the Manassas battlefield, and was burned during the night of the battle. He attended country schools, and at the age of fifteen began his business career as a book agent, canvassing with marked success the states of Virginia and North Carolina and portions of West Virginia and Maryland. In 1876 he rented a small room in Richmond and began publishing books on his own account. A box of books in his office served as both bed and desk, and here, after the day's labors, he conducted his correspondence and packed books until the small hours of the night.

B. F. Johnson

Although intent upon money making he steadfastly refused to sanction with his imprint the issue of any volume that was not of a high order, inculcating the best moral teaching. In due course the firm became known as B. F. Johnson & Co., and the business rapidly grew to large proportions. One of his first enterprises was the publication, commenced in 1894, of an entirely new series of school books, which are now (1901) standard text-books throughout the entire South, largely in the North and even in our new possessions. In fact, they are shipped to every quarter of the globe. In 1900 was incorporated the B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, of which Mr. Johnson is president. He is vice-president of the Highland Park Railway Co., Richmond, and of the Southern Industrial Association, having its headquarters at New Orleans. Mr. Johnson is the author of "Physical Culture" (1898), designed with special reference to young people. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Virginia clubs, Richmond, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Personally he is a man of decision, promptitude and strong moral character. He was married, first, on Oct. 2, 1877, to Lucie, daughter of Alexander Davis, of Culpeper county, Va., who died in 1891, and second, on July 19, 1892, to Blanche T., daughter of Capt. Thomas Wynne, of Richmond. He has six children, Lucile, Benjamin, Maude, Wynne, Gladys and Alan Douglas Johnson.

COCHRAN, John Webster, inventor, was born at Enfield, N. H., May 16, 1814. He received a limited education, but at an early age became an expert mechanic. In 1832 he located in Boston, walking the entire distance from his native place with only $1.25 in his possession. In 1833 he secured a patent on a steam-heating apparatus, and in 1834 perfected a revolving breech-loading rifled cannon, constructed upon the principle that afterward made the Colt revolver successful, the cylinder being automatically rotated by the cocking of the hammer. Failing to secure in the United States the capital necessary for its manufacture he visited

Paris, France, in 1835. There he made the acquaintance of the Turkish ambassador, who became interested in his models and caused Sultan Mahmoud to invite the inventor to Constantinople. Mr. Cochran remained in Turkey for several years and was munificently rewarded by the sultan for his labors. From 1839 until 1847 he resided in France and subsequently spent a considerable period in England, where he invented a machine for the curvilinear sawing of wood, a device that was adopted by the British government and soon came into general use. Upon his return to the United States he engaged in the manufacture of firearms and projectiles, perfecting and patenting many improved devices of much value. He acquired both wealth and fame by his inventions.

AUSTILL, Jeremiah, soldier, was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1795, son of Evan and Lethee (Files) Austill. His great-grandfather, Isaac Austill, came to America from England before the revolutionary war. His mother was the daughter of John and Sarah (McKinney) Files. When but nineteen years of age he was one of a party of three men headed by Capt. Samuel Dale, known as the Daniel Boone of Alabama, in the famous "canoe fight" upon the Alabama river near Claiborne, Nov. 12, 1813. In this struggle three white men rowed by a negro, named Cæsar, boldly assailed a war canoe of the Creeks, manned by seven warriors in full trappings in mid-stream, and killed all of them without loss or injury to themselves, except Austill, who was struck on the head with a war club and received a scalp wound. At this time also he was the bearer of night despatches of warning between the forts and stockades along the hostile Creek country, often making forty miles through the trackless forests by night. He once rode from Fort Madison to Fort Carney and thence to Mount Vernon in a single night, through impenetrable darkness and blinding storm. He was married, in 1838, to Margaret, daughter of Capt. John Eades, who came to Alabama with his family from Georgia in 1812. They had four children. Their son, Hurieoseo, born in Mobile, Feb. 16, 1841, was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1861; was appointed lieutenant of the 1st Alabama artillery, and served in the Confederate army during the civil war. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and served in the house of representatives and senate of the state legislature. In 1874 he was elected chancellor of the southern division of Alabama. He was married, Dec. 24, 1874, to Aurora R., daughter of Dr. Robert Ervin, of Wilcox co., Ala. They have six children. Maj. Jeremiah Austill enjoyed the respect and high confidence of all classes in his state. He died Dec. 8, 1879.

Jeremiah Austill

DICKINSON, Edward, lawyer and congressman, was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 1, 1803, son of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, a prominent lawyer and one of the founders of Amherst College. The son was graduated at Yale in 1823 with the highest honors; continued his studies at the Law School of Northampton, Mass., and in 1826 was admitted to the bar, practicing at Amherst, Mass., throughout his career. In 1835 he was elected treasurer of Amherst College, and performed the duties of this office with great advantage to the institution for nearly forty years, resigning in favor of his son a few months before death. In 1838 he was elected to the state legislature, was re elected in the following year, and served in the state senate during 1842 and 1843. As a member of the governor's council, he served two years (1846–48), and in 1852 he was elected as representative to the 33d congress (1853–55), as a Whig. Though declining several more important public trusts, he accepted the election to the state legislature in 1873, endeavoring to secure for his native town the advantages of the Massachusetts Central railroad, and after delivering an able speech in connection with the Hoosac tunnel, died of apoplexy during the same day. His life was distinguished for integrity, public spirit and professional success. He was married on May 6, 1828, to Emily, daughter of Joel Norcross, of Munson, Mass. Mr. Dickinson died in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1874, survived by a daughter, Emily, who obtained reputation as a poet.

DICKINSON, Emily Elizabeth, poet, was born at Amherst, Mass., Dec. 10, 1830, daughter of Edward and Emily (Norcross) Dickinson. She was educated at Amherst Academy and at Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass. She was noted as a wit at the academy, and was a constant contributor to the school paper, "Forest Leaves." Bright and gay with her classmates, though she was even then shy, silent and self-depreciating when in the company of strangers, she gave little sign of the future recluse. But as she approached middle life it became impossible for her to mix freely with other people, her shyness preventing her from meeting the well-known friends who came to her own home, though she presided at the annual receptions her father gave to the college faculty and the prominent people of the neighborhood. Her love of flowers amounted to a passion, and from childhood she evinced a great love of nature and a sensitiveness to its every mood. During the last fifteen years of her life, though in good health, she never left the house, and saw no one but those of her own immediate family. After her death 1,000 manuscript poems were found, most of them without title, neatly copied and filed away. They were published by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd; the first volume in 1890, with an introduction by Col. Thomas W. Higginson; the second, in 1891; the third, in 1896, and they had in 1899 reached a sale of 20,000. Many of them are fragmentary; all are brief and are valued rather for their thought than for the rhythm or style; many of them were written to friends. In his introduction to the first volume Col. Higginson said: "In many cases these verses will seem to the reader like poetry torn up by the roots, with rain and dew still clinging to them, giving a freshness and a fragrance not otherwise to be conveyed." With like appreciation a reviewer for the Philadelphia "Bulletin" wrote: "Her verse was inspired, not made; and although careless of form, her poetry is never conventional and commonplace. She interpreted the spirit as few have been able to do—flashing upon us the deepest and most enduring truths." Miss Dickinson was faithful and affectionate to those she loved, and corresponded with her friends, though she would not meet them. So strong, however, did her liking for seclusion grow that in her later years she would not even address her envelopes, as though the mere writing were an act too intimate for public uses. Her letters were always remarkable and the scraps of verse they frequently contained were even more unusual. In 1862 she sent Col. Higginson a few poems for his criticism, and the literary correspondence resulting from this continued for over twenty years. Her letters were published by Mrs. Todd in two volumes (1894). She died at Amherst, Mass., May 15, 1886.

COFFIN, John, loyalist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1756. He came from the Nantucket family of Coffins, and was descended through James and William (who settled in Boston about 1730), from Tristram Coffin. The latter (who was born in Brix-

ton, Devonshire, England, in 1605, and died at Nantucket, Mass., in 1681) is considered the ancestor of all the American Coffins. He emigrated with his wife and a number of relatives in 1642, and became a citizen of Haverhill, Mass., but in 1659 made his home in Nantucket, of which he was the founder and first chief magistrate. He possessed a high character, and exercised great wisdom in civilizing the Indians. His son, Stephen, was the father of Judith, the grandmother of Benjamin Franklin. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Boston Latin School. At the outbreak of the revolution he offered his services to the crown, and so distinguished himself in the British attack on Bunker hill that Gen. Gage appointed him an ensign on the field. He organized and commanded the Orange Grangers, engaging in the battles of Long Island and Germantown. In 1778 he was connected with the New York volunteers, and fought at San Lucie and Bryar's creek (1779), Camden (1780), and Hampton, Hobkirk's hill and Eutaw springs (1781). As a cavalry officer he was highly esteemed by Lord Cornwallis, who commissioned him major, at the same time presenting him with a handsome sword and commending his valor, especially at Eutaw. After the war Coffin settled in New Brunswick, and was eventually appointed major-general, being senior general in the British army at the time of his death, which occurred in Kings county, New Brunswick, in 1838.

COFFIN, Sir Isaac, baronet, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 16, 1759, brother of John Coffin. His father was a Tory and collector of the port of Boston. At the age of fourteen the son entered the British naval service and was appointed midshipman on board the Gaspé. At the age of eighteen he was appointed lieutenant, and four years later captain of the Shrewsbury. He served under Lord Rodney in the latter's celebrated victory over Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782, a combat which was fought off Dominica, between two fleets of thirty ships each, and which lasted nearly twelve hours. This victory saved the Island of Jamaica, ruined the naval power of France and Spain, and gave the finishing blow to the war. Coffin acquitted himself with such courage in this engagement and in others with France, that in 1802 he was appointed admiral, and two years later was created a baronet. In 1818 he was returned to parliament for Ilchester, Devonshire, taking active part in naval and kindred affairs. He always manifested a deep interest in the development of America, importing race horses to improve the American breed, introducing British fish into American waters, and sending new plants and trees, as well as maps and new inventions for use in the naval and merchant marine. He also established the Coffin Academy at Nantucket. In 1832 his name as Earl of Magdalen was placed by the king at the head of his list of new peers, in order to carry the reform bill through the house of lords. Subsequent to his retirement from the navy he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Greenly, of Titley Court, Gloucestershire, England. His life was written by Thomas Coffin Amory (1886). He died at Cheltenham, England, Aug. 4, 1839.

WHITE, Greenough, clergyman, author and educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1863, son of John Gardner and Mary (Beach) White. His earliest ancestor, Edward White, came to America from Kent, England in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1884, and received the degree of A.M. the following year, and that of B.D. at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, in 1892. In 1885–87 Mr. White was professor of English language and literature at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and occupied a similar chair in Kenyon College in 1888–89. He was ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1893, and priest in 1896. During 1893–94 he was minister at St. James' Church, West Hartford, Conn., and acting professor of history and political economy at Trinity College, Hartford. In 1889–90 and 1894 he made extensive tours in Europe, pursuing his studies in history, literature and art. His specialty is literary and ecclesiastical history. In 1890 he published his "Sketch of the Philosophy of American Literature," an essay which points out the connection between America's literature and history, and shows how new forms in letters and arts have arisen as advancing thought required. Mr. Edward C. Stedman wrote of it: "The precis seems to me to be successful and go to the root of the matter, *i.e.*, to show the philosophy of the development of the successive phases of our national literature." He published the first part of his "Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature" in 1895. The motive of this treatise is to determine the bounds of the great historical divisions of English literature, to discover the salient features, the peculiar characteristics of each epoch, and trace the connection in thought between each, and to view the whole against a background of European history, literature and art. The book was well received in literary circles and was warmly commended by Prof. Edward Dowden, Leslie Stephen and Edmund Gosse. His latest publications are entitled: "A Saint of the Southern Church" (1897); "An Apostle of the Western Church" (1900), which have been praised by eminent divines in both England and America. In 1898 he contributed the introduction and essays on Clough's and Arnold's poetry to the volume of papers of the English Club of Sewanee, entitled "Matthew Arnold and the Spirit of the Age." He has been a constant contributor to "The Sewanee Review." At the end of the year 1894 he returned to the University of the South, to occupy its chair of ecclesiastical history and polity and has since lived at Sewanee, with the exception of long vacation tours in different parts of the United States and Mexico. In 1897 he was appointed acting professor of the history of art in the same university. He is now engaged in the completion of his "Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature." He is a member of the International Congress of Diplomatic History and of the Alabama Historical Society.

Greenough White

DURRIE, Daniel Steele, librarian and author, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1819, son of Horace and Johannah (Steele) Durrie; grandson of John Durrie, of Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, 1781, and descendant of John Steele, the first secretary of the colony of Connecticut, and of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. He was educated at an academy at South Hadley, Mass., and was then employed in a book store in Albany. He went into business as a bookseller in Albany (1844–50), but removed to Madison, Wis., where he followed the same occupation during 1851–57. In 1856 he retired from business and was appointed librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, a position which he held until his death. He was superintendent of public schools at Roxbury, Wis., and secretary of the Madison board of education. He published: "Genealogy of the Steele Family" (1859); "Genealogy of the Holt Family" (1864);

"Bibliographia Genealogica Americana: An Index to American Genealogies (1868; 3d ed. 1886); "History of Madison, Wis., Including the Four Lake Country; with Notes on Dane County and its Towns" (1874); "History of Missouri" (in collaboration with W. B. Davis (1876); "History of Iowa" (with C. R. Tuttle, 1876); and historical works in pamphlet form; the "Wisconsin Biographical Dictionary," and with Isabel Durrie he compiled a catalogue of the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. He died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 31, 1892.

M. Cunningham

CUNNINGHAM, Milton Joseph, lawyer, was born in De Soto (then Caddo) parish, La., March 10, 1842, son of John Hamilton and Anne (Bnie) Cunningham. His father, of Scotch descent, born in the Edgefield district of South Carolina in 1810, was a man of great versatility; his mother belonged to a well-known Mississippi family. He was educated at Homer, La., and leaving college in 1858, taught school until the close of 1860. On the outbreak of the civil war he was studying law. He joined the first company organized in Natchitoches, under command of Capt. William M. Levy, which became a part of the 2d Louisiana infantry, and served in the army of northern Virginia, being wounded at Spottsylvania Court House in Grant's advance on Richmond. The war over, he resumed his legal studies, and on his admission to the bar in 1866 began practice at once at Natchitoches. He has always pursued his profession, but at the same time has taken an active part in Democratic politics since 1868. He was elected district-attorney in 1872 and again in 1874, and was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1878. In 1879 he was a member of the constitutional convention; in 1880–84 he was a member of the state senate under the new constitution; in 1884 he was elected attorney-general of Louisiana for a term of four years, serving until 1888. He was again elected attorney-general in 1892, and again for his third term in 1896. Mr. Cunningham has been quite prominent in state politics, always independent and vigorous in the discharge of his duties as an officer and a citizen. He opposed the Louisiana lottery, and has always advocated whatever he thought to be for the interest of his state. While a very busy man, with his official and professional duties, he takes some interest in planting and stock raising. He has a large family, and has been married four times. His present wife is Emma Mai Blouin, to whom he was married in New Orleans in 1895.

GROVER, Martin, jurist, was born at Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y., in 1811. The son of a farmer, he received a common school training, after which he entered the Hartwick Academy. He taught school while studying law, and after being admitted to the bar, in 1833, he removed to Angelica and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1835 he formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Judge Angell. In his earlier life Mr. Grover was totally regardless of his personal appearance and for years went by the name of the "ragged lawyer," on account of his carelessness of dress and his frequent appearance in court in dilapidated garments. This peculiarity, however, did not interfere with his success, but in fact increased it, being set down as an eccentricity of genius. After his marriage his habit in this regard became completely changed. In 1844 he was elected to congress by the Know-nothing party, and took an active part in the heated discussions on the slavery question, setting himself against the repeal of the Missouri compromise during the famous campaign of 1856. His local power as a party manager and his opposition to a candidate for a legislative or county office was considered sufficient to defeat him. From 1850 to 1863 he was a Republican, but in the latter year he quitted the ranks of that party and voted and worked for the Democrats until his death. In 1857 he was appointed judge of the superior court to fill a vacancy and served through the unexpired portion of a term, two years, when he was elected for a full term and served until the fall of 1865. He was now nominated and confirmed judge of the court of appeals to fill the unexpired term of Judge Henry R. Sheldon. In 1867 he was elected to that office, and in 1870, on the reorganization of that branch of the state judiciary, he was named as associate justice for the term of fourteen years. Judge Grover was married, in 1845, to Emily Whitmore, a niece of Judge Angell, but left no children. He is remembered as one of the most formidable opponents that ever stood at the bar of the state of New York. He possessed wonderful powers of logic, quickness of the perceptive faculties, a remarkably retentive memory and untiring energy. He died at Angelica, Aug. 23, 1875.

KEATON, James Robert, jurist, was born in Carter county, Ky., Dec. 10, 1861, son of Nelson T. and Mary A. (Huff) Keatou. His father served in the 22d Kentucky regiment during the civil war, and distinguished himself for bravery. Young Keaton while attending a public school in his native county assisted his father on the farm until eighteen years of age, when for the three following years he alternated by teaching school and attending a high school. When twenty-two he entered the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., and was graduated B. S. in 1884. He then migrated to Hico, Hamilton co., Tex., where he served as principal of high schools during 1884–86, and in the fall of the latter year purchased the Hico "Courier," which he edited for two years. Meantime Mr. Keaton studied law, in 1888 he was admitted to the bar, and in the latter part of the same year entered the Georgetown College of Law, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1890. He then removed to Guthrie, O. T., practicing his profession until September, 1896. He has, from early manhood, been identified politically with the Democratic party, and has taken an active part in political affairs. In 1896 Pres. Cleveland appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma territory, and he was assigned to the 3d judicial district. In 1898 he retired from the bench, and resumed private practice in Oklahoma City, where he has since resided. He was nominated for delegate to congress in 1898, but was defeated. He was married, July 17, 1890, to Mrs. Lucile (Davenport) Johnston, of Denton, Tex., a daughter of William Davenport, for many years one of the leading citizens and land owners of that state.

J. R. Keaton

KINGSLEY, Florence (Morse), author, was born at Poe, Medina co., O., July 14, 1859, daughter of Jonathan Bradley and Eleanor (Ecob) Morse. Her earliest ancestor in America was Anthony Morse,

who came to this country from England in 1632, and settled at Newbury, Mass. Her father (1834-98), a graduate of Oberlin College and Auburn Theological Seminary, was the pastor of Presbyterian churches in various towns in New York and Iowa, also being president of Lyons College for Women, Iowa, for one year. Both her parents had literary and artistic tastes, and up to the age of twelve her education was carried on by her mother. She entered Wellesley, where she was a member of the class of 1881, but on account of ill-health remained but three years. After leaving college she studied art for a time, and was married, July 12, 1882, to Charles Rawson Kingsley, Ph.D., a graduate of Hamilton College. For four years after their marriage Dr. Kingsley was principal of the high school in Leavenworth, Kan., removing thence to Rochester, N.Y., where they conducted a collegiate institution for girls, known as the Kingsley School. In 1889 Dr. Kingsley was called to the presidency of the Milwaukee College for Women, and Mrs. Kingsley was vice-principal, also taking charge of the art department and teaching Latin, mathematics and literature, beside superintending the household. It was not until another change of residence that she found time for literary work, except in connection with the college. In 1892 Dr. Kingsley was ordained by the Milwaukee Presbytery, and subsequently became pastor of Immanuel Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island. In 1894 she wrote "Titus, a Comrade of the Cross," which was awarded a prize of $1,000 over 377 competitors, and within three years over one million copies of the book were sold in the United States. It has also been translated into German, French, Spanish, Japanese, Hindi, Portuguese, Italian and Swedish. She has since published: "Stephen, a Soldier of the Cross" (1896); "Paul, a Herald of the Cross" (1897); "The Cross Triumphant" (1898); "Prisoners of the Sea" (1899), and "The Transfiguration of Miss Philma," beside a number of short stories. She is the mother of five children: Charles Rawson, Donald, Grace, James and John Bradley Kingsley.

COAN, Titus Munson, physician and author, was born in Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, Sept. 27, 1836, son of Titus and Fidelia (Church) Coan, the missionaries, and both of New England ancestry for several generations. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Church, founded and named the town of Churchville, in western New York. Titus Munson Coan was educated at Punahou school, the royal school, and the Oahu college in Honolulu. In 1856 he came to the United States, going round Cape Horn on a New Bedford whaler, and entered Yale College; in 1859 he completed his course at Williams College and entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated two years later. Two years were then spent in Bellevue Hospital and the army hospitals of New York, and in 1863 he entered the naval service as assistant surgeon in the West Gulf squadron, commanded by Adm. Farragut. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, and in other naval combats in the civil war, and in 1865 he was attached to the flagship Brooklyn, but resigned his position in the navy at the close of that year, and began the practice of medicine in the city of New York, where he has since resided. His first literary work to attract notice appeared in the "Galaxy," to which he contributed many essays on social and literary topics. He has written prose and verse for all the leading American magazines. Dr. Coan has devoted considerable time to visiting Europe and the health resorts of America, studying and describing their advantages and their mineral waters. He directs a bureau of revision, having as its object the reading of authors' manuscripts and the unbiased criticism and skilled revision of their work. His efforts in this direction have won success and the approval of the most eminent literary men of the day. He is the author of "Ounces of Prevention," essays on hygiene (1885); "The Hawaiian Islands" (1889), an address; "A Geographical Dictionary," in Webster's International Dictionary (1892); "A Dictionary of Proper Names," in the Standard Dictionary (1895); "Hawaiian Ethnography," an address (1899); "The Climate of Hawaii" (1901); "A Study of Polynesian Charm," an address (1901); editor of "Topics of the Time" (6 vols., 1883), and of "Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion" (1891).

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer and U. S. minister, was born at Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, son of Norman and Catherine (Vanderheyden) Judd, and a descendant of Thomas Judd, who came to this country from England in 1633, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was educated in the common schools of his native place and at a high school at Rome, N. Y., after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Oneida county in 1836. The same year he removed to Chicago, and upon its incorporation as a city, in 1837, drew its first charter. He was associated in practice successively with Judge Caton, John Y. Scammon and Hon. John M. Wilson. He was elected the first city attorney in 1837 and attorney for Cook county in 1839. Mr. Judd acted as counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Northern Indiana, Chicago and Milwaukee, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroads for several years. He served during 1844–60 as state senator, representing the Democrats. In 1856 he was a member of the Bloomington convention that organized the Republican party, and was chairman of the state central committee for nearly five years. He was prominent in the Philadelphia convention which nominated John C. Frémont, and in the national convention which nominated Lincoln for president. He was one of the party accompanying Lincoln to Washington, and by his sagacity aided in foiling an attempt to assassinate the president. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Prussia, and during his incumbency of that office was the means of defeating the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European powers. He was recalled by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In 1868 he was elected to congress, defeating Hon. John Wentworth, Democratic candidate, and served for two terms, during which he was a member of the committee which brought the bill of impeachment against the president. Mr. Judd was the first to introduce a bill establishing inland ports of entry to which imported goods could be directly shipped from the seaboard in bond, which measure has probably done more to increase the commerce of the country than any other ever passed by congress. In 1873 he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Chicago, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1844 he was married to Adeline, daughter of Newton Rossiter, of Chicago. They had several children, two of whom are living. Mr. Judd died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1878.

HUMPHREY, Herman Loin, jurist, was born at Candor, Tioga co., N. Y., March 14, 1830, son of Lucius and Lydia (Chidsey) Humphrey. His earliest American ancestor was Michael Humphrey,

from Lyme Regis, England, who settled at Windsor, Conn., about 1638. He was educated in the public schools and at the Cortland Academy, Cortland, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he entered commercial life as a clerk in a merchant's store at Ithaca, N. Y. Later he studied law in the office of Judge Francis M. Finch, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1854. In the following year he removed to Hudson, Wis., where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He rapidly attained success. He was district attorney (1855) and was appointed judge of St. Croix county in 1860 to fill an unexpired term, being elected for the ensuing term of four years, of which he served only the first, having resigned on being elected state senator in the fall of 1861. He was for two years a member of the state senate (1862-64), and was mayor of the city of Hudson in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed judge of the 8th judicial district of Wisconsin and was re elected in 1872, serving until 1877. He was elected to the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses on the Republican ticket. In 1886 he was elected to the state legislature for two years and afterwards resumed law practice in Hudson. Mr. Humphrey was twice married: first, in 1855, to Jane A., daughter of John and Sopronia (Hewitt) Cross, of Binghamton, N. Y.; and, second, in 1881, to Elvira (Doty) Dorr, of Oswego, N. Y., daughter of Edward and Permilla (Lombard) Doty, of Portage, Livingston co., N. Y.

METCALF, Wilder Stevens, soldier, was born at Milo, Me., Sept. 10, 1855, son of Isaac Stevens and Antoinette (Putnam) Metcalf. He was educated in the public schools of Elyria, O., to which his parents removed in 1856, and was graduated at Oberlin College in 1878. He engaged in the cheese and butter business for nine years, removing to Lawrence, Kan., in 1887, where he formed a partnership with Edward Russell in the farm mortgage business. He studied law for several years, taking the degree of LL.B. at the University of Kansas in 1897, and being admitted to the bar. On the death of his partner, in 1898, he assumed entire control of the business, and is now (1901) still conducting it with great profit. He was connected with the Ohio national guard from 1879 to 1884, and on taking up his residence in Kansas, enlisted as a private in the national guard of that state, holding the rank of colonel of the 1st Kansas regiment when the Spanish-American war broke out. He was then commissioned major of the 20th Kansas infantry, U. S. volunteers. During the service of his regiment, he was twice wounded, being shot through the ear at Caloocan, P. I., and through the foot while on the advance near Boeaue, P. I., March 29, 1899. In this latter instance, though the wound was a painful one, he continued to exercise command of his battalion during the dressing of the wound; was lifted to his horse and continued the advance for some five or six miles. At this point, Gen. MacArthur seeing that he was wounded, ordered him to the rear, and that officer afterward recommended him for brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, which appointment was promptly made by Pres. McKinley. Upon the promotion of Gen. Funston, Maj. Metcalf was made colonel, and rejoined his regiment in the field May 23, 1899, though still unable to place his foot to the ground, or bear it in the stirrup. In this condition he took part in several engagements, riding to the front in a buggy. In October, 1899, he returned with his regiment to the United States, and on being mustered out Oct. 28, 1899, he at once resumed his business in Lawrence. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1900. He is a member of the public school board of Lawrence, Kan., and in the Masonic order is a member of Knights Templar and of the Shrine. He was married at Wellington, O., July 30, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of George W. and Sarah (Campbell) Crosier.

BRUCE, George, type-founder, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 26, 1781. At about fourteen years of age he joined his brother, David, who had preceded him to Philadelphia, and there he learned the printer's trade. In 1798 the brothers, being forced to leave the city on account of the yellow fever epidemic, went to work in a printing office at Albany, but soon left for New York, making the entire journey on foot. In 1803 George became a foreman on the "Daily Advertiser," to which he contributed articles, and in November of the same year undertook the printing and publishing of the paper for its proprietor. In 1806, after eight years of careful attention to their trade, the two brothers undertook to print Lavoisier's "Chemistry" on their own account, although they were at the time destitute of type, press and money. With the aid of a borrowed font and press, however, they succeeded in this their first venture, and in three years were running nine presses of their own. On a trip to England, in 1812, David secured the secret of stereotyping, and the brothers attempted, against many difficulties, to introduce the process in America. The type then made being cast with so low a shoulder as to be unsuitable for stereotyping, they were compelled to cast their own type; and they invented a planing machine for smoothing the backs of the plates, reducing them to a uniform thickness. Another invention was the mahogany shifting-blocks, used to bring the plates to the height of type. School editions of the New Testament in bourgeois, and the Bible in nonpareil (1814–15), were their first stereotype works; and subsequently the earlier issues of the American Bible Society, as well as a series of Latin classics, were also produced. In 1816 they disposed of their printing business and purchased a foundry for type-making and stereotyping, George devoting his time to the former and David to the latter; but in 1822 David retired on account of failing health, and his branch of the work was entirely dropped. George cut his own steel punches for making type, with exquisite taste, and in the seventy-eighth year of his age produced type which has rarely been excelled for beauty of design or neatness of finish. He did much both toward facilitating American printing and toward making it a fine art, inventing, with the assistance of his nephew, David Bruce, Jr., a successful type-casting machine which came into general use, proving to be the only one to stand the test of time. He was the first to take advantage of the act of congress of 1842, protecting designs. Among printers his scripts were famous as early as 1832, and for a generation they continued to maintain their pre-eminence. Decisive action, unflinching integrity, and large benevolence, were the traits of his character. He was president for a long term of years of the Mechanics' Institute and of the Typefounders' Association; an officer of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and of the Apprentices' Library; a supporter of the Typographical Society and of the Printers' Library, and a member of the New York Historical Society and of St. Andrew's Society. His only son, David W., continued the business for many years. He died in New York city, July 5, 1866.

BALL, Ephraim, inventor, was born at Greentown, Stark co., O., Aug. 12, 1812. He enjoyed few educational advantages, his mental training being of the most rudimentary character. Becoming a carpenter's apprentice at an early age, he was compelled from his fifteenth year to support himself by that trade. He invented a turn-top stove, however, which he made and marketed for several years at Greentown. Later he devised an improved plow, and in 1840 directed his energies toward the establishment of a foundry for the casting of plow-shares. This he completed, together with a shop for stocking plows, and his invention, which was known as Ball's Blue plow, had an extensive sale. Associating himself with Cornelius Aultman and Lewis Miller, he gave up his little shop in 1851 to form the the firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., subsequently erecting and equipping extensive factories at Canton, O. In 1854 he devised the Ohio mower, later the World mower and reaper, and in 1858 the Buckeye machine. These all sold extensively, and were widely introduced; the firm, however, was subsequently dissolved. After 1858 the inventor devoted his attention mainly to the manufacture of his new American harvester, a machine which attained such a degree of popularity that in 1865 the annual production was estimated at 10,000. In spite of the fact that his inventions were so successful, during the later years of his life the inventor encountered financial embarrassment, while the purchasers of his patent rights were accumulating great wealth. Mr. Ball died at Canton, O., Jan. 1, 1872.

SMITH, William, jurist and historian, was born in New York city, June 25, 1728, son of Judge William Smith. He received his early education in his native city, and was graduated at Yale in 1745. Though he had studied Hebrew and medicine while at school, he entered his father's law office and studied there with William Livingston, the future war governor of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar, Oct. 22, 1750, and formed a partnership with Livingston. They soon acquired a reputation for ability, and were appointed by the New York assembly to revise the laws, a task begun by Chief-Justice Horsmanden, but left unfinished. This important work was successfully performed, the first volume being issued in 1752 and the second in 1762. In 1767 Gov. Moore, writing to England that Smith was at the head of his profession, asked that he be appointed to the seat in the king's council made vacant by his father's retirement. The proposal was immediately complied with, and he held this office nominally until 1782. In the beginning of the revolution he stood between the two parties. He was on intimate terms with the leaders on both sides and owing to his endeavor to soothe the violence of party feeling he won the ill-will of the extremists, both among the Tories and the Patriots. Although he admitted that the important principles for which the Americans took arms were right, he was opposed to the rebellion as a means of redress. Early in 1776, when Washington entered New York city in April, Mr. Smith offered him his city residence, retired to his country seat at Haverstraw, and did not revisit the city during the summer. On June 15, 1776, his name was entered among the first upon the list of suspected persons prepared by the committee to detect conspiracies, and he was summoned "as a person of equivocal character." Upon his statement that he considered himself bound by his oath of fidelity to the crown of Great Britain, his liberty was confined to the bounds of Livingston manor. Again, on March 7, 1777, not having taken the prescribed oath of allegiance, he was summoned before the committee, and was placed on parole again at Livingston manor. In 1778 he was relieved from his parole, but shortly afterward was put under sentence of banishment from New York. When New York was occupied by the British he returned, however, and accepted a commission from the king as chief justice of the province of New York, being sworn in on May 4, 1780. This proved conclusively his final adherence to the Tory side. He held this office until New York was evacuated by the British, when, on Dec. 5, 1783, with his son William, he sailed for England with the commander-in-chief of the British troops. On Sept. 1, 1785, he was appointed chief-justice of Canada, but remained in England until the following summer. He arrived in Quebec on Oct. 23, 1786, and was there joined by his wife and children, who had meantime lived in New York city. He published in 1757 "History of the Province of New York." Although this history has been called dull and circumstantial, it has been "an inexhaustible resource for historians." His son, William, also a historian, issued a new edition of it with additions in 1814, and with a second volume, by the author's wish hitherto unpublished, it was brought out again by the New York Historical Society in 1826–29. Judge Smith died in Quebec, Canada, Dec. 3, 1793.

LUCAS, John Baptiste Charles, jurist, was born in Normandy, France, in 1762. He was educated at the University of Caen, where he was graduated D.C.L. in 1782. After practicing his profession for two years he emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm near Pittsburgh, Pa. He soon gained the confidence of the people, and in 1793 was elected to the state legislature, serving for six years. In 1794 he became judge of the court of common pleas, and in 1802 was elected a representative in congress as a Democrat. He was re-elected in 1804, but, having been appointed judge of the U. S. court for the northern district of Louisiana, he resigned before taking his seat, and removed to St. Louis, Mo. He was commissioner of land titles for that territory from 1805 until 1812. He retired from the bench in 1820, and spent his last days on a farm near St. Louis, where he died Aug. 17, 1842.

DE SPITZER, Ernestus, surgeon-general, was born in Heilbronn, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, April 6, 1709. He descended from the ancient Von Spitzers, a family of noble knights who flourished in a town of the same name in lower Steiermarke, a German province, where they were enrolled among the nobility in the early part of the fourteenth century, having been allied to royalty itself. The family controlled the city government of Heilbronn from 1602 until 1682. His grandfather, Dr. John Von Spitzer, who was also an LL.D., was burgomaster of the city of Heilbronn for over forty years. Ernestus De Spitzer, the first of the family to come to America, sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship Two Brothers, Thomas Arnott, captain; and on the ship's list wrote his name with a "De," the Latin for "Von." He landed in Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1747, and later settled in Schenectady, N. Y., where he practiced medicine and surgery for many years

with success. Dr. Spitzer was a very important personage in that town, being one of the first practicing physicians, and is mentioned in both Pearson's and Saunder's early history of that part of New York state. He served with distinction in the French and Indian war as surgeon, at the garrison at Oswego, N. Y., from Oct. 28, 1753, to May 22, 1755, and later received an appointment as surgeon-general of the provincial forces. Dr. De Spitzer was married to Barbara Wilfelin, of Dutch ancestry, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Garrett, Aaron, Ernestus, Jr., and Elizabeth. Garrett and Aaron served in the revolutionary war. Their descendants married into the Schermerhorn and Astor families. After the French and Indian war he returned to Schenectady, and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred Oct. 8, 1789. His remains were buried in the old Dutch cemetery in Schenectady. In 1901 his monument was restored by his descendants, and the names of his sons, Garrett and Aaron, who served in the war of the revolution, were placed upon it.

Spitzer

DE SPITZER, Garrett, physician and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 20, 1758, oldest son of Dr. Ernestus and Barbara (Wilfelin) De Spitzer. He served in the war of the revolution, after which he returned to Schenectady. A few years later with his family he removed to Wastina, now Amsterdam, N. Y., where he was one of the first practicing physicians. He was married to Annatje, daughter of Nicholas and Susannah Sixhury, and had eight children, six sons and two daughters, Aaron, Nicholas, Jeremiah, Peter, John, Joseph, Susannah and Barbara. Dr. Spitzer died in Amsterdam, N. Y., June 2, 1801, and was buried in the Old Dutch cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y.

Garrett De Spitzer

SPITZER, Nicholas, physician and stock farmer, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1783, second son of Dr. Garrett and Annatje (Sixhury) De Spitzer. He practiced medicine in Schenectady, until he was fifty-two years of age, when on account of poor health he gave up his profession, and with his family removed to Medina, O., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock farming. His health was not improved by the change, and in a few years he retired from business, his oldest son, Garrett, taking charge of his affairs until the close of his life. When he went to Ohio he left off the prefix "De" to his name, which was frequently done in the early years of the republic. His health was greatly improved without business cares, and he lived to be an old man. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Schermerhorn) Bovee, and had four sons and five daughters, Garrett, Aaron, Matthew, Jacob, Maria, Susan, Sallie, Sarah and Mary. Dr. Spitzer died at Medina, O., Dec. 6, 1868.

Nicholas Spitzer

SPITZER, Aaron Bovee, banker and business man, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct., 8, 1823, second son of Nicholas and Nancy (Bovee) Spitzer. He was a general business man, and considered a good judge of credit and values, and was engaged in the banking business for several years with his oldest son, Ceilan Milo Spitzer, and Ludwig Wideman. He was a lover of horses, owned a stock farm near Medina, and bred some very fine specimens. Mr. Spitzer retired from active business in 1886. He was married to Laura Maria, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Draper) Perkins, and had one son, Ceilan M. Spitzer. He was married the second time to Anna Maria Collins, and by this marriage had three sons. Frank P., Garrett E., and Sidney Spitzer. He was a life-long Republican, and at the time of his death a member and deacon of the Congregational church. He died in Medina, O., May 13, 1892.

A. B. Spitzer

SPITZER, Ceilan Milo, banker, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1849, eldest son of Aaron Bovee and Laura Maria (Perkins) Spitzer, and a great-great-grandson of Dr. Ernestus De Spitzer. Through his mother he is descended from James Draper, of Roxbury, Mass., and Quartermaster John Perkins of Ipswich, Mass., the first of their families in America. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Perkins, before he was of age was aid-de-camp to Gen. George Washington. Mr. Spitzer's great-great-great-great-grandfather, Hendricks Cornelius Van Buren, was a soldier in the Indian war of 1663, being stationed at Fort Cralo in Papshire, and was an ancestor of Pres. Martin Van Buren. He is also a descendant on the maternal side (being the great-great-great-grandson), of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, founder of the family bearing his name in America, who came from Waterland, Holland, in 1636, and settled in Beverswyck, in the New Netherlands, where he became a man of wealth and prominence until his death in Schenectady in 1688. Ceilan Milo Spitzer was educated in the schools of Medina, O., whither his family had removed in 1851, and at Oberlin College. He entered upon his active business career in 1869 by purchasing a half interest in a drug store at Seville, O., which he sold out two years later, and with his father opened the Seville Exchange Bank under the style of C. M. Spitzer & Co., a banking house which obtained immediate standing and reputation in the financial world. In 1877 a branch bank was opened at Medina, O., and in 1878 the German-American Bank of Cleveland, O., was organized, the last

Ceilan M. Spitzer

Julian M. Dulzer

enterprise growing in such immediate favor that Mr. Spitzer purchased the interest of Ludwig Wideman, who had become a partner in 1873, and during the next two years conducted a general banking and investment business. In January, 1880, owing to financial depression the bank failed and soon after settled with its creditors on a forty per cent. basis. Ten years later, however, quite without legal or moral necessity, Mr. Spitzer paid all the bank's debts in full, an act which has deservedly given him a high reputation in the business world. With Ludwig and Jerome P. Wideman he opened the Bank of Fremont, at Fremont, O., in 1880, but he sold it the following year, and formed the firm of Spitzer, Wideman & Co., bankers, at Toledo, O. In the following year Mr. Spitzer purchased the interest of the Widemans, and formed a co-partnership with his cousin, Adelbert L. Spitzer, under the firm name of Spitzer & Co., bankers. In 1887 a branch office was opened in Boston, Mass. In May, 1899, the Boston office was removed to 20 Nassau street, New York city. The firm has enjoyed a continuous and permanent increase in prosperity, and is now the oldest and one of the most successful investment banking houses in the central West, buying and selling municipal bonds and other high grade investment securities. Mr. Spitzer is also a stockholder and director in six other banks, including the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Co., and the Security Trust Co., Toledo; a director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Co., and president of the Spitzer Building Co., which erected in 1893 the modern ten-story fireproof building in Toledo. In January, 1900, Gov. George K. Nash appointed him quartermaster-general of Ohio, with rank of brigadier-general. Mr. Spitzer is one of the leading citizens of Ohio, and is ever ready to foster or contribute to any worthy artistic, business or benevolent enterprise in his adopted city. He has always refused to permit his

Spitzer-Strong

Innisfail
Residence C.M. Spitzer

name to be used for any elective office, preferring to exert his influence and benefit his fellow men in the capacity of a private citizen and a general of financial affairs. He is a member of the Toledo and Country clubs, of Toledo, and the Middle Bass Club, of Put-in-Bay, also a member of the Ohio Society of New York. He has traveled widely, both in this country and abroad, and his colonial home, "Innisfail," on Collingwood avenue, is filled with choice specimens of the artistic and curious from all parts of the world, and includes a fine art gallery. He was married, in 1884, to Lilian Cortez, daughter of Alexander McDowell, a lineal descendant of Elizabeth, sister of William Penn, and a cousin of Gen. Irvine McDowell. They have no children.

SPITZER, Garrett, financier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1817, oldest son of Nicholas and Nancy (Bovee) Spitzer, of Medina, O. He was an excellent business man, and his opinion was often sought on financial and business propositions. He was for over twenty years one of the advising directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co., and for several years was associated with his two sons, Adelbert L. and Amherst T. Spitzer, in the banking and investment business. During the civil war he was an extensive shipper of grain, flour and wool, and owned a large stock farm south of Medina. He always voted the Republican ticket, and was a member of the Congregational church. He was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Thompson) Branch, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: Amherst T., Aaron E., Adelbert L., Alice, Evelyn, Francilia, Luette and Bessie Spitzer. Mr. Spitzer died in Medina, O., Jan. 3, 1891.

Garrett Spitzer

SPITZER, Adelbert Lorenzo, banker, was born in Medina, O., in 1852, youngest son of Garrett and Mary Jane (Branch) Spitzer, and great-great-grandson of Dr. Ernestus De Spitzer. On his mother's side he descends from James Thompson, who came from England with a large colony under the lead of Governor Winthrop, landing on New England shores in June, 1630; he was one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass. He died in 1682, at the age of eighty-nine years. The Thompsons in England were eminent in the intellectual, social and religious world; a number of them were knighted. James Thompson, a descendant of James, the colonist, with four of his five sons of twenty-one years and upwards, signed, with others, a covenant, adopted July 1, 1774, to join in the defense of the colonies against the aggressions of the mother country. Two of his sons, John and Joseph, had already served in the French and Indian wars; four sons, James, Jonathan, John and Joseph, and eight of his grandsons were in the war of the revolution. Mary Hancock, the wife of James Thompson, was a cousin of John Hancock, governor of Massachusetts. Another ancestor, John Thompson, was one of the framers of the National Banking Act and established the First National Bank of New York, the first bank that was organized in the United States under this act. He later established the Chase National Bank of New York city, the name being given in honor of Salmon P. Chase, who was Mr. Thompson's warm and personal friend. Mr. Spitzer, through his mother, is a cousin of George K. Nash, governor of Ohio. Mr. Spitzer was educated in the local schools and the Lodi (O.) Academy. At the age of twenty he entered the Exchange Bank of Seville, O., and became cashier, and in 1873, in partnership with his brother, Amherst T. Spitzer, he established the banking house of Spitzer

A. L. Spitzer

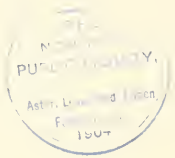
Brothers at North Amherst, O. In 1878 he purchased his brother's interest. The following year he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Oberlin, O. In 1882 he sold out the North Amherst Bank and removed to Toledo, associating himself with his cousin, Ceilan M. Spitzer, in the banking and investment business, under the firm name of Spitzer & Co. Mr. Spitzer is a stockholder and director in five other banks, including the Merchants' National Bank and Home Savings Bank in Toledo, and is secretary and treasurer of the Spitzer Building Co. He is a member of the Toledo Country and Polo clubs, of Toledo, being president of the last named; of the Middlebass Club, of Put-in-Bay, and the Triton Fish and Game Club of Canada. He is a well known horseman and an excellent whip; he has a large stable of horses, and with his four-in-hand coach has won several blue ribbons at different horse shows and driving associations. In 1875 he was married to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman L. Strong, a descendant of Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, and cousin of William Strong, judge of the U. S. supreme court. They have three sons and one daughter, Carl B., Lyman S., Roland A., and Lnette Ruth Spitzer.

WILCOX, Ella (Wheeler), author, was born at Johnstown Centre, Wis., Nov. 5, 1853. Her parents removed from Vermont about 1850, her father being a music teacher. She was educated in the public schools of Windsor, Wis., and attended the Woman's College of the University of Wisconsin for one year (1868). Inheriting a studious and artistic temperament, she early evinced literary talent. She says, "I do not remember when I did not expect to be a writer, and I was a neighborhood celebrity at the age of eight." Several of her earliest articles appeared in the New York "Mercury," and she soon won the recognition of editors and publishers, both local and metropolitan, and contributed to the periodical press. She wrote largely for syndicates, and her verse contributed particularly to her fame and popularity. She was married, in 1884, to Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., and since 1887 she has resided in New York city, where she is engaged in literary work. She has published "Drops of Water: Temperance Poems" (1872); "Shells" (1873); "Maurine, and Other Poems" (1876; new ed., 1882); "Poems of Passion" (1883); "Mal Moulée," a novel (1885); "Perdita and Other Stories" (1886); "An Ambitious Man" (1887); "Poems of Pleasure" (1888); "Adventures of Miss Volney" (1888); "A Double Life" (1890); "How Salvator Won" (1891); "Was It Suicide?" (1891); "Sweet Danger" (1892); "The Beautiful Land of Nod" (1892); "An Erring Woman's Love" (1892); "Men, Women and Emotions" (1893); "Custer, and Other Poems" (1895); "Three Women" (1898); "Poems of Power" (1901). The "Nation," wrote: "When Miss Wheeler writes simply and calmly, keeping on her own ground of life and experience, she is strong.'

CAMPBELL, William Wallace, astronomer, was born in Hancock county, O., April 11, 1862, son of Robert Wilson Campbell and Harriet (Welsh) Campbell. He lived at home on his father's farm until his fifteenth year, attending country schools, and then began to study preparatory to pursuing a scientific course at college. He entered the University of Michigan in 1882, and was graduated in 1886 with the degree of B.S. In the year of his graduation he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the State University of Colorado, and fulfilled the duties of that position until 1888, when he became instructor in astronomy in the University of Michigan. There, as in his first position, he was chiefly engaged in giving instruction, but he found time to observe numerous comets and computed ephemerides, giving the result of his labors to the public in articles published in scientific reviews. Since 1891 he has been in charge of the department of spectroscopy at Lick Observatory. There he has made observations on nova auriga, nebulæ, Wolf-Rayet stars, comets, various bright line stars, Mars, etc. His observations, made in 1895, on the atmosphere of Mars, showed that that planet has not more than one-fourth as much atmosphere as the earth. He has contributed upward of 100 papers on astronomical subjects to the "Astronomical Journal," the "Astronomische Nachrichten" and other scientific publications, and in 1891 published a "Handbook on Practical Astronomy." In the winter of 1897-98 he was sent to the interior of India, in charge of the Lick Observatory expedition, to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Jan. 22, 1898. The observations were very successful. He was married, Dec. 28, 1892, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, a descendant of Gov. William Bradford.

SIBLEY, John Langdon, librarian, was born at Union, Knox co., Me., Dec. 29, 1804, son of Dr. Jonathan and Persis (Morse) Sibley. After a preparatory course at Phillips Exeter Academy he entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1825. He at once began to study theology at the divinity school, at the same time becoming assistant librarian in the Harvard library, in which position he served until 1829, when he was ordained and settled as pastor of the Unitarian Church at Stow, Mass. In 1833 he left Stow and became engaged in library work in Cambridge, editing also the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge." In 1841 he was again appointed assistant at the Harvard library, under Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, and upon the latter's death, in 1856, succeeded him. In 1877 he became librarian emeritus, as old age and failing sight rendered him incapable of active work. During his incumbency the number of volumes increased from 41,000, in 1841, to 164,000 in 1877, and its permanent fund from $5,000 to $170,000. Mr. Sibley edited the triennial and quinquennial catalogues from 1840 to 1877, and the annual catalogue from 1850 to 1870. In 1856 he received the honorary degree of A.M., from Bowdoin. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1846, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Having received, during his studentship, aid from the charity fund of Phillips Exeter Academy, he began in 1862 a series of gifts to that institution, which amounted at the time of his death to about $40,000, the income to be used for the support of needy students. He published a number of works, of which the most important is "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University," (3 vols.; 1873–85). His other writings include: "Index to the Writings of George Washington" (1887); "History of the Town of Union, Me.," (1851); "Index to the Works of John Adams" (1853); "Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogue of Harvard University, with a Reprint of the Catalogues of 1674, 1682, and 1700" (1865), and a mass of materials and notes, accumulated during half a century, chronologically arranged and bound, as well as a large collection of newspaper cuttings, containing biographical information relating to Harvard graduates. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885.

A. L. Spitzer

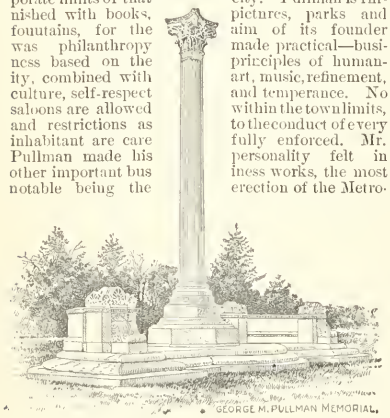


CLARK, George Whitfield, clergyman and author, was born at South Orange, N. J., Feb. 15, 1831, son of John B. Clark, who was descended from Richard Clark, one of the early settlers of Elizabeth, N. J. A tradition says that the family was partly of Swiss origin. As a child he received strict religious training, and was admitted to membership in the Northfield Baptist Church at the early age of twelve. He showed special ability in mathematics as well as in other lines, and at thirteen purchased a Latin grammar with the intention of preparing himself for college. This, however, was supplemented by school training. When seventeen years old he taught school, and when eighteen entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1853, two years later completing his theological course at Rochester Theological Seminary. Dr. Clark's first pastorate was at New Market, N. J., where he was ordained Oct. 3, 1855. Four years later he went to Elizabeth, N. J., and in the spring of 1868 to Ballston, N. Y. In the autumn of 1873 he returned to New Jersey, and became pastor at Somerville, but in 1877 retired from the pastorate in broken health. Having recovered in 1880, he became connected with the American Baptist Publication Society, with which he has since labored in missionary, collecting and literary work. As an author Dr. Clark is widely known. During his college course, he showed some talent for writing verse, as well as for criticism on Biblical topics, and at graduation was the class poet. In the theological seminary he became an enthusiastic student of the Hebrew and Greek originals of scripture, under the celebrated Oriental scholar, Prof. T. J. Conant, D.D., and after entering upon pastoral work continued his exegetical studies for several years, contributing many articles to the periodical press, among them "The Evangelical Armenians of Turkey" and "The Righteous Dead Between Death and the Resurrection." In 1863 he published a "History of the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J." As a result of several years' study, Dr. Clark brought out early in 1870 "A New Harmony of the Four Gospels in English," which was generously received, and "Notes on the Gospel of Matthew." After these works came "Notes on Mark" (1873); "Notes on Luke" (1876); "Notes on John" (1879); "Brief Notes on the Gospels" (1884); "Harmonic Arrangement of the Acts" (1884); "Notes on the Acts of the Apostles" (1892) and "Commentary on Romans and I. and II. Corinthians" (1897). He has also published brief monographs on the Gospels of Luke and John, and is now engaged in concluding three additional volumes. His accurate scholarship, combined with his experience as a pastor, eminently fit him for the work he has projected, namely, the preparation of "A Popular Commentary on a Critical Basis." His "Harmonic Acts" fills a field heretofore unoccupied in New Testament interpretation. Since 1881 Dr. Clark has resided at Hightstown, N. J., where he has done much toward promoting the prosperity of Peddie Institute, of which he is a trustee, also serving as chairman of its education committee. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Rochester University in 1872. He was married, Sept. 6, 1855, to Susan C., daughter of Rev. Samuel Fish, of Halifax, Vt., and has one son and three daughters.

HASSAUREK, Friedrich, author, was born in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 9, 1832. He was educated at the classical gymnasium at which he was graduated in 1848, just when the revolution broke out. He took part in it, and was wounded in a street encounter. Emigrating to America in 1849, he settled in Cincinnati, O., where he engaged in journalism, and founded the "Hochwachter." In 1857 he sold this paper, and devoted himself to jurisprudence, engaging also in politics. Mr. Hassaurek was appointed U. S. minister to Ecuador by Pres. Lincoln, and his stay in that country extended to 1865, during which time he gathered the material for his best work: "Four Years Among Spanish Americans." This book had a wide circulation, passed through three editions, and was favorably received by the critics one of whom wrote of it: "A journey from the sea coast to the interior, a sojourn at Quito, and a principal excursion into northern Ecuador, such is the frame upon which this agreeable, almost charming, and altogether instructive book is built. There is scarcely any point as to which the average or the cultivated reader might desire to be informed that the author has omitted in these graphic pages. . . . The author is not only cognizant of his subject, but has it well in hand, knows especially what to select and what to reject, and withal is a capable observer and a trustworthy narrator."—"Nation," vol. 477. On his return from Ecuador he became editor of the Cincinnati "Volksblatt," and contributed largely to other periodicals. He published: "Hierarchie und Aristokratie," a romance (1855); "Four Years Among Spanish Americans" (1867; 3d ed., 1881); "The Secret of the Andes: a South American Romance" (1879), and a collection of poems entitled, "Welke Blätter and Blüthen" (1877). He died in Paris, France, Oct. 3, 1885.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, manufacturer, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, son of James Lewis and Emily Caroline (Minton) Pullman, and the third in a family of ten children. His father, a man of keen intelligence and sterling integrity, was born in Rhode Island; his mother's native place was Auburn, N. Y. After attending the public schools of Brocton, the son, at the age of fourteen, became clerk in a general store, where he remained one year. At seventeen he assumed a share in the cabinet-making business of his eldest brother at Albion, N. Y., but in 1852 the death of his father brought the added care of the widowed mother and four young children. His needs thus exceeding the income from the shop, he braved the perils of youth and inexperience, undertaking a contract for elevating the buildings along the line of the Erie canal, and he successfully raised them to the new level required by the canal enlargement then in progress. This occupied about four years, at the end of which time he went to Chicago with a capital of some six thousand dollars. The entire business section of that city was then being raised from the original grade, and Mr. Pullman's experience was put to the test. Fortified by a natural inventive faculty and a grasp of mechanical expedients, however, he was enabled to take advantage of this profitable field, and many large buildings of brick and stone were raised by him to the new level. In 1858 Mr. Pullman's attention was drawn to the sleeping cars just introduced on the Lake Shore railroad; and as the first of these carried only fixed berths, he soon conceived the idea of a palace car designed for continuous and comfortable travel over long distances during both day and night. In 1859 he remodelled into sleeping-cars two passenger coaches belonging to the Chicago and Alton railroad; and, though these were far below their inventor's ideal standard of comfort and elegance, when placed in service they proved a long step in advance and created the demand for what followed. Having engaged in mining and other enterprises in the West, he was called to Colorado, where he remained

until 1863; but in that year he returned to Chicago and resumed the study and construction of a palace sleeping-car. He obtained from the Alton railway company the use of a repair shed, hired the most skilled workmen and began the erection of the "Pioneer," the first Pullman palace car, which was completed a year later at a cost of $18,000. It was first used in the funeral train which bore the body of Lincoln to its burial, and for this association is still preserved at Pullman, Ill. In 1867 he organized the Pullman Palace Car Co., of which he was president until his death. It is one of the largest and most successful manufacturing corporations in this country, employing a capital of $40,000,000, giving work to 14,000 persons, furnishing a railway service of 120,000 miles, and operating an equipment of over 2,000 cars. He adopted the vestibule system in 1887. Thus, from the "Pioneer," which was first condemned as excessive in both weight and cost, have gradually evolved the solid vestibule trains, costing more than $100,000 each, and averaging nearly a tenth of a mile in length. The town of Pullman was founded by him in 1880, some twelve miles south of Chicago, but was later embraced within the corporate limits of that city. Pullman is furnished with books, pictures, parks and fountains, for the aim of its founder was philanthropy made practical—business principles of human-ness based on the art, music, refinement, ity, combined with and temperance. No culture, self-respect within the town limits, saloons are allowed to the conduct of every and restrictions as fully enforced. Mr. inhabitant are care personality felt in Pullman made his ness works, the most other important bus notable being the erection of the Metro-



GEORGE M. PULLMAN MEMORIAL.

politan Elevated railway of New York, where he served as president of the construction company. In 1867 he was married to Harriet Sanger, and had two daughters and two sons: Florence, Harriet, George M., Jr., and Walter Sanger. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1897.

RUFFNER, David, manufacturer, was born in Page county, Va., in 1767, son of Joseph and Anna (Heistand) Ruffner, and grandson of Peter Ruffner, who emigrated from the German-Swiss border to Pennsylvania in 1739, and later settled in Page county, Va., where he became owner of an immense tract of land. Joseph Ruffner, in 1795, sold his Shenandoah estate, purchased 502 acres in the Kanawha valley (now in West Virginia), and removed there with his family. This property included the salt spring on the Kanawha river, at which a band of Indians had camped in 1753, while returning from a raid with their white prisoners. One of these, Mrs. Mary Inglis, made her escape afterward and described the spring where the Indians had supplied themselves with salt by boiling down the water. Although Ruffner realized the potential value of this spring, he died in 1803 without developing it, willing it to his sons, David and Joseph. Before 1803 the spring was producing 150 lbs. per day, by simple methods, and the salt was noted for its superior quality, but desiring to obtain a larger supply, the brothers began to look for the source. They traced it to the "Great Buffalo lick," just at the river's edge, six miles above Charleston; this was twelve or fifteen rods in extent. In order to reach the bottom of the quicksand through which the brine flowed, they set a platform on the top of a hollow sycamore tree about four feet in diameter, and by means of a pole with its fulcrum on a forked stick, a bucket made of half a whiskey barrel could be filled by one man armed with pick and shovel, and emptied by two men standing on the platform. Rigging up a long iron drill with a two-and-a-half inch chisel, they attached the upper end to a spring-pole by a rope, and with this primitive instrument finally bored forty feet through solid rock, reaching several cavities filled with strong salt water. This was brought to the surface undiluted, through wooden tubes, joined together and wound with twine. Thus was bored, tubed, rigged and worked the first drilled salt well west of the Alleghanies, if not in the United States. Considering the Ruffners' lack of preliminary study or experience, working in a newly settled country, without steam power, machine shops, materials or skilled mechanics, this is a wonderful engineering feat. In a crude way they invented nearly every appliance that has since made artesian boring possible. In February, 1808, the first salt was taken from the furnace, and the price reduced to four cents a pound. Ruffner Bros. were the pioneers of salt manufacture in the Kanawha valley, an industry that as early as 1817 comprised thirty furnaces and twenty wells, producing 700,000 bushels yearly. David Ruffner, the leader, was educated in the Page county, Va., schools, and engaged in farming until he began the manufacture of salt. Subsequently he made many improvements in drilling appliances, some of which are still in use. He became the leading man in Kanawha county, which he repeatedly represented in the Virginia legislature and he was for many years presiding judge of the county court. He was married, in 1789, to Ann, daughter of Henry Brumbach, of Rockingham county, Va., and had by her four children: Henry, who became a Presbyterian minister and was president of Washington college, Lexington, Va.; Anne E., Susan B., and Lewis Ruffner. His brother, Joseph (b. Feb. 14, 1769; d. 1837), sold his interest in the salt works and went to Ohio, where he bought land which eventually became a part of Cincinnati. Judge Ruffner died in Cincinnati, O., in 1837.

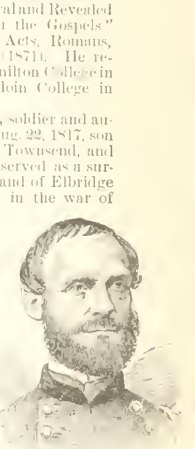
ORTON, James, naturalist, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 21, 1830, son of Dr. Azariah Giles Orton, the theologian. He was graduated at Williams College in 1855, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1858, and then traveled for some time in Europe and the East, contributing letters of interest to the New York "Tribune." On July 11, 1860, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Greene, N. Y., and in the following year accepted a call to Thomaston, Me., where he remained for three years. In 1864 he became pastor in Brighton, N. Y. He was appointed instructor in natural sciences in Rochester University in 1866, and in 1867 led an expedition of students from Williams College across South America by way of Quito, the Napo and the Amazon. They discovered the first fossils found in the Amazon valley. In 1869 he accepted the chair of natural history at Vassar College, filling it until his death. In 1873 he made a second journey across South America, from Para, up the Amazon to Lima and Lake Titicaca, collecting rare Incarial relics. A third journey was undertaken by him in 1876 with the object of exploring

the Great Beni river, a branch of the Madeira; on reaching the mouth of the river the escort of Bolivian soldiers deserted, carrying away a large part of the equipment, and the expedition had to be abandoned. The return was made directly through the forest for 600 miles toward La Paz, and was accompanied by much hardship. Prof. Orton was one of the highest authorities on the subject of the geology and physical geography of the Amazon valley and the west coast of South America, having contributed largely to the exact knowledge of these regions. Besides many papers on the natural history of South America, that appeared in the transactions of European and American scientific societies of which he was a member, he published the following works: "Miners' Guide and Metallurgists' Directory" (1849); "The Proverbialist and the Poet" (1852); "The Andes and the Amazon" (1870); "Underground Treasures; How and Where to Find Them" (1872); "The Liberal Education of Women" (1873), and "Comparative Zoölogy" (1875). He died while crossing Lake Titicaca, Peru, on his way to Puno, during his third South American expedition, Sept. 25, 1877, and was buried on an island in the lake.

SUMNER, William Graham, educator, was born in Paterson, N. J., Oct. 30, 1840, son of Thomas and Sarah (Graham) Sumner, of English descent. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and was graduated at Yale in 1863. Going abroad he studied at the Universities of Göttingen, Germany, and Oxford, England. In 1866–69 he was engaged as tutor in Yale College. In 1867 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and for a short time was assistant at Calvary Church, in New York city. In 1870 he was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., and remained there for two years. In 1872 he was summoned to Yale as professor of political and social science, and has occupied that chair continuously up to the present time. The University of East Tennessee conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1887. At one time Prof. Sumner was quite active in public affairs, and in 1873–76 served as a member of the New Haven board of aldermen. He is especially prominent as an advocate of free trade and an upholder of the gold standard. Beside contributions to the transactions of the American Social Science Association, he is the translator of Lange's "Commentary on the Second Book of Kings" (1872), and the author of "A History of American Currency" (1874); "Lectures on the History of Protection in the United States" (1875); "Life of Andrew Jackson" (1882); "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other" (1883); "Protectionism" (1885); "Collected Essays on Social and Political Science" (1885); "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1891); "Life of Robert Morris," "The Financier and Finances of the Revolution" (1892); "A History of Banking in the United States," and various reviews and magazine articles on political and social science. He was married, April 17, 1871, to Jeannie Whittemore, daughter of Henry Hill Elliott, and has two sons, Eliot and Graham Sumner.

BUTLER, John Jay, clergyman and educator, was born at Berwick, Me., April 9, 1814. He took his preparatory course at Berwick Academy and Parsonsfield Seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837. During 1838–39 he taught school at Parsonsfield and Farmington, Me., later becoming principal of the Clinton (N. Y.) Seminary (1841–42). He pursued a course at the Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1844, and became professor of systematic theology in Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary, where he remained until 1854, when he accepted the same chair in the New Hampton (N. H.) Theological Institute. On Jan. 28, 1846, he was ordained to the ministry of the Free Baptist church, of which denomination he had been a member since he was fifteen. In 1870 he became professor of the theological department in Bates College, Maine, where he taught until 1873, being then placed over the same department in Hillsdale College, Michigan, where he served until 1883. He was engaged in theological instruction for about forty years, and had under his tuition over five hundred students, most of whom subsequently entered the ministry. He became assistant editor of the "Morning Star," the organ of the Free Baptist church, in 1831, and continued to assist in the publication of that paper for many years, first in Dover, N. H., and later in Boston, Mass. Besides lesser works he has published, "Natural and Revealed Theology" (1861), "Commentary on the Gospels" (1870), and "Commentary on the Acts, Romans, and First and Second Corinthians" (1871). He received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton College in 1849, and that of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1860.

TOWNSEND, Edward Davis, soldier and author, was born in Boston, Mass., on Aug. 22, 1817, son of David S. and (Gerry) Townsend, and grandson of David Townsend, who served as a surgeon during the revolutionary war, and of Elbridge Gerry. His father was an officer in the war of 1812. The son received his early education in the Latin School, Boston, and after a course at Harvard was graduated at the Military Academy July 1, 1837, as second lieutenant of the 2d artillery; he served in the Florida war of 1837–38. In 1838 he was in the Cherokee country while transferring the tribe to the Indian territory. He was made first lieutenant on Sept. 16, 1838. From July 7, 1838, to Aug. 8, 1846, he was adjutant at the regimental headquarters with the brevet rank of captain. On the latter date he was made assistant adjutant general, and was assigned to the command of the depot of recruits, Fort Columbus, N. Y. From Aug. 23, 1846, to Nov. 24, 1851, he served in the adjutant-general's office in Washington, D. C. He was made captain on April 21, 1848. On Nov 21, 1851, he became assistant adjutant general of the Pacific division, returning Jan. 31, 1856, to the adjutant-general's office, Washington. In 1861 he was appointed chief of staff to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, in which capacity he served throughout the war. He was made brevet-major in 1852, lieutenant colonel on March 7, 1861, and colonel Aug. 3, 1861. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, on Sept. 24, 1864, for "meritorious and faithful service during the rebellion," and was brevetted major-general on March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the adjutant-general's department during the rebellion." He was adjutant general of the U. S. army from Feb. 22, 1869, until June 15, 1880, when he was retired from active service. Throughout the civil war Gen. Townsend was, through his position in the war department, in close touch with Pres. Lincoln and Sec. Stanton. As adjutant-general he inaugurated the system of military prisons. As an author Gen. Townsend is known by his books, "Anecdotes of the Civil War" and "Catechism of the Bible." He died at his residence in Washington, D. C., May 12, 1893.



E D Townsend

ELLIOTT, Jonathan, publicist and author, was born near Carlisle, England in 1784. He emigrated to New York about 1802, and engaged in the

printing business until 1810, when he volunteered to serve in the war for independence in Granada. He served under Bolivar, was severely wounded and suffered many hardships as a prisoner of war after the surrender of Gen. Miranda in 1812. The following year he returned to the United States, and participated in the war of 1812–15. In 1814 he established himself in Washington, where he edited with great ability, for some thirteen years the "Washington Gazette" (1814–27). He was the author of the "American Diplomatic Code" (1834); "Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution" (1827); "Funding System of the United States"; "Statistics of the United States"; "The Comparative Tariffs"; "Sketches of the District of Columbia" (1830), and edited the "Madison Papers" (1845). He died in Washington, March 12, 1846.

BURRINGTON, George, colonial governor of North Carolina (1724–25 and 1731–34), was born in England, in Devon, Devonshire, probably about 1685, son of Gilbert Burrington. It is said that he was appointed governor of North Carolina in recognition of services rendered by his father to George I., who confirmed the appointment Feb. 26, 1723. Before leaving England he joined Chief-Justice Gale and Sec. Lovitt in securing a lease of the fisheries of the colony on May 29, 1723. From the very start of his administration he encountered opposition as well as arbitrary demands, while his own violent disposition brought him into conflict with Chief-Justice Gale, which resulted in the governor's removal in 1725. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Everard. Although Gale's charges were substantiated by seven members of the provincial council, when the colonial assembly met soon after the change the members of that body forwarded an address to the lords proprietors, in which they referred to the "great happiness which the province lately enjoyed" under Burrington, and the inconveniences caused by the "unexpected change which had been made thro' the many false and malicious calumnies raised against that gentleman." "His carryage and behaviour" are described therein as "very affable & courteous, and his justice very exemplary." Edmund Porter and John Baptista Ashe assisted in drafting the address, but this service did not prevent their incurring Burrington's enmity after his restoration in 1731, when they were denounced by him as "ungratefnl villains." The exasperated ex-governor made himself disagreeable to Everard in various ways, and was several times indicted for disorderly conduct; once for knocking on the governor's door and challenging him in the profanest terms; among other things characterizing him as a "calf's head, noodle and an ape, who was no more fit to be governor than Sancho Panza." Failing to appear in answer to these charges, the cases were finally closed by entry of *nolle prosequi*, as Burrington left Edenton shortly after. Later, when the proprietary rights were surrendered to the crown, Burrington, through influential friends at court, again obtained control of the provincial government. He was appointed June 15, 1730, and arrived in Edenton Feb. 25, 1731. Notwithstanding his former record, the governor's second appointment was received with approval throughout the colony, and the grand jury framed an address of thanks to the king. But these amicable relations were of short duration. A difference soon arose between the house of burgesses and the governor on the question of exorbitant fees charged by public officials, with the outcome that on May 17, 1731, Burrington prorogued the assembly. This was followed by a series of other conflicts, during which he exhibited such want of prudence as to make himself intolerable to the colonists. Finally Chief-Justice Smith was sent by the council to England to complain of him, and Burrington was displaced by Gabriel Johnston in November, 1734. This terminated his political career in North Carolina. In spite of all the defects of his administration, the colony was greatly indebted to him for the improvement and development of its resources, as well as for the incessant toil and personal sacrifices he underwent in its service. To him more than to any other person was due the upbuilding of the Cape Fear region. At his instance a highway was constructed running from the Virginia boundary to Cape Fear. He also discovered and worked out the channel of the Cape Fear river and of Topsail inlet, and sounded and explored many other rivers and harbors previously almost unknown. In these and other undertakings he expended large sums from his private means. Not only were these expenditures never refunded, but even the stipulated salary, amounting to two or three thousand pounds, was withheld by the crown, so that Burrington returned to England greatly impoverished. His body was found in the canal in St. James' Park, London, about Feb. 22, 1759, and it was supposed that he was murdered.

ASPINWALL, William, surgeon and legislator, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 23, 1743. His ancestor, Peter Aspinwall, was the first settler in Brookline, in 1650. William Aspinwall studied at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1764. He then went to Philadelphia (having already studied medicine with Dr. D. Gale, of Connecticut), and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1768. He volunteered at the battle of Lexington, and bore from the field the body of his townsman, Isaac Gardner, whose daughter he afterwards married. He received an appointment as surgeon in the Continental army, and for a time was in command of a military hospital at Jamaica Plain. He followed Dr. Boylston in his efforts to introduce the practice of inoculation for small-pox, and established a small-pox hospital at Brookline, besides other institutions of the same character in various localities. It is said of Dr. Aspinwall that he probably inoculated more persons for small-pox than any other physician up to his time, while he also possessed great skill in the treatment of that disease. In his youth he had the misfortune to lose the sight of one eye, and in his old age a cataract destroyed the other. He practiced extensively for forty-five years, frequently riding on horseback as many as forty miles a day. Dr. Aspinwall was prominent in politics as a Republican of the Jeffersonian stamp, and served as a member of the Massachusetts legislature and executive council. He died, April 16, 1823, leaving a son of the same name, who succeeded him in his profession.

DRAYTON, William, jurist, was born in South Carolina in 1733. When about fourteen years of age he was placed under Thomas Corbett, an eminent lawyer, with whom he went to London in 1750. He studied law in the Middle Temple until 1754, when he returned to America. Though his legal ability was considerable, he had an aversion to the general practice of law, and soon quitted the bar; but in 1768 he was appointed chief-justice in the province of East Florida. At the beginning of the revolution he was suspected by the governor of sympathizing with the patriots of his native state and was removed from office. Upon going to England, he was reinstated, but on his return to St. Augustine, Gov. Tonyn again suspended him. In consequence, he took his family to England in 1778 or 1779, hoping to obtain redress, but the confused condition of affairs in America prevented his doing so. Returning again to this country, he was soon after appointed judge of the admiralty court of South Carolina. In March, 1789, he was appointed associ-

ate justice of the state, and held this office until October, when he resigned to become the first U. S. judge for the district of South Carolina. He died May 18, 1790.

DRAYTON, William, soldier, was born at St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 30, 1776, youngest of ten sons of William Drayton, jurist. He was educated in England, and on returning to South Carolina, at his father's death, was for a time assistant clerk in the court of general sessions, where his brother, Jacob Drayton, was clerk. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1797, and had a large practice before 1812. In 1801 he became a lieutenant in the South Carolina militia, and in 1812 was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army. He was promoted colonel of the 18th infantry, on July 25, 1812, and inspector-general in 1814, and assisted Gens. Scott and Macomb in preparing a system of infantry tactics for the army. He was elected recorder of Charleston in 1819; was a representative in congress from South Carolina in 1825–33, filling the place of Joel R. Poinsett, who had been appointed minister to Mexico. He was a warm friend of Gen. Jackson, and was offered by him the portfolio of war, which, however, he declined. After the close of his congressional career he removed to Philadelphia, partly because he had made himself unpopular by opposing nullification. In 1839–40 he succeeded Nicholas Biddle as president of the U. S. Bank, and after trying to revive it, retired in 1840, having placed the assets of the bank in the hands of assignees, which he thought was the only honorable thing to do. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1846.

BUCHANAN, McKean, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1823, son of McKean Buchanan. His father was a paymaster and his grandfather an admiral in the U. S. navy. The son also was educated for the navy, and served for three years as a midshipman on the sloop of war St. Louis, but he elected to become an actor, making his first appearance on the stage as Hamlet at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. He appeared in New York also as Hamlet, at the Broadway Theatre, on June 10, 1850, and in the following week was seen as Othello at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. After a brief tour of the country he sailed for England, where he played for over 600 nights. Later he made a tour of California and Australia, playing with great success in the mining towns and camps. His reappearance on the New York stage was made as King Lear at the Broadway Theatre on Nov. 9, 1857. Subsequent to another season spent in America he visited England a second time; and, after fulfilling numerous engagements there, sailed for California and Australia, where he spent several years. He returned to the United States on April 9, 1864, and traveled almost continuously as a star until his death, which occurred at Denver, Col., April 16, 1872. Though possessing only moderate ability, he was a painstaking and laborious actor; and, though poorly appreciated in New York, where his style was termed sombre and antiquated, in the West he was very popular, making many warm friends. His daughter, Virginia Ellen (b. 1866), is well known on the contemporary stage.

BRYAN, Edward Payson, engineer, was born at Windsor, Ashtabula co., O., July 2, 1847, son of John Love and Calista (Griswold) Bryan. His earliest American ancestor was William Bryan, of Ireland, who settled in Virginia in 1717 and died in 1776. His grandson, William Bryan, was an officer in the revolutionary war, holding a commission from Gov. Patrick Henry. He was in active service during the war and took part in the battles of Guilford Court house, Eutaw springs and Cowpens. He accompanied Daniel Boone on his second trip to Kentucky, and helped him to plant the first field of corn in that state, near what is now Boonesborough. Edward Payson Bryan received his education in the public schools of Granville, O., and at the preparatory school of Denison University. In 1865 he left school and entered the service of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Brumfield Station, Kentucky, and as a result of close application to his duties he has regularly advanced through the various grades of telegraph operator, station agent and superintendent to vice-president and general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, which latter position he held until 1900, when the operating company of the underground rapid transit road of New York city secured his services as general manager. He was director of the Merchants' Exchange and a member of the Merchants', Noonday and Jockey clubs of St. Louis. Becoming connected with the underground rapid transit road Mr. Bryan removed to New York city, where he has taken up his residence. He was married, June 6, 1871, to Arabella, daughter of Sylvester and Arabella (Scott) Welch, of Frankfort, Ky., and had five sons. Mr. Welch was the first chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the time of his death chief engineer of the state of Kentucky, in charge of the locking and damming of the Kentucky river.

GAY, Francis, planter and stock raiser, was born in Canterbury, New Zealand, Sept. 19, 1852, second son of Thomas and Jane (Sinclair) Gay, and grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, who purchased the island of Niihau, the westernmost of the Hawaiian islands, and the great Makaweli estate of 65,000 acres on the island of Kauai, in 1863, from King Kamehameha Fifth. The story of the Sinclairs reads like an anachronism of the sixth decade of the nineteenth century; it might almost be written as having occurred in any one of the prior centuries. Mrs. Sinclair and her husband left Scotland early in the century, and settled in New Zealand, where he acquired much land. Just in the prime of life Mr. Sinclair was lost at sea, leaving his widow to bring up a large family and manage a large property. She was successful with both, but her great ambition was to keep her family together on the old patriarchal system. When her children grew up and married it seemed her New Zealand property was not large enough, so she sold it, embarking her family, live stock and movable possessions on board a clipper ship, owned by her and commanded by one of her sons-in-law, and sailed out on the Pacific in search of a home. After visiting several places she decided on Hawaii, where she established herself, and there her family grew up, and there she died early in 1890, respected and regretted by all who knew her. Francis Gay and Aubrey Robinson, her grandsons, and their mothers, Mrs. Jane (Sinclair) Gay and Mrs. Helen (Sinclair) Robinson, under the firm name of Gay & Robinson, to-day (1901), control the vast possessions which their ancestress purchased from the last of the Kamehamehas. Mr. Gay was educated by a private tutor on the estate, and at the Boston Institute of Technology, and afterwards took a course in a business college. Since that time he has devoted himself, with his partners, to the management of the firm's extensive affairs. The island of Niihau is used for grazing cattle and sheep entirely. It has a population of about 300, all of whom are engaged in taking care of the owners' flocks and

herds, and in kindred occupations. Part of their Makaweli estate, some 5,750 acres, was leased about 1880 to the Hawaiian Sugar Co. on a fifty-year lease, and on it is established the Makaweli sugar plantation. The firm, beside having an interest in this plantation, has more than 1,000 acres of sugar land which they plant themselves, using the other portion of the land for grazing. He has two brothers—George S. Gay, of Crofton, Cal., and Charles Gay; and two sisters, Eliza Gay and Alice Gay Robinson, wife of Aubrey Robinson, his cousin and partner. Mr. Gay was elected to and served in the Hawaiian legislature of 1888, called the "reform legislature." He was married at Honolulu, April 17, 1896, to Alice Ida, daughter of Judge Charles F. Hart, of Kohala, Hawaii, and has one son, Francis Ernest.

ROBINSON, Aubrey, planter and landed proprietor, was born in Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1853, son of Charles B. and Helen (Sinclair) Robinson. His grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, of Scotland, with her family and grandchildren, removed to the Hawaiian Islands from New Zealand in 1863, and settled there, purchasing from King Kamehameha V. the island of Niihau and also purchasing the Makaweli estate on the island of Kauai. Aubrey Robinson was educated at home and afterwards took a course at the Boston (Mass.) Law School and was admitted to the bar in the eastern law courts. He afterwards spent a number of years traveling in Europe and Asia, and, on his return to Hawaii, commenced the active management of the family estates in connection with his cousin, Francis Gay, under the firm name of Gay & Robinson, the other partners being Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, Mrs. Jane Sinclair Gay and Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson. Their island of Niihau is used exclusively by Gay & Robinson for grazing purposes, as is also the major portion of their Makaweli estate. Mr. Robinson was instrumental in the successful inauguration of the Makaweli sugar plantation, which, under the corporate name of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., leases from Gay & Robinson about 6,000 acres of their estate. Besides this land on Kauai, the firm of Gay & Robinson has a sugar plantation of more than 1,000 acres in extent situated on the same estate. Mr. Robinson was married, in 1885, to Alice, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Jane (Sinclair) Gay, and has four sons and one daughter.

JEWETT, Sara, actress, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 26, 1847. She was taken in infancy to Cincinnati, O., where her parents resided for a time, and later was placed in the school conducted by her aunt, Mrs. Sedgwick, at Lenox, Mass. When she was fourteen years of age, she went to Cambridge, whither her parents had removed, and there studied at home, under a private tutor, showing an especial taste for language and literature. She also devoted much time to the study of music, under a Boston professor. At Cambridge she was the star in a series of amateur theatrical performances, but did not think of entering professional life until financial reverses made it necessary. She began to study for the stage with Fanny Morant, who became deeply interested in her young pupil, and eventually introduced her to Mr. Daly. He engaged Miss Jewett, and in 1872 she made her début at his theatre in the leading rôle of "Diamonds." She continued with Mr. Daly for several years, on one tour traveling 9,000 miles. Afterwards she became leading lady at the Union Square Theatre, and with its company played in all the principal cities of the United States. She also appeared in many rôles at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Among her best remembered characters are Adrienne in "A Celebrated Case"; Mabel Wyekoff in Bronson Howard's "Diamonds"; Anne Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Mrs. Lynx in "Married Life" and Maria in "The School for Scandal." She was considered one of the most beautiful women of her time, and developed into an intelligent and sympathetic actress. Becoming an invalid, she retired from the stage, her last appearance being made at the Union Square Theatre in the spring of 1883. She died at Cambridge, Mass., March 27, 1899.

FOX, George Henry, physician, was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1846, son of Rev. Norman and Jane (Freeman) Fox, and grandson of Rev. Jehiel Fox, a pioneer Baptist minister who organized most of the churches of the Lake George Association. His father (b. 1793; d. 1863), was admitted to the bar; eventually became judge of Warren county, and served for several years in the legislature. Having been converted, he devoted himself to the ministry, and for twelve years was pastor of the church at Ballston Spa. The son received his preparatory education in the Satterlee Collegiate Institute, and entered the University of Rochester in 1863. In 1864 he enlisted in the 77th New York volunteers, and after an eight months' service returned to college, where he was graduated with his class in 1867. In 1869 he obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and was appointed surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. Going abroad in 1870, he studied medicine for three years in the universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. He began practice in New York city in 1874, and in 1875 became surgeon to the New York Dispensary. In 1877 he was appointed clinical professor of diseases of the skin in the Woman's Medical College of the New York infirmary, and in 1879 clinical professor of dermatology at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. In 1880 he became clinical professor of skin diseases in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, which position he still (1901) occupies, and in 1885 professor in the Post-Graduate Medical School in the same city. Dr. Fox is an active member of the New York Camera Club, and has utilized his skill as a photographer in illustrating his scientific publications. He is the author of "Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases" (1880; 2d. ed., 1886); "Photographic Illustrations of Cutaneous Syphilis" (1881); "Illustrated Medicine and Surgery" (1882–83); "Electrolysis in the removal of Superfluous Hair" (1886); "Skin Diseases of Children" (1897), and "Photographic Atlas of Skin Diseases" (1900). He was president of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the State Medical Society, and vice-president of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; president of Psi Upsilon Club. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the University Club. Outside of his professional life Dr. Fox finds his favorite occupation in the study of entomology and ornithology. He was married, Aug. 30, 1872, to Harriet, daughter of Francis Henry Gibbs, of Titusville, Pa. They have two sons and two daughters.

MEEK, Fielding Bradford, paleontologist and author, was born at Madison, Jefferson co., Ind., Dec. 10, 1817. His grandparents were Irish Presbyterians who emigrated from Armagh county to America about 1768, settling finally in Hamilton county, O. His father, a lawyer of some eminence, removed to Madison, and died there when the son

was but three years of age, leaving the family in moderate circumstances. The son's early education was retarded by delicate health. Upon reaching manhood he purchased a mercantile business, first in his native place and afterward in Owensboro Ky. The result was financial failure. After this, while laboring for his support, he continued his studies, devoting himself especially to natural history. In 1848–49 he was an assistant of Dr. D. D. Owen upon the U. S. geological survey of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1852 he went to Albany, N. Y., as assistant to Prof. Hall, in the paleontologic work of that state. He remained there until 1858. Two summers he spent on the geological survey of Missouri and another was employed in exploring the Bad Lands of Nebraska, together with Dr. F. V. Hayden. In 1856 he prepared for publication, in conjunction with Prof. Hall, an important memoir on cretaceous fossils from Nebraska. In 1858 he went to Washington, where he continued to live until his death, devoting himself to investigating the organic remains accumulated in the government explorations and in reporting on them. When Dr. Hayden, who afterward organized the geological survey of the Rocky mountain region, began his western explorations, Prof. Meek was entrusted with all the invertebrate paleontology, much of which appeared under their joint names. He assisted greatly in systematizing and advancing that science in America. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and contributed numerous papers to their transactions. His books were all devoted to the science of which he was a professor, and a bibliography of them is issued by the Smithsonian Society. Among his published works are: "Check-List of the Invertebrate Fossils of North America" (1864); "Paleontology of the Upper Missouri" (with Dr. Hayden, 1865), and a "Report on the Invertebrate, Cretaceous and Tertiary Fossils of the Upper Missouri Country" (1876). He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1876.

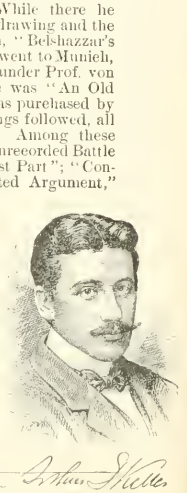
ASHMUN, Eli Porter, senator, was born at Blandford, Mass., in 1771. He studied law with Judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mass., was admitted to the bar, and practiced in his native town until 1807, when he settled in Northampton, becoming a distinguished lawyer. He served for several years as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives and senate; in 1816 he was elected to the U. S. senate from his native state, succeeding Christopher Gore, who had resigned. As senator he served in only two congresses, however, resigning in 1818. As a lawyer he was exceedingly conscientious, having been known to send away with scorching sarcasm a client who wished to take a dishonest advantage of an opponent. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1807, and by Harvard in 1809. He was married to Lucy, youngest daughter of Rev. John and Sarah (Worthington) Hooker, and granddaughter of Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, Mass. Two sons were born to him, John Hooker and George. The former, who was born at Blandford, July 3, 1800, studied for three years at Williams College, was graduated at Harvard in 1818, and became a lawyer. Upon the death of Judge Howe, in 1828, he became the head of the Northampton law school, and in 1828 received an appointment as professor of law at Harvard University, being the first to occupy the chair founded by Isaac Royall. He died April 1, 1833, having acquired a high reputation as a jurist. Eli P. Ashmun died at Northampton, Mass., May 10, 1819.

VAN RENSSELAER, Solomon, soldier and congressman, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1774, son of Henry Killian and Alida (Bradt) Van Rensselaer, and a descendant of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon. His father (1744–1816) was colonel of a New York regiment during the revolutionary war, and towards the end of that conflict was made a general of militia. The son being anxious to join the army, his father obtained for him the commission of cornet of dragoons, March 14, 1792, and he immediately entered upon his duties as recruiting officer at Albany, N. Y. After receiving Gen. Washington's commission he joined Gen. Anthony Wayne's expedition, participating in the Miami campaign and engaging in the same battle with Gen. William Henry Harrison. He was promoted to the command of his troop in 1794, and at the battle of Maumee rapids, Aug. 20, 1794, he was shot from his horse while making a daring but effective charge against the Indians. The ball passed through his lungs, making what was feared to be a fatal wound, yet he refused to be carried from the field on a litter, and insisted on being replaced upon his horse. To Gen. Wayne's assertion that he would drop by the road, he replied; "If I do, just cover me up and let me die there." The general complied with his wish, mounting him on his horse, and with two dragoons supporting him in the saddle, Capt. Van Rensselaer rode for five or six miles to the hospital. In 1799 he became a major, and soon afterward was appointed adjutant-general of the New York militia, an office he held during the administration of Govs. John Jay, George Clinton, Morgan Lewis, Daniel D. Tompkins and DeWitt Clinton, until 1821. He negotiated an agreement by which the British were induced to consider Lake Ontario as a public highway, permitting the transportation thereon of American troops and stores during an armistice, and filled the duties and responsibilities of the office with entire satisfaction. Being in command of 225 men at the attack on Queenstown heights, Oct. 13, 1812, he sprang ashore first, formed his men, and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet, but received several severe wounds during the action. After this trying experience he remained in Buffalo, N. Y., until Nov. 9th, and was then conveyed to his home at Mt. Hope, near Albany, N. Y., where he was received with the honors of a victor, on the 17th of that month. For the gallantry he had displayed on the Niagara frontier he was brevetted major general, and in March, 1819, received a regular commission of that rank. He was elected a Federalist representative from New York state to the 16th congress (1819–21) and was re-elected to the 17th congress, serving until June 14, 1822, when he resigned and was appointed postmaster at Albany, N. Y., an office he held for seventeen years. In the interests of the Erie canal he accompanied Gov. Clinton on a commission to Ohio, 1824, and on Nov. 4, 1825, he attended the opening ceremonies of the canal as the official representative of New York state. In 1839 he was sent as a delegate to the national convention held at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4th. He was the author of "A Narrative of the Affair at Queenstown" (1836); and his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer Bonney, published "A Legacy of Historical Gleanings" (1875), containing many valuable reminiscenses. Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer was married, in 1797, to Harriet, daughter of Col. Philip Van Rensselaer. His death occurred in Albany, N. Y., April 23, 1852.

Sol Van Rensselaer

PEARCE, Charles Sprague, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1851, son of Shadrach Honghton and Mary Anna (Sprague) Pearce. His father, a native of Ashford, Kent, England, was brought to the United States when he was six years of age, and growing up in Boston became a China merchant. His mother was the daughter of Charles Sprague, of Boston, for forty years cashier of the Globe Bank, and author of "Curiosity," "Ode to Shakespeare, "Art" and many other prize poems and addresses. Her grandfather, Samuel Sprague, of Hingham, deseended from an early settler in that town, was one of the patriots who helped throw the cargo of tea into Boston harbor, and afterward served in the revolutionary army. Charles Sprague Pearce was educated at the Brimmer School and the Park Latin School, both in his native city, and then entered his father's office, where he remained for five years, during which time he employed his leisure hours in painting. A certain success as an amateur led him to regard art as a possible profession, and he decided to leave business, which had always been distasteful, and take up painting professionally. With this in view he went to Paris in 1873 and entered the school of Léon Bonnat, where he remained three years. Ill-health made it advisable for him to pass the winters in a warmer climate, and he visited Egypt, Nubia, Algeria, Italy and the south of France, returning to Paris for the summer months. Since 1885 he has lived at Auvers-sur-Oise, about twenty miles from Paris. His first painting publicly exhibited was shown at the Paris Salon in 1876. Since then he has takeu part in most of the annual and international exhibitions in Americe and Europe, where his works have received the following awards: silver medals (Bostou, 1878, 1881); prize for best figure painting (Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia, 1881); honorable mention (Paris Salon, 1881); gold medal of the third class (Paris Salon, 1883); gold medal (Boston, 1884); Temple gold medal (Pennsylvania Academy, 1885); grand gold medal of honor (Ghent, Belgium, 1886); gold medal, second class (Munich, 1888); grand diploma of honor (Berlin, 1891); gold medal (San Francisco, 1894); gold medal (Atlanta, 1895); gold "staats" medal (Vienna, 1898). He was ereated a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, in 1894; chevalier of the Royal Order of Leopold, Belgium, in 1895; chevalier of the Imperial Order of the Red Eagle, Prussia, in 1897, and chevalier of the Royal Order of the Dannebrog, Denmark, in 1898. He is a member of the Society of American Artists, National Society of Mural Painters, and National Institute of Arts and Letters, New York city; and is first vice-president of the Paris Society of American Painters. He represented the United States on the international jury of awards at the Paris Universal exposition (1889), and was a member of the international jury of awards at the Antwerp International exposition (1894); also chairman of the Paris advisory committee and jury of selection for the World's Columbian exposition (1893), at which exhibition he was ont of competition. His principal pictures are: "Death of the First Born" (1877); "The Sacrifice of Abraham" and "Decapitation of St. John the Baptist," the latter owned by the Art Institute, Chicago (1881); "The Water Carrier" and "Prelude" (1883); "Toiler of the Sea" (1884); "Prayer" (1884), owned by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; "The Shepherdess" (1886); "St. Genevieve" (1887); "Return of the Flock," owned by the Bohemian Club, San Francisco; decorations for the uorth hall of the new library of Congress (1896); "Meditation," owned by the Metropolitan Museum, New York city, aud several portraits painted in America, England and France. Mr. Pearce was married in Paris, Jnuc 9, 1888, to Louise Catherine, daughter of Louis and Catherine (Boissier) Bonjean.

KELLER, Arthur Ignatius, artist, was born in New York city, July 4, 1866, son of Adam and Mathilda (Spohr) Keller. His father, born at Duren, near Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, eame to America when six years of age; his mother, horn in America, was a deseendant of Ludwig Spohr, the celebrated composer and violinist. Arthur Keller early showed signs of artistie talent, probably inheriing some of his gifts from his father, who was a designer and engraver of exeellent repute. The elder Keller was the boy's first tutor, and everything at home was done to encourage and develop his artistie taste. He was first apprenticed to a lithographer in New York, hut soon after was sent to the Aeademy of Design to study. While there he took the Suydam medal for "life" drawing and the Halgarten prize for his composition, "Belshazzar's Feast." On leaving the academy he went to Munich, where he studied for several years under Prof. von Leofftz. His first painting of note was "An Old Woman and Young Girl," which was purchased by the Munich gallery. Other paintings followed, all of which were immediately sold. Among these were: "Myra," a girl's head; "An Unreeorded Battle of 1776"; "The Best of Friends Must Part"; "Consulting the Poets," and "Interrupted Argument," purchased by the Columbus (O.) Art Gallery, and a number of portraits. He is a eonstant contributor to the exhibitions of the Academy of Design, the New York Water-Color Club and the Water-Color Soeiety of Philadelphia, where his picture, "Lead, Kindly Light," won the gold medal in 1899. He reeeived a first class award (silver medal) at the Paris exposition of 1900 for the pictures "George Washington's Wedding Reeeptiou" and "The Story of Allie Conan's First and Last Duel." Keller began his eareer as an illustrator by working for the New York "Herald," particnlarly for the special numbers for Christmas and Easter. Subsequently the magazines left him uo time for newspaper work, and his produetions have appeared eontinuously in "Harper's," the "Ceutury" and "Scribner's." He has also illustrated "Ragged Lady," by W. D. Howells; "Jerome: The Story of a Poor Man," by Mary E. Wilkins; "Kit Kennedy, Country Boy," by David Croekett; "Caleb West," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "Homes and Life of George Washington," by Lydia Herbert; selected stories by Bret Harte aud Hawthorne, aud so many other works that he has beeu called the most versitile of our illustrators. He is a member of the Salmagundi and National Arts clubs; American Water-Color Society; the Architeetural League, and other organizations, and is a man of high ideals, his motto being, "Truth is Beauty and Beauty is Truth." Mr. Keller was married, June 20, 1894, to Myra A. C., daughter of Edward and Isahella Hayes, of New York city, and has three children: Agnes Mathilda, Arthur A. I., and Edward.



ROSELAND, Harry, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1866, son of Henry and Mary (Hartjen) Rosecland, both uatives of Germany. He is largely self-taught, hut in his boyhood received invaluable help from Prof. J. B. Whitaker, of the Adelphi Art School, Brooklyn, which he attended

for a few years. After painting landscapes and portraits, he turned to still life and flowers with better success; but figure-painting was the branch of art he preferred, and in his search for subjects amused by others of the craft he found material close at hand in the suburbs of Brooklyn: vegetable gardens and farms, whose cultivators, foreigners chiefly, were as picturesque as they would have been in the old world. His "Pea Pickers of Long Island," exhibited in 1887, won the gold medal of the Brooklyn Art Club, and was subsequently reproduced as an etching. But even these transplanted peasants failed to interest him, after a time, and it occurred to him that there were indigenous subjects nearer at hand: negroes, especially of the ante-bellum type, worthy of perpetuation on canvas; and the more he studied their manners, their costumes and their ways of living, the richer did the "find" appear. It is true that Eastman Johnson, Alfred Kappes and perhaps one or two others had ventured into the same field, but it was left for Mr. Rosebud to cultivate it assiduously, and it is for representations of negro life that he is now best known, though he has by no means given up work of a higher order. "He is essentially a teller of stories, on his canvases, though he never attempts the impossible. . . . His types of negro life and character are presented with remarkable fidelity and a humorous spirit. His models never seem stereotyped, because they are shown in fresh situations and with new, distinct motives." He is also a skillful pen and ink draughtsman. His paintings, many of which have been reproduced in art magazines and other periodicals, include: "Confidential" (1897); "Low Tide Toilers" (1898); "The Rent Day—A Penny Short" (1898); "The Co'tin'" (1898); "A Difference of Opinion" (1897); "Sunday Morning" (1896); "A Laborious Task" (1897); "Oracle of the Tea Leaves" (1898); "A Loose Button" (1897); "An Interesting Letter" (1898), which was awarded the second Hallgarten prize at the annual exhibition of the Academy of Design; "A Helping Hand," "Looking Into the Future" (1899); "The Doctor," "The Love Potion" (1900), and others.

IVES, Percy, artist, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1864, son of Lewis T. and Margaret (Leggett) Ives. His father was a lawyer and artist. At the age of eighteen, his academic education being finished, young Ives entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and remained for nearly four years. In 1885 he visited Europe, spending six months traveling in Scotland, England, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy; concluding his tour in Paris, where he remained for three years, studying at the Julian Academy under Boulanger, Lefebvre, Benjamin-Constant and Corman. He returned to Detroit in 1889, and spent one year in teaching and painting landscapes and portraits.

Percy Ives

After another visit to Paris in 1890, he was appointed dean of the faculty of the Detroit Museum Art School, but resigned soon after and returned to his studies at the Julian Academy, Paris. He studied at the Beaux Arts in 1893 under Gerome, and in the same year exhibited at the Salon. In 1895 Mr. Ives again returned to Detroit and resumed his position at the Museum of Art, and painted portraits of Gov. Rich (1896), Judges McGrath (1897), Douglas (1897), Duraud (1897), Green (1897), Knowlton (1897), and Profs. Meacham (1898) and Thompson (1900). He exhibited "Brittany Fishermen" (1893) at the Chicago exposition, and in 1895 was commissioned to paint the portrait of Pres. Cleveland, and later a portrait of Russell A. Alger for the war department. His large portrait of Gen. Poe (1896) hangs in the Detroit Art Museum, and among other portraits of distinguished Americans are: Ashley Pond (1895), Dr. McGraw (1896), Gov. Pingree (1899) and Judge Severens (1900). Mr. Ives has exhibited his works in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, but his commissions have kept him too busy to paint anything more than portraits. He was one of the organizers of the Society of Western Artists, and is an incorporator and trustee of the Detroit Museum of Art. He was married, in 1890, to Elise, daughter of Judge Caron, of Windsor, Ont., and has one child.

MAYNARD, George Willoughby, artist, was born in Washington, D. C., March 5, 1843, son of Edward and Ellen Sophia (Doty) Maynard. He became a student at the National Academy of Design in New York, in 1868, and after a year in that institution went to Antwerp, where, in company with Francis D. Millet, he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts and studied under Van Lerius. After spending nearly four years in the academy and the museums of Belgium, Maynard, with his friend, made a journey through France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Greece and Italy. He returned to New York city in the spring of 1874, and the next year became assistant to John La Farge, in company with Messrs. St. Gaudens, Millet and Lathrop, in the interior decoration of Trinity Church, Boston, the first important work of this character done in America, whose excellence has hardly been excelled. He was an early member of the Society of American Artists, organized about this time (1876), and shared in the labors of that fraternity which has exerted such a strong influence on America's art development. In those days portrait painting was almost the only field in which an artist could earn his living, and in this branch Mr. Maynard made his mark. Among his sitters were William M. Evarts and John I. Blair. In 1877 he again visited Europe, traveling through England, France and Italy, making a special study of mural painting from the frescoes of the great Italian masters of the fifteenth century to Paul Baudry's modern compositions in the Nouvelle Opéra at Paris. He returned to America in 1878, and painted several genre pictures, and as occasion offered designed various decorations for house interiors; the Villard house of New York city being one in which his work found place. In 1883 Mr. Maynard was made an associate of the National Academy, and in 1885 became a national academician. He taught drawing in the schools of Cooper Institute and at the academy for several years; was a member of the academy council for three years, and has probably served on more juries of admission for exhibitions than any other New York painter. In 1884 he was the first recipient of the Temple gold medal at Philadelphia; in 1888 the American Art Association medal of honor was awarded him by the artist exhibitors, and in 1889 his picture, "Sappho," was purchased for the Pennsylvania

Geo. W. Maynard

Academy of Fine Arts by the Temple fund. For the "Sirens" he received the Evans prize of $300. He painted the figures typifying the "Chorus" and "Ballet" for the proscenium of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in 18—, and filled a similar commission in 18— for the Bijou Theatre, Boston. He, with Thomas Hastings, the architect, assisted by H. T. Schladermundt, decorated the great Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., and in 1890 was employed by William Rockefeller to paint the ceiling of his music-room at Rockwood hall, Tarrytown, N. Y., and this with other compositions for the same beautiful house, also executed with Schladermundt, have made that dwelling one of the most ornate in America. Specimens of his workmanship may also be seen in the home of Whitelaw Reid at White Plains, N. Y., and F. G. Sarmiento's charming home at Detroit, Mich. The dining-rooms of the Plaza Hotel, the Imperial and Savoy, the café at the Hotel Waldorf and Sherry's ball-room each show examples of Mr. Maynard's skill as a decorative painter. He received the commission to decorate the agricultural building at the World's fair, Chicago, and for this work received a medal as one of the designers of the fair. Among his numerous pictures are: "The Angelus" (1878); "Water Carriers of Venice" (1878); "An Ancient Mariner" (1883); "Aurora" (1884); "Strange Gods" (1885); "Portrait of a Child" (1886), and "Old and Rare" (1887).

SHARP, Joseph Henry, artist, was born at Bridgeport, Belmont co., O., Sept. 27, 1859, third son of William Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Raynes) Sharp, and a descendant of William Sharp (1748)and Lady Elizabeth Gillespie (1752), of county Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America about 1791. A great-grandfather, William Babcock, served for a time on Washington's staff, and family tradition states that he was present at the execution of André. On account of deafness, Joseph Sharp was compelled to leave school, and just as the boy began his art career his father lost a considerable fortune, an additional difficulty being thus thrown in his path, but as bravely surmounted. At the age of fourteen he commenced his art studies in the McMicken School of Design, Cincinnati.

In 1881 he visited Europe, and in Antwerp studied under Charles Verlat for one year. In 1886 he studied in Munich, under Carl Marr, and with Gysis in the National Academy. In 1895–96 Mr. Sharp returned to Paris, and studied for two years under Jean Paul Laurens, Benjamin Constant, Courtois and Girardot. During this time he won a silver medal at the Colorrossi School, and had three pictures exhibited at the Salon, which brought him much praise. Mr. Sharp has visited all the art centres of the Old World, and spent much time in pedestrian tours through the Black forest and Italy, besides traveling throughout the United States and Cuba. He spent several months in Spain, with Frank Duveneck, copying Velasquez and other gems of the Prado in Madrid, and in sketching in Seville and the Alhambra. Since 1892 Mr. Sharp has been an instructor in the life classes at the Cincinnati Art Academy. In addition to executing many portraits of prominent people in the Ohio valley, he has been doing fine work as a depicter of Indian life in the West, standing almost alone in this particular field. His important canvases are: "The Pueblo Corn Dance" (1894), reproduced by "Harper's Weekly," and purchased by the Cincinnati Art Museum; "The Chant" (1897), a large composition, well known through color reproductions; "The Great Sleep" (1899), an Indian burial scene, and "Mourning Her Brave" (1900). Others consist of heads and genré subjects, very true to Indian life and character. Two Indian heads were accepted for the Paris exposition (1900), one in oil, the other a monotype, a form of artistic expression which Mr. Sharp has carried to a high degree of excellence. In December, 1900, he exhibited (by request) at the Cosmos Club, Washington, a collection of portraits of famous Indians, of which the U. S. government purchased eleven for the National Museum (Smithsonian), thereby approving their ethnological as well as artistic value. His works are to be found in the private galleries of Emerson McMillin; Andrew Carnegie, of New York; Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, O., and A. A. Pope, of Cleveland, O.; while he has been represented in Paris, New York, Chicago, Omaha, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Denver exhibitions. Mr. Sharp has written articles on his experiences in the West for "Brush and Pencil," "Harper's Weekly," and the magazines and papers of the middle West. He is a member of the Society of Western Artists, and one of the promoters and leading spirits of the famous Cincinnati Art Club. Mr. Sharp is a typical American, full of tact and energy; ever on the alert for the new, beautiful and healthful in art; of a nervous temperament, and is a fine example of a self-made man. He was married, in 1892, at Liberty, Ind., to Addie, daughter of Capt. S. D. Byram. Her father was a signal officer during the civil war, in Banks' division, on the Potomac. She is of revolutionary descent, and comes in a direct line from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Mrs. Sharp is a musician, and of artistic tastes, entirely in sympathy with her husband's work and accompanies him in all his travels.

BIERSTADT, Albert, artist, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, Jan. 7, 1830, son of Henry and Christian M. (Tillmans) Bierstadt. His parents came to America in 1832, and settled in New Bedford, Mass., where he received his education in the public and high schools. During his youth he developed a love and aptitude for art, doing creditable work in oil and pastel. He went to Europe in 1853, and for four years devoted himself to the study of art in Dusseldorf, in association with Worthington Whittridge, and for one year in Rome, making summer sketching tours in Germany and Switzerland. He returned to the United States in 1857, and accompanied Gen. F. W. Lander's expedition to the Rocky mountains. During this and subsequent visits to the West he collected the materials for many of his largest and most noted paintings. Chief among his titles to distinction is the fact that he was the pioneer in the artistic delineation of the grand scenery of the Rocky mountains and the West. In 1867, 1876 and 1883 he again visited Europe. He was elected a National Academician (England), in 1860; the French decoration of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon him in 1867, and he was honored with the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1869. In 1871 he was favored with the second degree of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and in 1886, received from the Sultan of Turkey the Imperial Order of the Medjidii. On various occasions he has received medals in Belgium, Bavaria, Austria, and Germany. Among his pictures may be mentioned "Laramie Peak" (1861); "Sunlight and Shadow (1864); "The Rocky Mountains, Lander's Peak" (1863); "Storm in the Rocky Mountains" (1866); "Looking Down the Yosemite" (1867); "Discovery of the Hudson River"

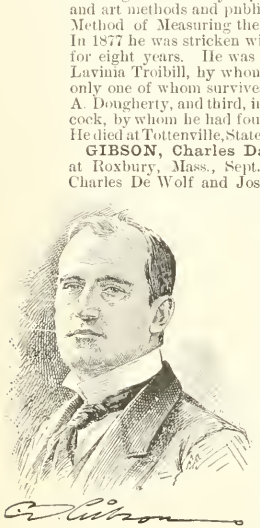
and "Settlement of California," both in the capitol at Washington; "El Capitan on the Merced River" (1866); "Emerald Pool" (1870); "Great Trees of California" (1874); "Mount Hood," "Valley of Kern River, (1875); "Domes of the Yosemite" "Mount Whitney" (1877); "Estes Park" (1878); "Geysers of the Yellowstone" (1878); "Storm on the Matterhorn" (1884); "Mount Sir Donald, British Columbia" (1886), and "The Last of the Buffalo" (1890). During 1887–88 he spent much time in Spain and the West Indies, studying scenery, costumes, equipment of vessels, and other details for four historical pictures, illustrating the work of Columbus. He is a member of the Union League Club; Boone and Crockett Club; Century Association, and National Academy of Design, and many art institutions in Europe. Mr. Bierstadt was twice married: first, in 1866, to Rosalie, daughter of Hon. A. O. Osborne, of Waterville, Oneida co., N. Y., who died in 1893; second, in March, 1894, to the widow of David Stewart, of New York city.

FROST, Arthur Burdett, illustrator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1851, son of John and Sarah Ann (Burdett) Frost. The founder of his family, Nicholas Frost, went from England in 1636 to Piscataqua, Me. His son, Major Charles Frost, was military governor, and the major's son, John, was married to a sister of Sir William Pepperrell, who commanded the expedition against Louisburg in 1745. John Frost commanded a ship of war in 1702, and afterward held the positions of councillor and representative. When the revolution broke out John Frost, son of the naval commander, was made a brigadier-general in the American army. Mr. Frost's father, born in Kennebunk, Me., in 1800, was a graduate of Harvard College, from which he received the degree of LL.D. He was a man of letters, professor in the Central High School, Philadelphia, and the author of a "History of the United States" (1846), which was a very popular text-book. The son's instincts seem to have led him at an early age in the direction of art. He began his career in a wood-engraver's establishment, and later he took up lithography, at the same time devoting his evenings to the study of drawing. He was his own drawing-master, and to this fact is due, no doubt, his freedom from conventionality and many artistic restrictions. In 1872 he furnished a number of illustrations for "Out of the Hurly Burly" by Charles Heber Clarke (Max Adeler) which were very successful, and since then he has illustrated works by various authors, including: "Rhyme and Reason"; "Louis Carroll" (1883); "Rudder Grange" (1885); "Expiation" (1890); "Uncle Remus, His Songs and Sayings" (1895); "Story of a Bad Boy" (1895); "Aunt Miuervy Ann" (1899); "Uncle Remus and His Friends" (1892); "Farming" (1892); "The Squirrel Inn" (1897); "Story of a New York Horse" (1887); "Pomona's Travels" (1894). Individual collections of his drawings include: "Elbow Room" (1878); "Stuff and Nonsense" (1884); "The Bull Calf" (1892); "Golfer's Alphabet" (1898). In 1877 he went to England to study and work, but preferring American life and atmosphere, returned in 1878. Frank R. Stockton, many of whose works have been illustrated by Frost, has said of him: "By nature Mr. Frost is essentially a humorist. He has done some literary work in the way of verses and legends which would have given him a name among lovers of fun if he had not put pencil to paper. To understand this it is only necessary to look over the pages of his 'Stuff and Nonsense,' and if the legends to the pictures of another book, 'The Bull Calf,' had been written by any one else, the madly ludicrous illustrations would have lost a good deal of their force." He was married in Philadelphia, in 1883, to Emily Louise, daughter of Moro Phillips. His wife is also an artist, and has studied abroad. After a short residence in the country, near Philadelphia, he removed to the vicinity of Morristown, N. J., where he now resides.

PAGE, William, artist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1811, son of Levi and Tamar (Gale) Page. In 1819 the family removed to New York city, where he attended a public school. From an early age he gave promise of an unusual talent as a draughtsman, and when but eight years old drew a likeness of his mother which was remarkably correct. When eleven years of age he received a prize from the American Institute for a drawing in India ink. He first entered the studio of James Herring, the portrait painter; a year later he became a pupil of S. F. B. Morse, through whom he was enrolled as a student at the Academy of Design, where he received the first prize—a silver palette—for his drawings from the antique. His portrait work soon attracted attention, and in 1836 he was made a member of the National Academy of Design. Among the portraits of distinguished people painted at this time were those of Gov. Marcy, for the New York City Hall, and John Quincy Adams, for Faneuil Hall, Boston. To this period also belong his "Holy Family"; "The Infancy of Henry Fourth"; "A Wife's Visit to Her Condemned Husband"; "The Whistler," and other imaginative paintings. About 1840 he opened a studio in Boston, living in Brookline, where he had the constant and intimate companionship of James Russell Lowell, W. W. Story, Robert Carter and others well known in literary and art circles. In 1843 Mr. Lowell dedicated the first complete edition of his poems to his "Friend, William Page," in these words: "I have never seen the works of the great masters of your art, but I have studied their lives, and sure I am that no nobler, gentler or purer spirit than yours was ever anointed by the eternal beauty to bear that part of the divine message which it belongs to the great painter to reveal." While in Boston, Mr. Page painted many portraits, also a "Cupid and Psyche," and "Ruth, Naomi and Orpah." After returning to New York city for a time in 1849, he decided to study the old masters in Italy. In Florence he made many fine copies of Titian, one of which was seized by the authorities in the belief that it was an original, so remarkable was its execution. Later, in Rome, he painted his celebrated "Venus"; his "Flight into Egypt"; "Moses on Mount Horeb"; "Infant Bacchus," and a number of portraits, including those of Mr. and Mrs. Browning, who were his warm friends. Mr. Page was a delightful conversationist and drew about him many choice friends who were painters and writers. Returning to New York city in 1860, he resumed portrait painting, and in 1870 he produced a much talked of head of Christ. His historical portrait of Adm. Farragut on the Hartford, entering Mobile bay, was purchased by a committee and presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1871, the Grand Duke Alexis receiving it for his father from Mr. Page and Mr. Morse, the ceremony taking place at the Academy of Design, of which Mr. Page was then president (1871–74). This painting created much controversy, some persons declaring it to be not historically correct; but as the painter

made a model of that portion of the Hartford on which the admiral stood; and as the latter not only gave him many sittings but furnished him with details and incidents, there is no doubt of its truth to facts. He was a devoted student of Shakespeare, and having become interested in the death mask of the poet, owned by Dr. Becker, of Darmstadt, he visited Germany, in 1874, and made a careful study of it, becoming fully convinced of its authenticity. On his return to America he reproduced the mask from photographs and measurements and modeled a bust in clay from which he painted several heads and a three quarter length standing figure. Mr. Page made many experiments in color theories and art methods and published a "New Geometrical Method of Measuring the Human Figure" in 1860. In 1877 he was stricken with paralysis and suffered for eight years. He was married, first, in 1833, to Lavinia Troibill, by whom he had three daughters, only one of whom survives, second, in 1843, to Sara A. Dougherty, and third, in 1858, to Sophia S. Hitchcock, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He died at Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1885.

GIBSON, Charles Dana, illustrator, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 14, 1867, second son of Charles Dé Wolf and Josephine Elizabeth (Lovett) Gibson, and a direct descendant of Isil Gibson, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. Another ancestor on the paternal side was Rev. John Cotton, the Puritan clergyman, of Boston, Lincolnshire, and Boston, Mass. (1633), while through the DeWolfs, of Bristol, R. I., he is descended from Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth colony. His mother's father, Charles W. Lovett, was assistant secretary of state of Massachusetts for forty years. When eight years old his parents removed to Flushing, L. I., where at the high school he continued the studies begun in Boston. On leaving school he entered a broker's office in New York city, but after a few months' trial of an uncongenial occupation determined to study art, and spent the years 1883 and 1884 at the Art Students' League. In 1886 he began contributing to periodicals, his first drawing accepted being "The Moon and I," which appeared in "Life." In 1887 he opened a studio in New York city, and devoted himself to illustrating; books, magazines and weekly papers making him known to the public. In 1899 he became a contributor to "Life" exclusively. Among the books illustrated by him are: Richard Harding Davis' "Princess Aline" and "Soldiers of Fortune"; Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" and "Prisoner of Zenda." Individual collections include: "Americans" (1890); "Drawings by C. D. Gibson" (1894); "Pictures of People" (1896); "Sketches and Cartoons" (1897); "London as Seen by C. D. Gibson" (1898); "People of Dickens" (1898); "Sketches in Egypt" (1898); "The Education of Mr. Pipp" (1899); "A Widow and Her Friends" (1901). Writing of Gibson and his art, in the "Critic" (January, 1899), Charles Belmont Davis says: "For several years his work, save in the lengthy strides he made in his technique, varied but little. He played on the simplest chords and those which would naturally appeal to a young American—simple love stories, and a strong protest against marriages for money and international alliances between foreign titles and American heiresses. To be sure, his women were becoming constantly more lovely to look upon and better groomed and his men much finer specimens of the gentleman and athlete; but certainly their doings for several years showed no great variations. During this time he created a few types which he made all his own, particularly the 'Bishop' and that fine type of womanhood, the American girl. . . . . His experience in Paris was a most important one, for it unquestionably had more effect on his work than any of his later travels. Almost the first of his sketches to reach this country showed the effect of the French school of black and white artists. He gradually drew away from his fine line drawing and told his story in a few bold strokes, where he would formerly have used a hundred. The change may have been due altogether to an appreciation and to a more intimate knowledge of the French artists and their work, or it is possible that the enthusiasm with which he was received as a master of his art in Paris may have inspired him to strike out in bolder methods. . . . . In London he was placed in the British estimation and admiration at the right hand of their own Du Maurier." About the same time, Anthony Hope, in "McClure's Magazine," paid him the following compliment: "A part of his merit lies in the fact that while dealing mainly with the apparently superficial, he has contrived to get into his work and to convey to the minds of those who study it, so much of what is really true and fundamental in human life and character, and to develop in a series of sketches, often fanciful in design and by no means ethical or didactic in intention, a view of the world so broad and so consistent." Mr. Gibson is a member of the Players', Racquet and Meadow Brook clubs. He was married in Richmond, Va., Nov. 7, 1895, to Irene, daughter of Chiswell Dabney and Nannie (Keene) Langhorne. They have a son and a daughter.



STERNER, Albert Edward, artist, was born in London, England, March 8, 1863. His mother was of English and his father of German-American extraction. In 1879 the family removed to Birmingham, where at the age of eleven years he entered King Edward's School at the head of a competitive list of seven hundred students. He made rapid progress in drawing and the languages, taking class prizes in each, and, after studying at the Birmingham Art Institute where he won a scholarship, went to Germany in his fifteenth year. Here he spent two and one-half years working in the commercial department of a large iron foundry and then came to America, whither the family had already emigrated, settling in Chicago, Ill. He earned a livelihood as a lithographer, scene painter, draughtsman on wood for engravers, and designer. He was a member of the Chicago Art League, and while in that city illustrated the "Rambler," a weekly humorous publication edited by Harry B. Smith, the librettist. In 1885 Sterner took up his residence in New York city, where he illustrated for "Life," "St. Nicholas" and "Harper's." Three years later he went to Paris and studied at the Beaux Arts and Julian Academy under Boulanger and Lefebvre, receiving honorable mention in 1891 for an oil painting, "The Bachelor," exhibited in the Salon, to which he has been a regular contributor. Among the volumes which he has illustrated are "Prue and I," by George William Curtis; works of Edgar Allan Poe, and "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward. He is a member of the American Water-Color Society; of the National Art, Salmagundi and Lotos clubs of New York, and at the Paris exposition of 1900 was awarded a bronze medal. Mr. Sterner was married in , 1894, to Marie Walther, and has one son.

SARGENT, John Singer, painter, was born in Florence, Italy, Jan. 12, 1856, son of Fitz William and Mary Newbold (Singer) Sargent, the former a native of Gloucester, Mass., and a descendant of William Sargent, of Gloucester, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts before 1650. His father was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced as a surgeon in Philadelphia until 1855, when he went to Europe to live. His mother was a member of an old Philadelphia family, and was an accomplished painter in water colors. Young Sargent, whose first acquired language was German, accompanied his parents on their travels about Europe, but was educated chiefly in Florence, where besides pursuing classical studies, he attended the Academy of Fine Arts. While still a youth he chanced to spend a summer in the Tyrol and there met the English painter, Frederick (later Lord) Leighton, who commended his artistic efforts and encouraged him to continue. At the age of eighteen he accompanied his father to Paris and was placed under the tuition of Carolus Duran. He made his first visit to the United States that year, but soon returned to Paris, and in 1878 exhibited a picture at the Salon: "En Route pour la Peche." This was followed by "Neapolitan Children Bathing" (1879) and by brilliant portraits of Carolus Duran and of Dr. Pozzi, a well-known physician of Paris. About that time he aided Duran in decorating a ceiling in the Luxembourg, and in one corner introduced the likeness of his instructor. In 1879 Sargent visited Spain, where he was profoundly impressed by the work of Velasquez, and extended his tour to the northern coast of Africa, there finding material for some striking figure pieces, of which: "Smoke of Ambergris" was exhibited in 1880, and "El Jaleo" in 1882. The latter is now in the Art Museum of Boston. The Salon of 1881 contained a "Portrait of a Young Lady" by him, which elicited the following tribute from Henry James: "This magnificent work offers the 'uncanny' spectacle of a talent which on the very threshold of its career has nothing more to learn. It is not simply precocity in the guise of maturity—a phenomenon we very often meet, which deceives us only for an hour; it is the freshness of youth combined with the artistic experience, really felt and assimilated, of generations." About 1884 Sargent removed to London. In 1887 he visited New York, where he executed a number of orders for portraits, and in 1890 received a commission for decorations for the new Boston public library. The winter of 1891-92 was spent in El Fayum, Egypt, in the study of Egyptian art and symbolism, after which he joined Edwin A. Abbey at Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, and for two years he worked on his canvases for the public library, his companion being engaged on similar work for the delivery room of that building. A section of the decoration was shown in London in 1894 at the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and was received by the critics with extraordinary enthusiasm. The original commission was simply to decorate both ends of what is now called the Sargent gallery, for which the trustees agreed to pay $15,000, but when the first decoration was placed, in the spring of 1895, so much admiration was excited that $15,000 more was raised by public subscription to enable him to unite the two ends by a decoration covering the ceiling. The complete scheme represents, to quote the artist's own words: "The pageant of religion—a mural decoration illustrating certain stages of Jewish and Christian history." He exhibited nine works at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893, including portraits of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth, young Augustus St. Gaudens and Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard. In 1899 an exhibition of his paintings was held in Boston under the anspices of the Art Students' Association of that city, which was the largest and most representative collection ever made of his work, and included about 120 examples, fully fifty of them being portraits. The exhibition was considered of such importance that artists and art lovers visited it from places as far distant as San Francisco. Early in Sargent's career he was claimed by the impressionists, and in referring to this fact, the artist, Frank Fowler wrote: "His method, which is powerfully realistic, might be brutal indeed in other hands, but in his it becomes original and almost an anomaly, for with the materials at his service to produce coarseness, he proffers you distinction." A few years later, another artist, Collin, said of him: "His great success as a painter of portraits is no doubt due to the fact that in addition to a technical equipment of the highest order he possesses intuitive perceptions which enable him to grasp his sitters' mental phases. His cultivated eye quickly determines the pose which naturally and easily harmonizes the physical side with the mental, and his artistic feeling dictates unerringly by what attributes of costume and surroundings the picture formed in his mind's eye may be best presented on canvas. He rarely neglects to compose his picture; that is, not only to determine the lines of the figure, but also to fill the canvas and balance it." Still another critic, in speaking of the exhibition in Boston, observed: "The freshness that characterizes Sargent's method and intention, makes each separate canvas an individual creation. His brush never seems to be tired; scarcely a passage in the picture is without its meaning and value; there are tricks of technique, but they never harden into habit; an occasional letting of himself go in a tour de force does not lessen his habitual self-control; there is no repetition of pose or sentiment or accessories; every picture is a distinct conception, bearing the signof having been suggested by the sitter and elaborated in conformity with the suggestion. One of the most beautiful is that of his friend, Henschel. In this one feels a complete accord of artistic and human sympathy between the sitter and the painter." His numerous works, which are chiefly portraits, are exhibited at the Salon, the Royal Academy, and the New Gallery, London, and in a few of the galleries in the United States. Among those not already mentioned are: "Dans le Oliviers a Capri" (1879); Mme. Pailleson (1880); "Hall of the Four Children" (1882); "Venetian Interior" (1882); children of Edward Boit (1883); Mme. Gautherean (1884), noted by Henry James, Jr., for its "exquisite style", Mrs. Henry White (1884); "Carnation, Lily; Lily, Rose," portraits of the daughters of Frederick Barnard, the draughtsman, exhibited at the New Gallery, 1885, and bought by the Chantrey fund; Lady Playfair (1885); Mrs. Wilton Phipps (1886); Miss V. (1886); Mrs. Kissam (1887); Henry Marquand (1887), now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; Mrs. Boit, Mrs. Mason, Claude Monet, all in 1888; Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, painted for the Players' Club, New York city (1890); Ada Rehan; Beatrice Goelet, a bewitching portrait of a child; "Carmencita," shown at the Society of American Artists (1890), and at the Salon (1892) and bought by the French government for the Luxembourg Gallery; Mrs. Comyns Carr (1890); "Ightham Mote" (1890);

Lady Agnew; Mrs. Carl Meyer and children; Mr. Penrose, president of the Royal Institute of Architects; Mrs. Hammersly; Mrs. Loring; Mrs. Hunter (1899); Richard M. Hunt and Frederick Law Olmsted, for Biltmore, the residence of George Vanderbilt in North Carolina, and Col. Ian Hamilton (1899). One of his most celebrated portraits is that of A. Wertheimer, the London art dealer. He received honorable mention at the Salon of 1878; a second class medal at the Salon of 1881, was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1889, and the same year received a medal of honor at the Paris exposition. He received the grand prize at the Paris exposition of 1900. Mr. Sargent was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1893, a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880, an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1894, and became an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1895. He also is a member of the Société des Beaux Arts of Paris.

LATHROP, Francis, artist, was born at sea, near the Hawaiian islands, June 22, 1849, son of Dr. George Alfred and Frances Mary (Smith) Lathrop. He is of the ninth generation from the Rev. John Lathrop, who came from Egerton, Kent, England, in 1634, and settled in Massachusetts, where he and his descendants became prominent in colonial and revolutionary history. He was a representative in the general court and minister of Barnstable and Scituate until his death in 1653. The line of descent runs through his son, Samuel, and his wife, Elizabeth Scudder; through their son, Israel, and his wife, Rebecca Bliss; through their son, William, and his wife, Sarah Huntington; through their son, Jeremiah, and his wife, Lydia Armstrong; through their son, William, and his wife, Lydia Mix; through their son, Alfred, and his wife, Margaret Parsons; and through their son, George Alfred, the father of Francis. Mr. Lathrop's great-grandfather, Samuel Holden Parsons (b. 1737, d. 1789), a native of Connecticut and an active leader of the patriot party, planned the expedition, which, commanded by Ethan Allen, captured Ticonderoga. Subsequently he took part in the battles of Long Island, Harlem heights and White Plains; served under Washington in New Jersey, and was made major-general in 1780. Gen. Parsons was a member of the court that tried Major André, and later was appointed by Washington the first judge of the Northwest territory. Francis Lathrop's father (b. 1819, d. 1877), a native of Champion, N. Y., spent many years in Hawaii, where he was sent in 1849 by the U. S. government to take charge of the Marine Hospital established there, serving later as U. S. consul at Honolulu. In 1859 the family returned to the United States, where young Francis received a part of his early education in the Columbia Grammar School, New York city. In 1867 he went to Dresden, Germany, in company with his mother and younger brother, George Parsons, who became later a well-known author. Here Mr. Lathrop attended the gymnasium, preparatory to entering the university, but having a decided penchant for art he decided to begin the study of painting at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in that city. Shortly after he went to London, England, where he continued his art studies in the studios of Ford Madox-Brown and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and also acted as an assistant of R. Spencer Stanhope and of William Morris, in the execution of various works, devoting special attention to stained-glass work. In 1873 he returned to the United States, where he has since been engaged in painting portraits and decorative pictures, and in the execution of stained-glass windows, book illustrations and general decorative work. Mr. Lathrop was represented at the first exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1878 by portraits of Ross R. and Thomas Winans, and was made a member of that body, of which he was chosen secretary in 1879, and treasurer in 1881. Among his chief decorative works are the mural painting, entitled "The Light of the World" (in 1898), over the altar of St. Bartholomew's Church; "Apollo" (1883), over the proscenium of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city; "Moses with the Tablets of the Lord" (1877), a wall-painting in the Bowdoin Chapel, Brunswick, Me. He also assisted in the decoration of Trinity Church, Boston; designed a marble mosaic "Widows and Orphans" (1887), for the Equitable Life Insurance Co.'s building, New York city, and executed a stained-glass window for the enancel of Bethesda Church, Saratoga, N. Y., representing "The Miracle at the Pool of Bethesda." For the Marquand memorial window in Princeton College Chapel, Mr. Lathrop received a gold medal at Philadelphia, in 1889. Besides those already mentioned, he has executed many mural paintings and much stained-glass work for numerous churches and residences in New York, Albany, Boston, Baltimore and other cities. He has designed illustrations for several books, among them Clarence Cook's "House Beautiful," and for other artistic publications. Mr. Lathrop is a member of the Architectural League; of the Municipal Art Society; of the Institute of Arts and Letters; of the Society of Mural Painters; of the Society of American Artists; of the Sons of the Revolution; of the Century, Players' and Tuxedo clubs, and has been a member of the Calumet, Grolier, Lawyers', Fencers', Nineteenth Century, and New York Athletic clubs, and the Union Club of Boston.

Francis Lathrop.

BURBANK, Elbridge Ayer, artist, was born at Harvard, Ill., Aug. 10, 1858, son of Abner Jennings and Annie Mary (Ayer) Burbank, the latter a daughter of Elbridge Gerry Ayer, founder of Harvard, Ill. He was educated in the public schools, and began his art studies in the Academy of Design, Chicago, in 1874. While pursuing his studies he supported himself by various occupations. In 1886 he entered the Art School of Munich, Germany, and after four years spent in study abroad returned to Chicago and began his career as a portrait and genre painter. Early in his career he began a series of studies of negro character, which he treated in a semi-humorous vein that was very popular. In the exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists in 1893 he won the Yerkes first prize. In 1897 he was encouraged by his uncle, E. E. Ayer, president of the Field Columbian Museum, to enter upon the work which will probably bring him the most enduring reputation—the painting of Indian portraits. His first trip was to Fort Sill, Oklahoma territory, where he painted portraits of Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, and from there he proceeded into the country of the Sioux, Crow, Nez Perces and Northern Cheyenne tribes. In 1897–98 he worked among the Laguna, Pueblo, Navajo, Moqui, Zuni, Apache, Mojava, and Ute tribes; in 1898–99, he visited the Arapahoe, Southern Cheyenne, Osage, Ogalalla Sioux, Columbus river, Palouse, Umatilla, and Yakima tribes. He has painted numerous portraits with a generous addition of ceremonial and costumed figures, illustrative of the appearance and costumes of each tribe. Among the noted Indians whose portraits he painted are the chiefs Red

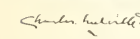
Cloud of the Sioux, Joseph of the Nez Perces, and Geronimo of the Apaches. His pictures have been exhibited in Chicago during several seasons, and have been generously utilized by writers on the Indians, both here and abroad, and have found place in the collections of several well-known people. Mr. Burbank is a member of the Chicago Society of Artists; Society of Western Artists, and the Cosmopolitan Club of Chicago. He was married, in 1880, to Blanche Alice, daughter of Homer E. Wheeler, of Rockford, Ill.

WILLIS, Edmund Aylburton (A. Van Willis), artist, was born in Bristol, England, Oct. 12, 1808, eldest son of John Willis, a painter of genre and animal pictures, and brother of Henry Brittan Willis, fellow of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, of London. On leaving the preparatory school at Broad Oaks, near Bristol, Edmund decided to follow his father's profession, and became his pupil. Later he spent some time in traveling through England, Wales and Ireland, studying from nature, and laying up material for future use, finally settling in London, where he gradually became known as a painter in oils of landscape and animals. His success with the last named attracted the attention of the duke of Bedford and other owners of fine horses, from whom he accepted several commissions to paint their favorite animals. Meeting with three almost fatal accidents, he was obliged to lay aside his brush for seven years, during which he took up the business of picture-restoring, in which he became an expert. In 1851 he came to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., and became a naturalized citizen. He was a member of the Brooklyn Art Society, and the last surviving member of the Round Table, a club organized for the advancement of art. Mr. Willis' work is specially good in tone and color, particularly his studies of animals. Among the more important of his works (painted in America), are "Ploughing Time"; "In the Woods"; "Animals Fleeing Before a Prairie Fire"; "View Near Kaatskill Bay, Lake George"; "Bringing Home the Sheaves"; "An English Moor"; and "Moonlight on Great Peconic Bay." The signature on his works, "A. Van Willis," was adopted through a peculiar rule of an English society of painters, of which he was a member. Mr. Willis was married, in 1841, to Frances, daughter of William Frederick Fenwick, of London, and they had twelve children, ten of whom are living. He died Feb. 3, 1899.

RYDER, Platt Powell, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1821, son of Uriah and Mary Ann (Powell) Ryder, and descendant of early settlers on Long Island, some of whom were residents of Middleburg (now Newtown), in 1661. His father kept a shoe store and at an early age he entered it as a clerk, assuming full charge as soon as he had learned the business, though his heart was never in his work. A taste for drawing was indulged in whenever opportunity offered, and sketches of people and things about him were so favorably commented upon that he determined to break with his associations as soon as possible. At the age of twenty-five he gave up business for art, and having taken up painting, studied for the first time under instructors in New Orleans, which had become his family's place of residence. In 1854 Mr. Ryder went to Europe to continue his studies, and remained for three years. Returning to this country, he made his home in Brooklyn; contributed to various exhibitions; aided in founding the Brooklyn Academy of Design, and in 1868 was elected an associate member of the National Academy, New York city. The year 1869–70 was passed in Europe in study under Bonnat in Paris, and in Belgium, Holland, and England. In 1871 he took a studio in New York city. Though better known, perhaps, as a genre painter and as a very skillful reproducer of famous pictures by others, his best work was in the field of portraiture, and many noted people patronized him. Indeed, he became so popular, that in his later years he could not execute all his commissions, and under the pressure of work broke down. Among Ryder's genre paintings are "Spinning" (1879); "Farewell" (1880); "Reading the Cup" (1882); "Welcome Step" (1883); "Washing Day" (1884); "Fireside" (1885); "Watching and Waiting" (1886); "Boys Playing Marbles" (1889), exhibited at the Paris exposition, and favorably commented on. Unassuming in his manners and genial in his disposition, he had many friends among artists and literary men, and was a valued member of the Century Association and of other clubs. Mr. Ryder died, unmarried, at Saratoga, N. Y., July 15, 1896.

MARR, Carl, artist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 14, 1858, son of John Marr, an engraver, who came to America from Germany in 1852, and after a short stay in Hartford, Conn., made his home in Milwaukee. He gladly left school to learn wood engraving in his father's office, for a serious defect in his hearing had made him a lonely boy and a dull scholar. His father sent him to Germany to study when he was eighteen years old, and after spending a year at Weimar he went to Berlin to work under Prof. Gussow, and from there to Munich, where he became a pupil of Seitz, and later of Gabriel Max. While with the last named he painted the "Mystery of Life," one of his two pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. In 1880 he returned to Milwaukee with this picture as the key to unlock the temple of fame, but he received no recognition, and at the expiration of two years of precarious existence he once more, accompanied by the "Mystery of Life," crossed the ocean. Soon after reaching Munich he painted his "Episode of 1813," and with it scored his first success, the picture being purchased by the German Society of Historical Art. In 1885 Mr. Marr began work on "The Flagellants," and in 1889 finished it. It won the gold medal from the Royal Academy of Berlin. One year later he produced "1806 in Germany," now in the Royal Gallery at Königsberg, and for this he was awarded another gold medal by the Royal Academy of Berlin. The work which established Mr. Marr's fame is "The Flagellants." It was exhibited at the Columbian exposition in Chicago, and has been on exhibition in Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Leipzig and many other European cities. The leading art critics of Europe pronounce it one of the best paintings exhibited for the past fifty years. The painting represents a procession in Florence of members of the religious order called the Flagellants, which at the beginning of the fourteenth century spread throughout Italy and southern Germany. The painting was purchased in Milwaukee and presented to the public library of that city. Among his other pictures are: "The Fall of Icarus" (1894); "Madonna" (1897); "Maria" (1898), and "The Hesperides" (1899). As may be expected from the influence of the masters under whom he studied, Mr. Marr's work is intellectual, serious and thoughtful. His pictures are the work of a diligent student, masterful in composition, excellent in drawing, and they have fairly won for him the recognition he has received.

DEWEY, Charles Melville, artist, was born at Lowville, Lewis co., N. Y., July 16, 1851, son of Silas and Jane (Stoddard) Dewey. He is directly descended from Thomas Dewey, a founder of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, who emigrated from Kent, England, to America in 1633, settling first at Dorchester, Mass., and later removing to Windsor, Conn., where he died in 1648. His father was a farmer, and removed from Massachusetts to New York in 1820. Charles M. Dewey spent his early life on his father's farm and attended a district school, where he received only the rudiments of an education. In his thirteenth year he became an invalid, being confined to his bed for the next five years with an unusual case of hip disease. As a child he displayed artistic talents, earning the money for his first painting materials by building the fire in the country schoolhouse. Upon his recovery he became a clerk in a music store in Watertown, N. Y., for the time giving up the idea of art; but the predilection was too strong to be controlled, and in 1874 he came to New York and became a pupil in the National Academy of Design. After two years' study he went to Paris and entered the atelier of Carolus Duran, receiving much from his intercourse with this great artist, by whom he was honored in being selected as one of three pupils to assist his master in the decoration of the "plafond" of the Louvre. On Mr. Dewey's return to New York in 1878 he opened a studio, and began to exhibit in the National Academy and the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, of which organization he was an active member. Throughout his career as a landscape painter Mr. Dewey has continued to study nature and interpret it in his own way, and rounding out his art slowly but with constantly increasing individuality he is known as one of the most personal of all our painters. He early became known as a truthful delineator of familiar phases of American landscape, and especially of those scenes along the edges of the sea where tidal moisture enriches nature and the constant atmospheric changes lend her aerial variety. His sympathy is with the riper development of color, and some of his most successful efforts have been in subjects seized upon at the decline of day, and especially at the season of the passing year when Indian summer lingers in drowsy haze over field and forest made splendid by first frosts. His landscapes are synthetic in treatment, for he seeks to interpret rather than to transcribe an effect. He is a proficient painter in water-colors as well as in oils, and he has painted many portraits. Among his most important works are: "Edge of the Forest" (1884), owned by the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C.; "The Queen of Night" (1901); "An Autumn Pastoral" (1890); "Shadows of the Evening Hour" (1888); "The Star and the Shadows" (1900), all of which belong to private collections; "Gray Robe of Twilight" (1894), owned by the Buffalo Museum; "Marsh Island" (1891); "River at Night" (1888), and "Return of the Hay Boats" (1890), which was exhibited at the Munich International Exhibition in 1895, and attracted the most favorable notice from foreign critics. Mr. Dewey was married, in May, 1887, to Julia, daughter of Judge Henshaw, of Batavia, N. Y., a prominent member of the New York state bar.



BEARD, William Holbrook, artist, was born at Painesville, O., April 13, 1825, son of James and Harriet (Wolcott) Beard. On his father's side he is descended from Sir James Beard, of England, and on his mother's side from Sir Lochlain McLean, of Scotland. His grandfather, James Beard, was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. His father, a native of Derby, Conn., was a sea captain, and later commander of a brig on the Great lakes. His mother, the first white woman to land in Chicago, was a niece of Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut. Almost as soon as he could hold a pencil this artist began to draw, showing a particular fondness for animals; but when he was old enough to decide to make art his profession he was discouraged by his parents, as already one of their children, James Henry, had taken up portrait painting; but the boy persisted, studying as best he could without an instructor, and about 1846 found his way to New York city, where his brother had settled; took up portraiture as a specialty, and traveled for five years; then settled in Buffalo. While there he painted a picture of a cat and kittens, which he sent to an exhibition of the National Academy of Design as his first contribution. In 1856 he went to Europe, where he remained three years, studying in Düsseldorf, and painting in Italy, Switzerland and France. On his return he settled in New York city; in 1861 was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1862 an academician. With the exception of tours through the South and West and other parts of the United States, he spent most of his life in New York city. His works include allegorical and humorous pictures; but he was best known by his paintings of animals, which may be viewed either as caustic satires on humanity and its failings or as attempts to prove that beasts and birds are endowed with the same tastes and propensities as men. He was particularly fond of portraying the bear, and invested that clumsy and apparently uninteresting animal with traits that one becomes convinced he must possess; but he was also well known for other imaginative works. Jarves, in "The Art Idea," says: "We have in Beard, fresh from the western wilderness, an artist of the genuine American stamp, of decided originality and versatility. He paints animals from the humorous point of action, passion and sentiment. With him humor is fine art. He has an exquisite sense of the ridiculous and sensuous. His brutes are four-legged humanity. In his own vein he has no equal." Among his well known pictures are: "Kittens and Guinea Pig" (1859); "Susannah and the Elders" (1860); "Bears on a Bender" (1862); "Bear-Dance" (1865); "March of Silenus" (1866); "The Flaw in the Title" (1867); "He Leadeth Me Beside the Still Waters" (1869); "Diana and Her Nymphs," deer (1871); "Darwin Expounding His Theories," monkeys (1871); "Runaway Match" (1876); "Bulls and Bears in Wall Street" (1878); "Voices of the Night" (1879); "Office-Seekers" (1886). Though he had the field of animal painting to himself, he delighted most in allegorical work. In this his prolific and poetic imagination had full sway. Among later subjects in this field were: "Witches at the Cairn" (1890); "Spirit of the Storm" (1894); "The Seasons" (1895); "The Valley of the Shadow" (1895); "Coming of Day" (1896); "Phantom Crane" (1896); "Birth of the Elfs" (1897); "Power of Death" (1897); "Passing of Ages"; "The Shades of the Druids" (1897); "The Elements" (1898). He was as industrious with his pen as with his brush; was a poet of no mean order, and left a large amount of manuscript matter richly illustrated by himself. A collection of his sketches, entitled "Humor in Animals," was published in New York

in 1885, and another book, entitled "Action in Art," in 1892. His designs for mausoleums, museums, fountains, monuments, etc., are peculiarly original and grand in conception. He was made a member of the Century Club in 1865, and he was an original member of the Artists' Fund Society and the Artists' Aid Society. Mr. Beard was married, about 1858, to Flora Johnson, granddaughter of Judge Wilkeson, who died within a year. In 1863 he was married to Carrie, daughter of Thomas Le Clear, the portrait painter. Their son, Wolcott Le C. Beard, is a civil engineer and a well-known writer. Mr. Beard died in New York city, Feb. 21, 1900.

WEIR, Robert Walter, artist, was born in New York city, June 18, 1803, son of Robert and Mary Katherine (Brinckley) Weir. His father came to America from Paisley, Scotland, in 1790, and settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he was a merchant. After a brief experience with mercantile life, the son began, unaided, to study art. His first work to attract attention was a large picture of "Paul Preaching at Athens," painted in his nineteenth year. As the figures were of life size and he had to manufacture his own materials, he worked under difficulties, but the painting was so successful when exhibited that the young artist was encouraged to follow his chosen profession with redoubled ardor. In order to qualify himself for its demands he took a course in anatomy at the medical college and pursued such other studies as would be useful to him in his career. In 1824 Weir went to Europe and studied in Italy for four years, going first to Florence, where he painted "Christ and Nicodemus" and the "Angel Releasing Peter," and in December, 1825, to Rome, where, with his friend, Greenough, he led an ideal student life. After arising early to study in his own atelier, he worked at the French Academy until noon; later at the Vatican or the Sistine Chapel, and after dinner enjoyed the fragrant smoke and light-hearted chat of the Café Greco until it was time to attend the evening life school. Returning to America in 1828, he took up his residence in New York city, where his pictures soon became the leading works of the exhibitions; in the same year he became an associate member of the Academy of Design, and in 1829 he was elected an academician. In 1834 he succeeded Charles R. Leslie as professor of drawing at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, which position he filled for more than forty years, when, with the rank of colonel, he was honorably retired under the limitation of service act. Prof. Weir was greatly venerated by the older army officers, who had been under his instruction, and no single officer of that institution did more by example and personal bearing to promote patriotism and a high moral standard among the students. From 1836 to 1840 he was engaged upon a large picture for the government, "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims," which was to fill one of the panels in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington—a space twelve by eighteen feet. The proceeds of this painting, amounting to $10,000, were devoted to the erection of a stone church near West Point, the Church of the Holy Innocents, which he also designed. After his retirement Mr. Weir went to New York city, where he resided until his death. He is perhaps best known by his historical pictures, and he was one of the first American painters to take up this branch of art. His most important works are: "The Belle of the Carnival" (1836); "The Bourbon's Last March" (1840); "Landing of Hendrick Hudson" (1842); "Indian Captive" (1843); "Church of the Holy Innocents" (1847), in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington; "Bianca" (1847), "Religion" (1852); "Christ and the Two Disciples on the Way to Emmaus" (1855); "Taking the Veil" (1855); "Ship on a Lee Shore" (1855); "The Two Marys at the Sepulchre" (1857); "Paestum by Moonlight" (1858), "Meeting of Marmion and De Wilton" (1858); "Bay of Naples"; "Devotion" (1860); "The Child's Dream" (1860); "Evening of the Crucifixion" (1867); "Crossing the Styx" (1869); "Christ in the Garden" (1873); "Palace of Octavia" (1874); "Our Lord on the Mount of Olives" (1877); "Titian in His Studio" (1877), beside many water color paintings and incomplete designs. Among the larger paintings are the "Evening of the Crucifixion," seven by twelve feet; an altar piece for the Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, N. Y., and a large allegorical work representing "Peace and War," which fills one end of the chapel at West Point, this last is one of the finest of his works. He also made designs for the stained glass windows of Trinity Chapel and Calvary Church, New York city. Mr. Weir's portrait, painted by Daniel Huntington, hangs in the library of the U. S. Military Academy. He was married: first, in New York city, June 27, 1829, to Louisa, daughter of John Ferguson; second, in 1846, to Susan, daughter of Rev. Lewis Pintard Bayard. He had sixteen children, among them Col. Henry Weir and the artists, John F. and Julian Alden Weir. He died in New York city, May 1, 1889.

WEIR, Julian Alden, artist, was born at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1852, son of Robert Walter and Susan Martha (Bayard) Weir. He received his first instruction in art from his father who was a distinguished painter, and for many years professor of drawing at the U. S. Military Academy. In 1883 Alden Weir went to Paris, where he was a pupil of Gérôme at the École des Beaux Arts until 1876, during his student days being intimately associated with Bastien-Lepage. Upon returning to the United States the artistic quality of the work he exhibited at once brought Mr. Weir into prominence among American artists, and he is now as well known abroad. He is catholic in his choice of subjects and paints portraits, figure pieces, still life studies and landscapes with equal facility and freedom from mannerism. One by one he has discarded the conventions of art, going directly to nature for impressions, and expressing artistic truths with a pure delight in recording them that is apparent in the result. He makes no concessions to popular taste. The character of his subject, the values of light and shade and color are always the first things to be considered, and the constant seeking to apprehend these elusive elements has kept his art fresh and personal. Always full of space and light, his paintings are distinguished for broad handling, truthful and luminous color and harmony of tone. It is interesting to note the originality of composition in his figure pieces, while in his landscapes one is taken into the open air away from the studied and conventional. Mr. Weir was awarded a $2,000 prize at one of the prize fund exhibitions of the American Art Association, and he has received honorable mention at the Salon, and medals at the Paris exposition of 1889. He was a founder and at one time president of the Society of American Artists, but withdrew from this organization in 1898 to join the seceding group of painters known as "The Ten American Painters." He is a member of the American Water Color Society, Century Association; Players' Club, and National Academy of Design. In the Metropolitan Museum he is represented by a figure painting which shows the exquisite quality of his grays. His pictures include: "A Brittany Interior" (1875); "Brittany Peasant Girl" and "Study of an Old Peasant" (1877); "Breton Interior" (1878); "The Muse of Music" (1880); "Jeune Fille" and "The Good Samaritan" (1882); "The Miniature," "Ideal Head" and "Oriana" (1889); "A Bough of Green Apples" (1884); "Silver Flagon and Delft Plate" (1885); "China Bowl with

Flowers," "Summerland," "The Christmas Tree" (1891); "The Young Student," "The Lane," "The Open Book" (1893); "Baby Cora," "Willimantic Thread Factory" and "An Autumn Stroll" (1894); "Lengthening Shadows," "A Winter Day" (1895), and "The Plowman" (1901), besides many portraits, including those of Robert W. Weir (1880); Olin Warner (1881); Richard Grant White (1883); Peter Cooper (1884), and John Gilbert (1888). At the Columbian exposition he decorated one dome of the Liberal Arts building with four figure compositions: "Decorative Art"; "Art of Painting"; "The Goldsmith's Art," and "The Art of Pottery." In speaking of an exhibition held by Mr. Weir in 1889, Clarence Cook said: "This picture ('Ideal Head') and 'The Miniature'—a lady who sat with her back half turned, and looking over her shoulder at the spectator as if speaking about a miniature she held in her hand, are worthy of a place in any collection of the work of masters, new or old." Mr. Weir was married: first, to Anna Dwight, daughter of Col. Baker, U. S. A.; second, to Ella, her sister.

GAY, Walter, artist, was born at Hingham, Plymouth co., Mass., Jan. 22, 1856, son of Ebenezer and Ellen Blake (Blood) Gay. His earliest American ancestor, John Gay, probably a native of Ashford, Kent, after residing in London, came over to New England in 1635 in the William and Mary. From Watertown, where he lived for a time, he removed to Dedham. His grandson, Ebenezer, was pastor of the "Old Ship" church in Hingham for sixty-nine years and was given the degree of D.D. by Harvard in 1785. The Gays were Tories, and were obliged to leave Boston on its evacuation, some fleeing to Nova Scotia, others to London, one of the latter, Samuel, son of Rev. Dr. Gay, entering the British army and becoming a colonel. Their property having been confiscated, a number never returned.

Walter Gay, after attending Roxbury Grammar School, entered an office in Boston, but at the age of seventeen gave up business for art, making a specialty of flower pieces, and in 1876 sending a canvas, "Full Flowers," to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. At the age of nineteen he went to Paris and entered the atelier of Leon Bonnat, who predicted fame for the young man and later chose one of his life studies to be placed on the wall where it hung for many years, being the only canvas thus honored, though there were many other pupils. In 1879 Gay visited Spain, and the same year exhibited for the first time at the Salon of the Champs Elysees, his picture being entitled "The Fencing Lesson." It was given a place on the line, and the "Gazette des Beaux Arts" referred to the artist as having made a brilliant début. He has contributed regularly to this Salon, Paris having been his home almost continuously, and to exhibitions in other cities of Europe and in his native country. His principal works are: "Trained Pigeons" (1880); "Troubles of a Bachelor" (1881); "Knife-Grinders" (1882); "Conspiracy Under Louis XVI." (1883); "The Spinners" (1885), which received honorable mention at the Salon; "A Weaver" (1886), "painted," said the critic Wolff, "with the sincerity of an artist kneeling in the presence of nature"; "A Master Stroke" (1887); "Saying Grace" and "The Asylum" (1888), the former awarded a gold medal of the third class and purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg gallery; several canvases (1889) shown at the Universal Exposition, for which he received a silver medal and became "hors concours"; "Young Girl with a Geranium" (1890); "Plain Chant" (1891), a picture containing nine life-sized figures: "Mass in Brittany" (1892), remarkable for its atmospheric and tonal qualities, and "Cigarette Makers" (1894), also purchased by the government for the Luxembourg. In 1895 he was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Gay is represented in the Tate collection, now the property of the British government, in London; at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, etc., and in many private collections. Mr. Gay was awarded gold medals at Vienna and Antwerp in 1894, at Berlin 1896, and at Munich in 1897. He is a corresponding member of the Secession, Munich; fellow for life of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; associate member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; member of the Société des Amis du Louvre; the Société Nouvelle; the Circle de l'Union Artistique Mirlitons, and the Society of American Painters, all of Paris; of the National Institute of America, and served on the committee of installations at the Grand Exposition, Paris, 1900. He was married in London, England, April 27, 1889, to Matilda, daughter of William R. and Maria L. (Johnson) Travers of New York city.

GAY, Winckworth Allan, artist, was born at Hingham, Plymouth co., Mass., Aug. 18, 1821, son of Ebenezer and Mary Allyne (Otis) Gay. His ancestors, John Gay and John Otis, the former being of Norman descent, emigrated from England to Hingham in 1635. Nathaniel, son of John Gay removed to Dedham, Mass., where was born Rev. Ebenezer Gay, who in 1718 became pastor of the First Church of Hingham, and held the position until his death in 1787. Descendants of John Otis removed to Scituate and West Barnstable, the latter place being the birthplace of James Otis, the patriot. His brother, Joseph, brigadier-general of the Cape Cod forces, was married to Maria Walter, and was the father of Mary Allyne Otis, who became the wife of Ebenezer Gay, grandson of the long-lived clergyman. Allan Gay's father was a lawyer, but he himself had no taste for professional life, and after attending the Lincoln and Willard private schools in Hingham, he at the age of seventeen went to West Point to study art, under Robert W. Weir, professor of drawing in the Military Academy. In 1847 Mr. Gay went to Europe, and after studying in Paris, under Troyon, and visiting Italy, Switzerland and the Rhine, returned, in 1850, to his native country, and opened a studio in Boston. In 1877–80 he traveled in Japan, and spent a winter in China, seeing Pekin, Hong Kong, Macao, Shanghai and Canton. In 1881–82 he wintered in India and visited Sicily, Naples, Rome and Paris, spending two years in the last named city. He then made the old homestead, at West Hingham, his place of residence. His pictures deal with the country life and landscape of New England, as well as with life and scenery in many foreign countries. Among his works are: "Scene in the White Mountains" (1857), owned by the Boston Athenæum; "Mackerel Fleet, Beverly Coast, Mass." (1869); "Doge's Palace, Venice" (1875); "Windmills of Delftshaven, Holland" (1876), and "Scene in Japan" (1880), owned by the Somerset Club, Boston, of which he is a member.

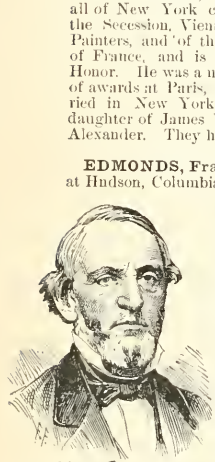
GAY, Eben Howard, financier, was born at Hingham, Mass., Feb. 6, 1858, son of Ebenezer and Ellen Blake (Blood) Gay. His father was a lawyer; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Oliver H.

Blood, a physician of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Gay was educated in Boston, and after graduation at the English High School, in 1874, entered business. In 1878 he took a position with the banking firm of Charles A. Sweet & Co., of Boston, and three years later became connected successively with the National Bank of the Republic and the New England Trust Co., of Boston. He then associated himself with the western banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co., of Chicago, whose eastern houses he organized, opening a Boston office in 1886, and one in New York in 1890. This was the first western banking firm to establish eastern branches, although the custom is now general. He remained in charge of both houses until 1891, when he entered into partnership with E. C. Stanwood, of Boston. Upon the expiration of this connection he founded the banking house of E. H. Gay & Co., and since then has established branches in New York, Philadelphia and Montreal, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Gay is treasurer of the Hudson River Water Power Co., for which his firm acts as fiscal agents. This corporation is engaged in supplying electricity for purposes of light and power to Schenectady, Saratoga, Glens Falls and other near-by cities and towns. The plant, which is second only in size to that at Niagara Falls, consists of a dam 1,500 feet in length across the Hudson River above Glens Falls, with a height of eighty feet, behind which is impounded a reservoir of water four and one-half miles in length. Beneath this structure is located the power house, containing turbine wheels and electric generators which are operated by the eighty foot fall of water existing at this point, and electric energy thereby created which is conveyed over transmission wires to the patrons of the company within a radius of thirty miles. Mr. Gay is a member of the Calumet Club, New York city, and of the Country and Exchange clubs, of Boston. The artist, Walter Gay, is his brother, and W. Allan Gay, the landscape artist, is an uncle as was Sydney Howard Gay (Vol. II., p. 494), the journalist and author. He was married in Boston, Dec. 15, 1898, to Cornelia S. Fanning.

ALEXANDER, John White, artist, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Oct. 8, 1856, son of John and Fannie (Smith) Alexander, who were of Scotch descent. He was brought up by grandparents, having been orphaned in his infancy; but before he was twelve years of age began to earn his living as a messenger boy in a telegraph office in Pittsburgh. One of the directors of the company, noticing that young Alexander's leisure moments were spent in making pencil sketches, which showed cleverness, encouraged the habit and becoming more and more interested in the lad, finally adopted him. About this time, with Robert Burns Wilson, later known as a poet and painter, he spent several weeks in sketching along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, making the journey in a skiff. After attending school, but struggling along untaught so far as art was concerned, Alexander earned a little money by making crayon portraits for a photographer, and in his eighteenth year started for New York city with the intention of becoming an illustrator. The specimens of his work that were submitted to publishers showed at once his lack of training and he failed to find employment; nevertheless he succeeded in entering the art department of "Harper's Magazine" as an apprentice. At the end of the three years' term he went to Europe, and after a short stay in Paris spent three months in Munich as a pupil in the Academy of Fine Arts, under Benzoir, there taking a medal for excellence in drawing. Forced to live in a more economical manner than was possible even in Munich, he removed to Polling, upper Bavaria, a resort for American art students, and in this way came under the instruction of his fellow countryman, Duveneck, with whom a year later he went to Venice and there met another fellow countryman, Whistler, who gave him helpful advice. Florence was his next place of residence and was doubly profitable, affording the young man opportunities for teaching, while he was continuing his studies. Returning to New York city in 1881, he returned to illustrating, but carried on portrait painting at the same time and very soon had enough commissions to enable him to give up the other line of work. Among his sitters were Thurlow Weed, Parke Godwin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Gilbert, George W. Bancroft, John Burroughs, John Hay, Henry G. Marquand, Walt Whitman, Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton College; Levi P. Morton and many others. In 1885 he spent a summer in England and painted portraits of Robert Browning, Robert Louis Stevenson, Thomas Hardy, Daudet, Swinburne and others. He exhibited in Paris for the first time in 1894, his contributions being three portraits of women in black, yellow and gray, respectively, and after his exhibit he was elected an associate of the society. The following year he was elected a sociétaire. Among figure pieces from his brush are: "The Mirror" and "Pot of Basil" (1897); "Pandora" (1898), both exhibited at the Salon of the Champ de Mars, Paris; "Peonies," Society of American Artists (1898); "The Green Bow," exhibited in the Paris Salon (1900) and bought for the Luxembourg Museum. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, owns his portrait of Whitman; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts his "Pot of Basil"; the Philadelphia Academy of Arts his "In the Café," and Fairmount Park Gallery, Philadelphia, portrait of the painter Thanlow; the Carnegie Gallery, Pittsburgh, his "Femme Rose." Portraits by him are to be seen in the New York Chamber of Commerce; the city hall, Albany; the supreme court building, Trenton, N. J.; the dining hall of Harvard University; the board room of Princeton University; the Luxembourg Museum, and galleries in Vienna, St. Petersburg and Edinburgh. Six mural decorations by him are in the new congressional library, Washington, the series, "Evolution of the Book," comprising: "The Cairn," "Oral Traditions," "Hieroglyphics," "Picture Writing," "The Manuscript," and the "Printed Book." Armand Dayot, the French art critic, has commented on the victorious manner in which Alexander has refuted the apprehensions of critics who affirmed that he would never be anything but a brilliant impressionist. "Without losing any of the fine qualities of his early aspirations, which impelled him toward light effects, freshness of flesh tones and backgrounds of simple draperies and foliage, toward the juvenile simplicity of the primi-

tives and a search for grace and life in the attitudes and supreme elegance in the toilet of his sitters, he has yet gained the firmness and precision he lacked and now occupies one of the foremost places among the portrait painters of the epoch. From simply caressing the canvas his brush has become penetrating, and the pictures he now shows us possess—and this we consider the highest praise that can be bestowed upon his talent—not only the charm of life, but also an intensity of thought." He was awarded the Temple gold medal in Philadelphia in 1897; the Lippincott prize, same city, in 1898; a gold medal of the first class in Paris in 1900, and another at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. Mr. Alexander is a corresponding member of the International Society of London; member of the Society of American Artists; an associate of the National Academy of Design; member of the Society of Mural Painters, and of the Architectural League, all of New York city; of the Secession, Munich; the Secession, Vienna; of the Austrian Society of Painters, and of the Society of American Painters of France, and is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was a member of the international jury of awards at Paris, 1900. Mr. Alexander was married in New York, Nov. 2, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (Williamson) Alexander. They have one child, a son.

EDMONDS, Francis William, artist, was born at Hudson, Columbia co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806, son of Samuel and Lydia (Worth) Edmonds. His father served throughout the revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812 was chief-paymaster of state troops. Francis, the youngest of a large family of children, was of an unusually reflective, sedate disposition, more inclined to seek his pleasures amid the beauties of nature than to mingle with children of his age in their ordinary pastimes. His talent for drawing and painting soon attracted the notice of his elders, and it was deemed advisable that it should be cultivated. Steps were taken to place him as a pupil with Gideon Fairman, a well-known engraver in Philadelphia, but a change in the circumstances of the family made it expedient for Francis to seek an occupation for immediate self-support. Though he did not have the educational advantages of his brother, Hon. John Worth Edmonds, Francis' schooling was by no means neglected. At the age of sixteen he secured a place with his uncle, Gorham A. Worth, president of the Tradesmens' Bank in New York, where he remained until 1830, when he was called to the casbiership of the Hudson River Bank of his native town. In 1832 he accepted the same office with the Leather Manufacturers' Bank in New York city, and in 1839 he was elected cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of New York city, which office he held until his retirement from active business in 1855. In 1840 he visited Europe, spending most of his time studying the art treasures of the old world. In 1853 Mr. Edmonds helped to establish the New York Clearing House, and served as chairman of its first committee. Shortly after the establishment of the National Academy of Design in 1826, he entered it as a student, and remained identified with that institution until his death, becoming an associate in 1837, and a national academician in 1840. As one of the original members of the Sketch Club, Mr. Edmonds was an incorporator of the present Century Association. He was also a shareholder of the New York Society Library, the oldest institution of that kind in this country, and a member of the New York Historical Society, in whose gallery may be found an example of his work. Mr. Edmonds was possessed of remarkable executive ability, due, it may be said, to his great earnestness and conscientiousness. Had he been able to follow his artistic inclinations alone, he would have attained far greater eminence in the profession. Among his more important works are: "Scene from Butler's Hudibras" (1827); "Sammy, the Tailor" (1836); "Dominie Sampson" (1837); "The Epicure" (1838); "The Penny Paper" (1839); "Sparking" (1840); "The Bashful Cousin" (1842); "The Image Peddler" (1844); "The New Scholar" and "Facing the Enemy" (1845); and "The Census Taker" (1853). Of these, "Sparking," "The New Scholar," and "Facing the Enemy," were engraved and published. During his residence in Hudson Mr. Edmonds was married to Martha Norman, who died a few years later, leaving two children. He was married, second, in New York city, Nov. 4, 1841, to Dorothea H., daughter of Joseph Nathan Lord, a prominent citizen. By her he had six children, all of whom, with his wife, survived him. He died at his country home, Crow's nest, Bronxville, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1863.



F. W. Edmonds

SHIRLAW, Walter, artist, was born at Paisley, Scotland, Aug. 6, 1838. At the age of three years he was brought by his parents to New York city. In his sixteenth year he was apprenticed to the American Bank Note Co., and ten years later entered the employ of the Western Bank Note Co., of Chicago. He went abroad in 1870 and remained for seven and a half years, studying principally in Munich under Profs. Rabb, Wagner, Rumberg and Lindensehmitt, and spending his summers among the peasants of Bavaria. Since his return, in 1878, his home has been in New York city, where he is prominent as an artist and illustrator. A few of his better known works are: "Toning the Bell" (1874); "Sheep-shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" (1876), which received an honorable mention at the Paris Exposition of 1878; "Good Morning" (1878); "Indian Girl" and "Very Old" (1880); "Gossip" (1884); "Jealousy" (1886); "Water Lilies" (1889); "Psyche" (1892); "Harmonies" (1893); "Rufina"; "Drying Nets" (1899). Mr. Shirlaw was one of the first instructors at the Art Students' League; was the first president of the Society of American Artists; is a member of the Water Color Society, and in 1888 was elected a member of the National Academy of Design. He is also a member of the Chicago Academy, where, in the early part of his career, he was an instructor. His easel pictures are marked by rich color and fine composition, and he is one of the few American artists who have successfully painted the nude. His water colors and etchings have brought him high reputation in these forms of expression. Mr. Shirlaw has received many important commissions for mural paintings in public buildings, among them the new congressional library at Washington. His style is individual, his drawing authoritative, and his work in all fields displays his scholarly mind and technical skill.

EVANS, Joe, artist, was born in New York city, Oct. 29, 1857, son of Joseph T. and Czarina H. (Fuller) Evans. His father was a physician well known in the metropolis from 1845 to 1870. Through both parents he was of Welsh extraction, his ancestors having emigrated to America before the revolutionary war. The son began the study of art at the National Academy of Design in 1873. He was one of the founders of the Art Students' League of New York, which was formally opened in October, 1875. In 1877 Mr. Evans went abroad and studied at the École des Beaux Arts in the

atelier Gérôme, returning at the end of three years to New York city, where he established himself as a landscape painter. In 1891 he became president of the Art Students' League. From 1882 until the year of his death he was a yearly contributor to the exhibition of the Society of American Artists. He was made a member of the latter in 1891, was elected a member of its board of control in 1892, and in 1893 served as its secretary. Mr. Evans was actively interested in municipal reform and in public schools and free kindergartens. He was appointed a school inspector by Mayor Strong and served in 1896–97, retiring on account of ill health. He was a member of the Players' Club and of the Century Association. He died in New York city, April 23, 1898.

BEAUX, Cecilia, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1863, daughter of Jean Adolphe and Cecilia (Kent) Beaux, natives of the United States. She is of French descent, her father's family having originated in ancient Provence. Mrs. Thomas A. Janvier gave her her first lessons in drawing and she was a pupil of William Sartain. Commissions came to her in the orders for drawing on stone of fossils for the U. S. geological reports and for small portraits of children to be painted on porcelain. Miss Beaux emancipated herself easily from the pettiness of workmanship engendered by such employment, and began to exhibit portraits in oil, which received as many compliments for their vigorous brushwork as for their excellent drawing. The first to bring fame, the "Last Days of Infancy," was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia, in 1885, and won the Mary Smith prize for the best painting by a resident woman artist; this same prize fell to her again in 1887, 1891 and 1892. Miss Beaux spent the winter of 1889–90 in Paris studying in the life classes of the Academy Julian under Bouguereau, Tony Robert-Fleury, and Constant; also at Colarossi's, where her drawings were criticised by Courtois and Daguan-Bouveret; spending the following summer at Concarneau, she was aided by suggestions from Alexander Harrison and from Charles Lasar. After a visit to Italy, and to England, where, at Cambridge, she painted several portraits, Miss Beaux returned to Philadelphia and in 1891 exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy portraits of Rev. James A. Grier, D.D., and of her little niece, Ernesta. In 1893 she won the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club, for the portrait of Dr. Grier; also the Dodge prize of the National Academy of Design for her portrait of Mrs. Stetson, and was elected a member of the Society of American Artists, being the seventh woman to whom that honor was accorded. In 1894 Miss Beaux was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, being the third woman to gain admission. The exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1895 contained her "Sita and Sarita," "Percy" and "Portrait Sketch." To the Salon of the Champs de Mars, Paris, 1896, she sent six works; the portraits of Dr. Grier and Ernesta; "New England Woman"; "Sita and Sarita"; "Cynthia," a portrait of the daughter of the American artist, Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood, and "The Dreamer." These were hung as a group, an unusual distinction; elicited great admiration, and brought the artist an honor enjoyed by few women, that of an election "with a handful of ballots to spare," as an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. The portrait called "Mother and Daughter," at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, won a gold medal, 1899, and a prize of $1,500. The "New England Woman," shown in New York city in 1897, is now owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. One of the most pleasing works from her brush is "Dorothea and Francesca," daughters of Richard Watson Gilder, which had a place of honor in the International Exhibition, London. Miss Beaux was the only woman on the international jury which chose portraits for the Paris exposition of 1900. She was represented by her "Mother and Son," "Miss Fisher," and "Mother and Daughter," and was the only woman who was awarded a gold medal for her paintings. At Buffalo, 1901, she was awarded another gold medal. In an article on Miss Beaux in the "International Studio," October, 1899, Mrs. Arthur Bell observes that her pictures have something of the manner which characterizes the portraits of Carolus Duran, and that possibly she was unconsciously influenced during her student life in Paris by his work and that of his pupil, John Singer Sargent; "yet her work remains very distinctly individual, with a simplicity, directness and unconventionality all its own. It is essentially modern in spirit; with no ornate accessories she goes straight to the point in everything she does; her children are nineteenth century little ones, just as they appear in their every-day life at home, and her men and women are represented as they really are."

CHRISTY, Howard Chandler, artist, was born in Morgan county, O., Jan. 10, 1873, son of Francis Marion and Mary M. (Bone) Christy, and a descendant in the eleventh generation from Miles Standish. His father was a member of the famous 62d regiment of the Ohio volunteer infantry. He spent his early life on his father's farm, early displayed considerable talent in drawing, and in 1889 removed to New York city, to take up the study of art. In 1893 he entered the Academy of Design, and after a short session of instruction won two prizes for draughtsmanship. He then spent two years in studying with William Chase at Shinnecock Hills, N. Y., and at his studio in New York. Although he gave great promise as a painter, Mr. Christy turned to illustrating as a more remunerative branch of art, and in 1895 received his first commissions from Dodd, Mead & Co., "Leslie's Weekly," and "Scribner's Magazine." At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was sent to Cuba as a representative of "Leslie's Weekly" and "Scribner's Magazine," and his Cuban sketches and types of army and navy men, executed at this time, firmly established his reputation as an illustrator. His illustrations for "The Lion and the Unicorn" of Richard Harding Davis, made soon after his return from Cuba, show a decided advance in his technique. He has held the position of instructor in drawing in the illustrating class of Cooper Union for three years, and at the Art League, and at the Artists' and Artisans' Institute. His recent contributions include sketches of famous actors and actresses, drawn from life, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons during the summer of 1899, illustrations for Page's "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," Churchill's "The Crisis," and numerous drawings for the "Ladies' Home Journal" and other periodicals. His chivalrous men and highbred women, drawn in a dashing style, guided with admirable restraint appeal strongly and never in vain to popular favor, while his technique excites additional praise from the more exacting. He is a member of the Players' Club, and the National Institute of Arts, Sciences and Letters. He was married, Oct. 15, 1898, to Mabelle Gertrude, daughter of William Boone and Sue M. (Slope) Thompson, of Washington, D. C.

Howard Chandler Christy

HARRISON (Thomas) Alexander, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1853, son of Apollos Wolcott and Margaret (Belden) Harrison. His father, a civil engineer and merchant, was a native of New Haven, descended from Thomas Harrison, of Yorkshire, England, who landed at New Haven early in the seventeenth century, and in 1653 was living at Branford; also from Rev. John Davenport, and Roger Wolcott, colonial governor of Connecticut. Butler Harrison, great-grandfather of the painter, served in the revolutionary war and in privateers off the coast of Ireland and the West Indies. Alexander Harrison, as the artist is generally known, was educated in private schools in Germantown, Pa., where the family lived for many years. After spending a few months as a clerk under his father, he entered the studio of George Pettit in Philadelphia, and began the study of art, which he left, however, to join the U. S. coast survey, working for four years in Maine, Florida, and on the Pacific coast. His health, which until this time had been delicate, became rugged, with this out-of-door life. He resumed his interrupted study of art at the School of Design, San Francisco, Cal., and was awarded a gold medal there, in the year 1879. In the same year he went to Paris, where he entered the École des Beaux Arts under the instruction of Gérôme. He soon joined the artistic colony of French, American and English painters at Pont-Aven, Brittany, where before nature he found the impetus the schools had not given him. Here he worked faithfully and with enthusiasm, and in 1880 he sent his first marine, entitled "The Brittany Coast," to the Paris Salon. His first popular success came the following year, when he sent to the Salon his "Chateaux en Espagne," and later "Crepuscule" (Twilight). The first attracted universal attention and sold on the opening day. It represented a boy lazily dreaming on the sands. But in the second it was seen that a remarkable colorist had appeared, and the individuality of his technique, together with the unusual atmospheric conditions realized, stamped him as an innovator. The impression was confirmed the following year, when "The Wave" appeared, for no man had hitherto so successfully painted water in motion. As if to show his versatility, in 1885 he produced a remarkable study of the nude out of doors, in sunlight and shadow. The canvas, which was subsequently shown in many of the art centres of Europe, was called "En Arcadie," and was later purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg Gallery, in Paris. An honorable mention was accorded him in 1885, and in 1889, having shown a number of his works in the American section of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, he was awarded a medal of the first class by unanimous vote of the jury; was honored by the French government with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and at the same time received the decoration of Officier d'Instruction Publique. When the new Salon, that of the Champs de Mars, was formed in 1890, Harrison was elected a member of the jury of which Meissonier was president, and at the Paris exposition of 1900 he was made a member of the international jury of awards. He is an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York city, to which he was elected in 1898; a member of the Society of American Artists, the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; the Circle de l'Union Artistique and the Société Internationale of Paris; of the Secessionists of Berlin and Munich; the Royal Institute of Painters in Oil Colors, London, and of various clubs, including the Century Association, the Union and Players' clubs. He is a member of the Connecticut branch of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1894 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on Mr. Harrison the degree of doctor of sciences. He has also received medals in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Brussels, Philadelphia, Dresden, etc. While establishing his home in Paris, Mr. Harrison has made many visits to America, spending considerable time on each occasion and holding exhibitions of his works in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. He passed much time in earlier years in Brittany in intimacy with Jules Bastien-Lepage. During the winters for several years he has had a large class of students in Paris, which numbers some of the most prominent of the younger men. Although demonstrating his ability to paint in many directions, it is mainly by reason of his great power as a painter of the sea that Harrison's reputation stands, and in this work none approach him in the delineation of the phenomena of light and movement and color of wave forms under remarkable sky effects. His representative works include: "Au bords de la Mer" and "Shipwrecked, Coast of Brittany" (1881); "Harbor of Concarneau," "Pebbly Beach" and "Breton Garden" (1884); "En Arcadie" (1885), Luxembourg Gallery, Paris; "Nymph," Royal Museum, Dresden; "Les Amateurs," Chicago Art Institute; "Twilight" (1884), Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, and "Landscape" (1897), Museum of Fine Arts, San Francisco.

Alexander Harrison

HARRISON (Lovell) Birge, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1854, son of Apollos Wolcott and Margaret (Belden) Harrison. He received an academic education, and in 1876 went to Paris, where he entered the atélier of Carolus Duran. Two years later he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and studied under Alexandre Cabanel for four years. Going to Pont-Aven, Brittany, he painted his first important picture, "November," which was exhibited at the Salon of 1882, and which was purchased on varnishing day by the French government. The following year his health broke down, and he spent several years in travel, twice circumnavigating the globe. While remaining for some time in Ceylon, Australia, the South Sea Islands, California and Arizona, he produced a series of illustrated articles for "Harpers'," "Scribner's," and the "Atlantic Monthly," but did very little painting. In 1885 he exhibited "The Surprise" at the Paris Salon. Having regained his health, he settled at Santa Barbara, Cal., in 1890, and painted there for five years, making occasional trips to Paris. He finally left California in 1896, and removed to Plymouth, Mass., where for the last few years he has devoted himself largely to the study of winter landscapes. Early in his artistic career he painted figures in the open air, but gradually drifted into the production of landscapes, pure and simple. His work is marked by a love of evanescent effects—moonrise over a mysterious, shadowy landscape; winter twilight after snow; the harbor ice in moonlight—these are among the subjects which find expression through his art, and a commonplace New England village, with its prim houses, rendered by him, is poetic and charming. Among his important paintings are: "The Return of the Mayflower";

Birge Harrison

"Moonrise off Santa Barbara," Paris exposition (1900); "Moonlight on the Snow" (1899), "Winter Sunrise in New England" (1900), and "Morning on Eel River." Mr. Harrison is represented in the Museum of Marseilles, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Chicago Art Institute. He received a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1889; the unique medal at the Columbian exposition of 1893, and a medal at Buffalo (Pan American exposition). He is a member of the Society of American Artists; Players' Club; Century Club, Old Colony Club; St. Botolph Club, Boston, and a fellow of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was married: first, in 1883, in London, to Eleanor, daughter of John Ritchie, of Melbourne, Australia; second, to Jennie S., daughter of A. M. Harrison, of Plymouth, Mass.

GUY, Seymour Joseph, artist, was born at Greenwich, Kent, England, Jan. 16, 1824, son of Frederick Bennett and Jane (Delver) Guy. He was educated at a day school in Surrey, under an excellent teacher. At the age of nine he was left an orphan, and when he was thirteen years old he was told by his guardian to consider what trade he would follow. He chose to be either a civil engineer or an artist. Neither of these professions met his guardian's views, and by way of assisting him in his choice he was allowed no pocket money until he had made a decision. Nothing daunted he took up sign-writing, and earned money enough to purchase all the art materials he needed for practice. At fifteen he was apprenticed in the oil and color trade for seven years; but, after becoming his own master, he was articled, in 1847, to Ambrosini Jerome, a London portrait painter. He made many copies of old masters and painted portraits with much success in London, until 1854, when he came to America. Since that time his style of work has entirely changed. He has painted many genre pictures of domestic life and of figures out-of-doors, and gives great care to every detail, yet with such art that the painting does not appear labored. He has made a specialty of candle-light effects, and has studied the problems of artificial light scientifically. Among his portraits are those of W. H. Vanderbilt (first of that name); Mrs. Philip Van Volkenburgh; Daniel A. Heald; Mrs. Hart, mother of William and James Hart, and Miss Mary Banks; and among the genre paintings: "Making a Train," owned by W. L. Elkins; "The New Story," owned by Andrew Carnegie; "Mother and Child," owned by John S. Kennedy; "Taking a Rest"; "The Orange Girl," and "Look, Mamma!" He is a member of the National Academy of Design; Artists' Fund Society, and the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, in all of which he has held office. He is also a member of the Century Association.

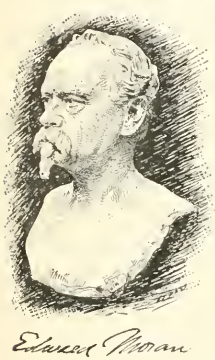
FRENCH, Frank, wood engraver, was born at Loudon, Merrimack co., N. H., May 22, 1850, son of Hiram and Lydia Wolcott (Bachelder) French, natives of the same town. His first ancestor in this country, Lieut. William French, of Halstead, Essex, England, and of Norman descent, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635 in the ship Defence, embarking at London. He settled in Cambridge, his home lot being on Dunster street. Mr. French's mother was the granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier, and was descended also from Rev. Stephen Bachiler, first minister of Hampton, N. H., a Puritan clergyman of great influence. He was noted not only for his preaching, but also for his fine features, large and penetrating eyes, and gravity of manner, characteristics that still appear among his descendants, and were conspicuous in the case of Daniel Webster, John G. Whittier and his sister, Elizabeth, Caleb Cushing and William Pitt Fessenden. Samuel French, father of Hiram, was town clerk of London for sixteen years, chairman of the board of selectmen for eighteen, and sheriff for a long period. For two years he represented the town in the legislature, and also served as judge by appointment of the governor. The desire to become an artist was awakened in Frank French when he was a mere child, and with the help of a sister, he began to make pencil copies of pictures and natural objects. At the age of twenty he obtained a set of wood engraver's tools, and under the direction of Henry W. Herrick in two weeks' time produced some very creditable work, which was brought to the notice of the editor of the Manchester (N. H.), Weekly Mirror and Farmer." A commission to engrave illustrations of fine stock and prize poultry for that journal followed, and later several Boston publishers employed his services. In 1870 he decided to make wood engraving his profession, and in 1872 removed to New York city under engagement by the American Tract Society. Two years later he began working independently, and five years later became associated with John G. Smithwick in a general engraving business, a number of men who were subsequently prominent in this branch of art being their assistants. Since the dissolution of this partnership, which continued for a number of years, Mr. French has been an independent worker, contributing to the "Century" and "Scribner's" magazines and to volumes by various authors. He drew and engraved the illustrations to "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers" (1881), of which book he was also the author. The poems accompanying the pictures were written by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. He has also contributed to "Scribner's Magazine" several articles, the illustrations to which were original and were engraved by him. These are: "Wood Engravers in Camp" (1889); "A Day with a Country Doctor" (1890); "A New England Farm" (1893); "Country Roads" (1896), and "Trees" (1900). Besides engravings of original designs, he has exhibited paintings in oil and water colors, including portraits, two of which, of Hon. Charles F. Joy, of St. Louis (1900) and of William Toothe, Esq. (1900), are excellent examples of his skill with the brush. Mr. French is a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers, and was one of a committee of three chosen to select and superintend the making of a "Portfolio of Proofs," consisting of examples of the best work of the members. He also served on the jury for etchings and engravings at the Columbian exposition, receiving a medal at that time, and on a jury to select the etchings and engravings sent to the Paris exposition of 1900. For etchings shown at the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, 1901, he was awarded a silver medal. He is a member of the Kit Kat Club and Artists' Fund Society. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1875, to Alice, daughter of William and Rosina (Shaw) Hendricks. They have a son and a daughter.

Frank French

COX, Louise Howland (King), artist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1865, daughter of J. C. King. Removing to New York city, Miss King studied at the Academy of Design in 1882, and later at the Art Students' League, under Kenyon Cox, to whom she was married in 1892. She was for some time occupied with decorative work, chiefly designing for stained glass. Her first im-

portant painting was "The Lotus Eaters," exhibited at the National Academy of Design, 1887, at the Paris Exposition, 1889, and at the Columbian Exposition, 1893. She was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1893, on the merits of a picture entitled "Psyche," and since that time she has been a constant contributor to its exhibitions. She also exhibits at the National Academy, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Architectural League and the Carnegie Institute. Mrs. Cox took the third Hallgarten prize at the National Academy of Design, 1897, with "Pomona," and she received a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900 for a portrait of her little son, "Leonard." Among other pictures are "The Fates" (1894); "Angiola" (1897); "The Rose" (1898); "Rosalys" (1898), and "Madonna" (1900). Her paintings are highly decorative in composition and effective in color, and are notable for their beauty of form.

MORAN, Edward, artist, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, England, Aug. 19, 1829, eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Hickson) Moran. His father was a hand-loom weaver, and at an early age he himself was put to the loom, but took little interest in his work. A neighbor, who was a Frenchman, possessed great skill in cutting figures from paper and gave the boy lessons, showing him also how to utilize these in stencilling indoor decorations. As a natural result Edward Moran made drawings upon everything within reach, even the white cloth upon his loom, and was dismissed, with a gentle reprimand. In 1844 the family, including six children, emigrated to Maryland, and all who were able to earn a living resumed their occupation of weaving. But Edward finally rebelled, and walking to Philadelphia, found employment in a cabinet maker's shop. He engaged in various trades, but spent his leisure time in drawing and painting. Entering the studio of James Hamilton he soon gained greater freedom in the use of colors, and began to acquire a style of his own. He opened a modest studio, and was able to earn a little money by drawing on stone for a lithographer, but the struggle for existence was so hard that Moran was about to return to the loom, when a former employer came to his assistance and interested several gentlemen in him, one of whom, Harrison Earle, gave the artist his first commission. The Moran family now removed to Philadelphia, and the younger brothers, one by one, became the pupils of Edward. In 1861 he went to London with his brother Thomas, and spent several months in studying the masterpieces in the National Gallery, a number of which he copied. From 1862 until 1869 he lived in Philadelphia, and was the central figure of the Bohemian Council, a group of actors, literary men and musicians, including Joseph Jefferson, Louis James, F. F. Mackey, Barton Hill, Couldock, Craig, A. Everly and T. Bishop. Mr. Moran was for a time a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, but becoming dissatisfied with the slighting treatment local artists received from its directors, refused for several years to contribute to its annual exhibitions. In 1868 he sent four pictures, selecting what had been praised as his most creditable efforts, but he did not consider that they had been properly and fairly hung, and on "varnishing day" he removed one canvas from its frame and covered the others with a temporary glaze. To punish him the pictures were placarded to the effect that they had been defaced by the artist after they were placed by the committee, and people flocked to see them. The newspapers of the city and the public generally, sided with Moran, and they were purchased by Matthew Baird, who exhibited them as the "expatriated pictures," thus giving the painter the best possible advertisement. In 1872 he removed to Staten Island, N. Y., but before leaving he held an exhibition of his works for the benefit of the sufferers of the Franco-Prussian war. For this exhibit he published the first illustrated catalogue printed in this country, the illustrations being drawn by him on stone, and he painted a special picture, "Relief Ship Entering Havre," which the Union League Club of Philadelphia bought for $800. In 1878 Moran made a second visit to Europe, spending most of his time in Paris, until 1880, when he settled in New York city. His works, chiefly marines, and in both oil and water colors, include: "View on Delaware Bay" (1867); "Evening on Vineyard Sound" (1867); "Coast Scene Near Digby" (1868); "Departure of the United States Fleet for Port Royal" (1868); "Pinchyn Castle, North Wales (1867); "Launching of the Lifeboat" (1865); "Moonrise at Nahant" (1867); "After a Gale" (1869); "On the Narrows" (1873); "The Lord Staying the Waters" (1867); "Commerce of Nations Paying Tribute to Liberty" (1880); "Young Americans Out on a Holiday" (1882); "Life Saving Patrol"; "New Jersey Coast" (1889); "Melodies of the Sea" (1890), and "South Coast of England" (1900). A series of historical paintings, thirteen in number, two of which were exhibited at the Columbian exposition (1893), was completed in 1899. These represent thirteen epochs in the marine history of America, from the landing of Leif Erickson in 1001 to the return of Adm. Dewey in 1899. The scheme was a novel one, the artist felt the inspiration of his theme, and not only sustained his reputation as a marine painter, but created an imperishable monument for himself. Many critics consider the first in order, "The Ocean, the Highway of All Nations," to be the masterpiece of the series. He was married, first, in 1859, to Elizabeth McManes, by whom he had two sons, Leon and Percy, who are well known as figure painters. He was married, second, in 1869, to Annette, daughter of Selon and Marie Parmentier, and granddaughter of the noted scientist, Selon Parmentier, who introduced the potato into France, and was decorated by Louis XVI. as a public benefactor, and honored by a statue erected in his native town, Bordeaux. Mr. Moran died in New York city, June 9, 1901.



Edward Moran

Leon Moran

MORAN, Leon, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4, 1864, son of Edward and Elizabeth (McManes) Moran. He studied at home under his father and in England and France in 1878, later also at the National Academy. He opened a studio in New York in 1880, and exhibited paintings at the National Academy, which placed him among the popular representatives of his profession. His works include: "Borders of the Marne" (1881); "Feeding the Fowls" (1882); "Mountebanks" (1883); "Duel," "An Amateur," "Outpost" (1884); "Waylaid" (1885); "Interrupted Conspiracy" (1886); "An Idyl,"

"Eel-Fishing," and "Intercepted Despatches"; "Madonna and Child" (1898); "Between Two Fires" (1901), and "Dad's Wish" (1901). He received a gold medal in 1893 from the Art Club of Philadelphia for his water-color, "My Country Cousin." He is a member of the American Water-Color Society. He was married, in 1892, to Helen, daughter of Rev. J. Nevett Steele, rector of Trinity Church.

MORAN, Peter, painter and etcher, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, March 4, 1842 son of Thomas and Mary (Hickson) Moran. At the age of three he was brought to America by his parents, and when sixteen years old was apprenticed by his father to learn the trade of lithographic printing in Philadelphia. He gave it up after a short time to devote himself to painting, and in 1859 became the pupil of his brothers, studying landscape painting with Thomas and marine painting with Edward. Finding that animal painting was his forte, he began to study Lambinet's works, and afterwards those of Troyon and Rosa Bonheur, also grounding himself thoroughly in animal anatomy; meantime he supported himself as a scene painter and as an actor of small parts with Mrs. John Drew in the Arch Street Theatre. In 1863 he went to London to study Landseer and other English masters, and in the following year returned to Philadelphia, where he has since followed his chosen profession. Among his first productions was a large animal painting which he sent to the Philadelphia Academy exhibition, where, before the public opening, it was bought by Matthew Baldwin, of that city. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Artists' Fund Society, and in 1868 of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Peter Moran has never been connected with any particular school of painting; a close student of nature, his pictures are truthfully composed, fine in tone, and are executed with much feeling. Among his more important works are: "The Thunder Storm" (1873); "A Fog on the Sea Shore," and "Troublesome Models" (1874); "The Settled Rain"; "A Sunny Slope," and "The Return of the Herd" (1875), the latter receiving a medal at the Centennial exhibition; "Sand Hills, Atlantic City," and "The Return from the Market" (1876); "Spring," and "Twilight—Sheep Returning Home" (1877); "Stream Through the Meadow"; "Country Smithy," and "Near the Sea" (1880); "Corral, New Mexico"; "Pasture Land," and "Going to the Hunt" (1881); "Snake Dance at Walpé"; "Harvesters," and "The Challenge" (1882); "Down the Arroya to Santa Fé"; "Wolves on the Buffalo Trail," and "Pueblo of Zea" (1883); "Scout on the Teton Basin," and "Santa Barbara Mission" (1884); "Noonday"; "On the Downs," and "The Stable Door" (1886). Since 1875 Mr. Moran has devoted much time to the study of etching, and has reached the first rank in that branch of art; he received a medal at the Centennial exhibition for a set of fifteen etchings of animal subjects on copper. Since then he has issued more than 200 signed plates, including many of Western subjects. He has contributed etchings and paintings in water-colors to the American Water-Color Society and other exhibitions. His etching, "Chariot Race in the Circus Maximus," executed in conjunction with S. J. Ferris, is a masterpiece, and is considered one of the most important works of the kind produced in America. Mr. Moran is president of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers; a member of the Philadelphia Art Club, and was for eight years vice-president; is a member of the Philadelphia, Sketch Club and of the New York Society of Etchers. He was married, in 1867, to Emily, daughter of James Kelley, of Philadelphia, Pa., and he had two sons, Alfred and Charles. Mrs. Moran was her husband's pupil, and has produced a large number of etchings noticeable for boldness of line and picturesque effect.

FOSTER, Ben, artist, was born at North Anson, Somerset co., Me., July 31, 1852, son of Paulinus Mayhew and Lydia Ring (Hutchins) Foster. His father was a lawyer and for one term president of the state senate of Maine, and was descended from John Foster, Sr., of Salem, Mass., and Marie, daughter of Ralph Tompkins, who came to New England in the Trnelove in 1635. His great grandfather, Samuel Foster, was a corporal in Capt. Dexter's company, Col. Angell's Rhode Island battalion, during the revolutionary war. He was directly related to Thomas Mayhew, once owner of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the islands lying between, to Isaac Allerton, fifth signer of the Mayflower compact, and to Robert Cushman, who came over in the Fortune in 1621. Mrs. Foster's grandfather, Capt. Samuel Hutchins, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Foster developed a love for art at an early age, and has painted more or less since he was eighteen. When he was about fifteen years of age he went to New York, where he was employed in mercantile business until he was about thirty, when he decided to devote himself to art. After studying under Abbott Thayer and at the Art Students' League he went to Paris in 1886, and continued his studies under Olivier Merson, Aimé Morot and Harry Thompson. He exhibited at the Salon there, and since his return to New York city in 1887 has been regularly represented in the exhibitions. He received medals on four oil paintings shown at the World's Columbian exposition, and a prize for a water-color painting shown at Cleveland, O., in 1895. He has given much attention to the painting of landscapes and sheep, but his favorite subjects are night effects and woodland scenes, and his compositions are marked by a large feeling of unity. Poetical in aspect, his pictures contain sterling qualities of color drawing and construction. He attributes his success to that diligence which is prompted only by love for one's chosen profession. His studio is in New York city. Among his more important works are: "A Dreary Road"; "Fontainebleau Forest"; "A Maine Hillside"; "First Days of Spring"; "All in a Misty Moonshine"; "A Windy Night"; "The Evening Star"; "Now the Day is Over," in oil colors; also "The Day Is Done," "The Shepherd," "The Swineherd" and "The Laggard," in water-colors. He is an associate of the National Academy of Design; a member of the Society of American Artists; the New York Water-Color Club; Reform Club; Lotos Club and National Arts Club. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Boston Art Club and the Montreal Art Association. His oil painting, "Lulled by a Murmuring Stream," exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900, was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg gallery, and only one other American artist living in this country, Winslow Homer, received this honorable distinction. In the autumn of 1900 he was awarded the silver medal and the prize of $1,000 at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh for his canvas, entitled "Misty Moonlight," and in the spring of 1901 the Webb prize for the most meritorious landscape in the Society of American Artists' exhibition painted by an American.

CHURCH, Frederick Stuart, artist, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 1, 1842, son of Thomas B. and Mary Elizabeth Church, both from New England stock. Except for a period of three years, during which he served in the civil war as a private, Mr. Church was engaged in business until he was twenty-six, when he found himself irresistibly drawn to the career of an artist. His training was begun at the Chicago Academy with Walter Shirlaw, and continued at the National Academy, New York city, under Prof. Wilmarth, consisting of about two winter courses altogether; but his development has been of the most independent sort, gaining character through persistent study of nature, and growing in individuality under his untiring efforts to express the countless shapes suggested by his fertile fancy. His first popularity was gained by his drawings in black and white, always original in conception and treatment; his more serious work in oil and in water color following these successes shows in a multitude of ingenious conceits the grace and beauty with which he invests the most fantastic design. His pictures are marked by much charm of color, the delicate hues being woven into a thoroughly harmonious ensemble, by charm of pose in the figures and by the decorative effect of the composition. "Una and the Lion," "The Lion in Love" and "Beauty and the Beast" are familiar examples of his graceful realization of purely fanciful themes. He paints animals with a thorough knowledge of his subjects, however unrealistic the treatment may be. Mr. Church also enjoys a high reputation as an original etcher. Among his more important paintings are: "Sea Princess," "Back from the Beach" (1879); "Musk Rats' Nest" (1880); "The Fog" (1881); "A Willing Captive" (1883); "Retaliation" (1884); "Peacocks in the Snow" (1885); "The Sorceress"; "Pegasus Captured"; "Witch's Daughter"; "Pandora"; "Sorceress"; "Viking's Daughter"; "St. Cecilia"; "Knowledge is Power"; "Who Are You?"; "Sea Serpent"; "White Swans"; "Evening"; "Sea Lions"; "Earth"; "Air"; "Water"; "Mermaid and Sea Wolf"; "Madonna of the Sea"; "The End of Winter"; "Beauty and the Beast"; "Spring Song"; "Twilight"; "Shepherdess"; "The Chafing Dish," and "Twilight." He is a member of the American Water-Color Society, the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists.

NOURSE, Elizabeth, artist, was born at Mount Pleasant, Cincinnati, O., 1860, daughter of Caleb Elijah and Elizabeth Le Breton (Rogers) Nourse. Her earliest American ancestor was Francis Nourse, whose wife, Rebecca (born at Yarmouth, England, in 1621), was hanged for a witch at Salem, Mass., in 1692. The records of the time say, "The jury, moved by her innocense, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the court sent them out with instructions to find her guilty." Her great-grandfather Nourse, was a revolutionary soldier. Her father, a native of Concord, Mass., removed to Ohio, and was a banker in Cincinnati. The daughter began her studies in the Cincinnati Art School in 1872, and was an exhibitor when she went to Paris in 1887. She entered the Academie Julian, studying under Boulanger and Lefelvre, and afterwards became a pupil of Carolus Duran and Henner. She made her debut in Paris at the Salon of the Champs Elysees in 1888, exhibiting "A Mother," and in the following year, "Among Neighbors" and "In the Sheepfold." Since the foundation of the Société des Beaux Arts, in 1890, she has shown the following paintings at its exhibitions: "In the Country"; "The Last Bit" (1890); "Good Friday in Rome"; "The Pardon of St. Francis of Assisi" (1891); "Family Repose"; "The Morning Toilet" (1892); "In the Church of Volendam" (Holland); "On the Banks at Volendam"; "The Luncheon" (1893); "In the Fields" (1894); "The First Communion" (1895); "Grandfather's Feast"; "A Humble Household"; "Mother and Babe" (1897); "Motherhood"; "In the Pasture"; "Under Shelter"; "Thirst" (1898); "The Watch"; "Midsummer" (1899). She has also produced a number of portraits in oil, pastel and water-color, besides medallions in bas relief and miniatures. Her paintings, well conceived and solid in execution, are marked by great variety in composition and handling. Miss Nourse has taken medals at Chicago (1893); at Carthage (1897); a gold medal at Nashville (1898), and a silver medal at the Paris exposition (1900). She is a member of the American Art Association, Paris; Women's Art Club, New York city, and an associate member of the Société des Beaux Arts, Paris. She was elected societaire in 1901, the highest honor bestowed by the Beaux Arts in any of its sections.

HOMER, Winslow, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1836, son of Charles Savage and Henrietta M. (Benson) Homer, and descendant of Capt. John Homer, of Boston, 1670; the Bensons were among the settlers of Hingham, Mass., and like the Homers, they are a long lived and vigorous race. When Winslow Homer was six years of age the family removed to Cambridge, and about that time he began to make drawings in crayon and pencil, many of the latter adorning school books to the displeasure of his teachers. In 1854 his father apprenticed him to a lithographer in Boston, with whom he remained two years, proving so satisfactory that the bonus of $300 usually demanded of apprentices was remitted. Having more skill than the other employees he was given original work to do, including title-pages for sheet music, published by Oliver Ditson, and a group of the members of the state senate. On completing his apprenticeship he took a room in Ballou's "Pictorial" building, and began an independent career, his first production being a street scene in Boston. In 1859 he settled in New York city, opening a studio in Nassau street. He took lessons in painting from Frederick Rondel, an artist of some note, and attended a night school at the Academy of Design, then in Thirteenth street. In 1861 he was commissioned to make sketches of scenes at the inaugural of Pres. Lincoln and at the front, for "Harper's Weekly," and crossed the Potomac with the first volunteers. Subsequent visits were made, independently, to the Army of the Potomac, and in 1863 Mr. Homer exhibited two pictures at the Academy of Design, "The First Goose at Yorktown" and "Home, Sweet Home," which made a strong appeal to the patriotic feelings of visitors to the galleries and elicited praise for their faithfulness to life. They were followed, in 1865, by "Prisoners at the Front," in which the figures were portraits, and this, with others, was exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1867. He spent the year 1867 in Paris, studying from models, but without instruction, unless the indirect influence of John La Farge be taken into account, his friendship and work giving Homer a decided impulse. He returned to New York city in 1868, and in 1882 removed to his present home at Scarboro, Me. His "Snap the Whip" and "The American Type" were exhibited at the Centennial

exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, and "Snap the Whip" and the "Country Schoolroom" at the Paris exposition of 1877. In her work, "Six Painters," Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer states that his work was much noticed in Paris on account of its national flavor, and "much praised by critics who saw its technical shortcomings, but forgave them because of the genuine transatlantic sentiment that was expressed." Of these and other early works the same writer has said: "Looking back at them to day they seem most remarkable for their revelation of a bold, unguided effort to paint outdoor nature as it actually appears, and to translate its broad effects rather than its details. Crude, harsh and awkward though they were, there was the true breath of life in them all, an accent in every line and tone which proved that they had been painted face to face with facts. I think we must place Winslow Homer first in time among the many real outdoor painters of landscape whom we have to-day, and certainly he was the first among our outdoor painters of the figure." Among his early canvases were several depicting negro life, a line of genre in which he is peculiarly successful: "Eating Watermelon" and "The Cotton Pickers" being two of them. About 1880 he exhibited a series of water-colors, marine studies, some made at Gloucester, Mass., which were so strong, so broad, so rich in color, that they marked a departure in his methods. After visits to England and the West Indies, Homer exhibited other water-colors, figure pieces chiefly, in 1883, which were still stronger, though simple in treatment, and for the first time showed a regard for composition. Among these were "A Voice from the Cliffs"; "Tynemouth"; "Inside the Bar"; the "Coming Storm," and "Norther; Key West." Among later works are: "Life Line," (1884); "Eight Bells" (1885); "Fog off the Banks" (1886); "Undertow" (1887), and "High Seas" (1894). The originality of his treatment, the marked individuality of his style, and the robust, vigorous character of his interpretations entitle him to the highest place in our native art; he seizes the spirit of his subject, whatever it may be, with a sort of grip that does not relax until he has imparted that spirit to his pictorial creation. Mr. Homer was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864, and an academician in 1865. He was awarded a medal at the Columbian exposition, 1893, and a gold medal at the Paris exposition, 1900.

NETTLETON, Walter Eben, artist, was born at New Haven, Conn., June 19, 1861, son of William Alfred and Eliza Lyman (Thomson) Nettleton. On his mother's side he is of Huguenot descent. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Norton, emigrated from London to this country in 1639, and settled at Guilford, Conn. In infancy Walter was taken to Germany, where his father, who was a manufacturer, had business interests, and there he passed his early childhood. On their return to the United States his parents settled at Stockbridge, Mass., which has since been the artist's home. The son was fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and, after a year's experience in business life in a Bridgeport factory, entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1883, receiving oration rank. Several months were then devoted to European travel, when he resolved to devote himself to painting as a life work. He entered the Académie Julian, in Paris, and studied with but slight interruption under the French masters, Jules Lefebvre and Gustave Boulanger, until the spring of 1889, when he exhibited for the first time in the Salon and in the Exposition Universelle of that year in Paris. Since then he has been a constant exhibitor at the Salon, where he received, in 1892, an "honorable mention" for his picture entitled, "December Sunshine." Mr. Nettleton has also been a frequent contributor to the National Academy of Design, in New York, and to the Society of American Artists, as well as occasionally to exhibitions in Boston, Chicago and the West. He was represented by six pictures at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Much of his time has been passed in Brittany, whence he draws inspiration for his paintings. Among his more important works may be mentioned: "A Dark Interior" (1888); "Left in Charge of the Farm Yard" (1890); "Watching for Return of Fishing Fleet" (1891); "Approach of Harvest Time" and "Teasel Gatherer" (1892).

GROVER, Oliver Dennett, artist, was born at Earlville, La Salle co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1861, son of Alonzo Jackson and Octavia Elmyra (Norton) Grover, both natives of Maine. His father was distinguished as a writer and lecturer in the anti-slavery cause, a co-laborer with and intimate friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Parker Pillsbury, John G. Whittier, and the other abolitionists of that time. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1844, and soon after removed to Earlville, Ill., where he began to practice law and continued his anti-slavery work, maintaining later a station on the "underground" railway. He was active in politics; was one of the organizers of the Republican party in the state, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln for the presidency. He occupied a position in the treasury department in Washington during the first two years of the civil war; but with that exception never held public office, although twice nominated for U. S. senator and once for judge of the supreme court of Illinois. Oliver D. Grover entered the University of Chicago in 1877, but left at the end of his sophomore year to study art, and going to Munich, Bavaria, entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. The following six years were spent there, and in the art schools of Venice, Florence and Paris. The masters whose instruction and influence were strongest and most valuable were Duveneck, the American painter, and Boulanger and Jean Paul Laurens in Paris. In 1885 Mr. Grover opened a studio in Chicago, and in 1887–92 was professor of painting in the art institute of that city. Portraits and figure compositions have occupied his attention chiefly. He has been a contributor to exhibitions both in Europe and America since 1880, when a portrait of a lady was shown in the International exhibition at Munich. The picture, "Thy Will Be Done," was awarded the first Yerkes prize at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. Among other important works is a series of eight large panels, painted for the dome of the Branford, Conn., town library. These illustrate pictorially the text "The Evolution of the Book," and in addition there are eight decorative portraits of eminent poets and writers of New England. A decorative composition in the Holy Angels Cathedral in Chicago occupies a space 11x125 feet, and represents the celestial choir—the Holy Virgin, surrounded by hosts of adoring angels. This is one of the few

Oliver Dennett Grover

modern pictnres executed directly on the wall of a bnilding. Two figure compositions over the proscenium arch in Stndebaker hall, Chicago, represent "Art" and "Music" respectively. Mr. Grover was president of the Chicago Society of Artists, is a member of the Society of Western Artists, the Municipal Art League and Chicago Art Association, and was chairman of the art section, world's congresses, held in Chicago in 1893. He has always been active in athletic sports; in college, in baseball and rowing; latterly in hunting, fishing and ont-of-door sports generally. Mr. Grover was married in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 8, 1887, to Louise, daughter of Frederick and Therese (Hellings) Rolshoven, American citizens of German birth.

HEALY, George Peter Alexander, portrait painter, was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1813, son of William and Mary (Hicks) Healy. His father was a sailor, who, after numerous adventurons experiences as commander of a merchant vessel, went to Boston in 1812. George attended the public school and at the age of sixteen began to copy all the prints he could find and make likenesses of all who would sit to him. His first success was a copy on canvas of Gnido Reni's "Ecce Homo," which a Catholic priest pnrchased for $10 and placed in his chnrch. His earliest serious encontagement came to him from Snlly, who was in Boston painting a portrait, and who advised him to make art his profession. Seven years later they met in London, where Healy was engaged on a portrait of Audubon, and after looking in silence at it, Sully said: "Mr. Healy, you have no reason to regret having followed my advice." In 1831 he opened a stndio in Federal street, Boston, but lacked sitters and was nnable to pay his rent, until his landlord came to his resene by ordering portraits of two members of his family, which were exhibited and attracted some attention. Seeing a very charming portrait of a lady by Snlly, Healy was seized with a desire to paint a woman's portrait, but knew not where to find a sitter. At the suggestion of a friend whose portrait he was painting, he called on Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, the qneen of fashion in Boston society. After examining his previons work, Mrs. Otis consented to sit to him, and his snccess was such that from that time he became known. Bnt in spite of his great natnral facility, his one object was to stndy. In April, 1834, he secured passage in a sailing vessel and while waiting in New York for a favorable wind, as was necessary in those days, he called on Prof. Morse, to whom he had a letter of introduction. Mr. Morse, who perhaps did not remember his own career with pleasnre, said, somewhat bitterly: "So yon want to be an artist? You won't make your salt!" "Then," answered Healy, "I mnst take my food without salt." Upon reaching Paris he entered the atelier of Baron Gros, one of the first French artists of his day. He had not been working there many months when he was invited by Sir Arthnr and Lady Faulkner to accompany them to Italy. There he spent eighteen months, and then went to London. Dnring his three years' residence in that city he had as sitters: Joseph Hnme, the Radical member of parliament; Sir Arthnr and Lady Faulkner; the dnke of Snssex, nncle to Queen Victoria; Lady Agnes Buller, twin sister of the dnke of Northnmberland; Lord and Lady Waldegrave, Audubon, Prescott, then minister to England, and Gen. Cass, minister to France. Healy assisted at the festivities of Qneen Victoria's coronation, April 25, 1838. In the summer of 1839 he was recalled to France, where he painted the portraits of Marshal Soult and Louis Philippe; the latter commissioned him to make a copy of Stuart's Washington, besides portraits of many Americau statesmen, including those of Jackson, Clay, John Qnincy Adams and Webster. Abont this time he executed his two large pictures, "Webster replying to Hayne," and "Franklin before Lonis XVI."; the "Franklin" won a gold medal at the Universal exhibition, 1855. The revolution of 1848, however, deprived Healy of his royal patron and ended his fortnne in France. He had freqnently returned to this country and had painted many people of note, making staunch friends. Upon the warm invitation of William B. Ogden, of Chicago, he sailed for America and went to that city, where he painted an almost incredible nnmber of portraits. Early in 1861 he visited Charleston, S. C., and was a witness of the bombardment of Fort Snmter. Going snbsequently to Washington, he had sittings from Pres. Lincoln, Gens. Grant, Sherman and McClellan, Adm. Porter and many other celebrities. At the close of the war he conceived the idea of a picture to be called "The Peacemakers," which was carried ont some years later. It represented Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Porter on board the River Qneen, discussing the possibilities of peace. This picture was hurned in 1892, when the Calnmet Club, of Chicago, was destroyed. In 1867 Healy returned to Enrope and spent several years in Rome, where he painted Longfellow, Pope Pius IX., the Princess Oldenberg, then affianced to the duke of Weimar; the princess (afterwards queen) of Roumania; Liszt, and others. Retnrning to Paris, Gambetta and Pres. Thiers sat to him. In 1877 he went to Berlin and painted a portrait of Bismarck. In 1892 he returned to Chicago, where he remained until his death. He was married in the Church of St. Paneras, London, in Jnly, 1839, to Lonisa Phipps. They had nine children. The two eldest boys died in childhood. Mr. Healy died June 24, 1894.

PLATT, Charles Adams, landscape architect and painter, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1861, second son of John H. Platt and Mary Elizabeth Cheney, his wife. His father (1805–87) was for many years one of the foremost members of the New York bar, having been a member of the firm of Slawson, Hutchins & Platt, and later of the firm of Hntchins & Platt. His grandfather, William Barnes Platt, was a prominent banker of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; his great-grandfather, John, served in the revolutionary war. The first of the name in this country, Richard Platt, was one of the founders of Milford, Conn., in 1639. His mother, daughter of George Wells Cheney, a silk mannfactnrer of South Manchester, Conn., and Lovina Wilson, was a descendant of John Cheney, of Roxbnry, Mass., 1635, and throngh her grandmother, Electra (Woodbridge) Cheney, from a notable line of Puritan clergymen beginning with Rev. John Woodbridge, of Stanton, England, first minister of Andover, Mass., and ending with Rev. Samnel, first minister of East Hartford, Conn. Charles Platt was educated in private schools in New York city, and at the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. In 1882 he went to Paris, where he passed four years stndying in the Académie Jnlian, under Bouguereau and Lefebvre, and exhibiting at the Salon. Returning to New York city, he has continued to work and to exhibit, and for several years has practiced landscape gardening and architecture as well. He is a member of the Society of American Artists and the Water Color Society, is an associate member of

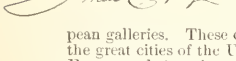
the National Academy of Design, and also is a member of the Century Association and Players' Club, New York city. Among his works in oil are: "Winter Landscape"; "Early Spring" (1884); "Clouds," awarded the Webb prize at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, 1894; "Farm, Monte Mario" and "Snow," a landscape, for which he was awarded a medal at Paris, 1900. He received a medal at the Pan-American exposition, 1901. Mr. Platt is also well known as an etcher. He was married in Boston, Mass., July 17, 1893, to Eleanor, daughter of Hon. Alpheus and Caroline (Sumner) Hardy. They have two sons and a daughter.

LAMB, Joseph, artist, was born at Lewisham, Kent, England, July 31, 1831, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clark) Lamb. He was brought to this country in childhood by his father, who was a landscape gardener, and came to New York city to lay out the famous garden on Broadway for William Niblo. The father died soon after completing this work, and the son was educated under the guardianship of Peter Rennie, a Scotchman, who was well known in that city. Becoming impressed as a young man by the revival of Gothic architecture in England he determined to devote his life to ecclesiastical art. This work he began in the simplest way, and he was shortly afterward joined by his younger brother, Richard. Thus was established the pioneer house of J. & R. Lamb, which eventually became engaged in producing all kinds of ecclesiastical and memorial art—furniture, embroideries, glass and metal work—everything that is used in beautifying the church. During the forty years that he was in business he gathered the most skilled workmen in every branch of art, and watched with interest and critical eye each development of the craftsman's handiwork. His high ideals and devout spirit made his motto, "Art, not merely for art's sake, but art as an aid to religion," and this was carried out in his life work. Soon after the new firm was formed the civil war broke out, and Mr. Lamb went to the front at once with the 7th regiment, of which he was a member. Although of English birth, he was a typical American, and was associated with every movement that was made toward better citizenship and purer politics. He was identified with the movements for honest government, being an efficient co-worker with Seth Low in that direction. He formulated more inscriptions and arranged more designs in bronze and stone than probably any other person for the preservation of our natural scenery and the historical record of our country. He was married, July 31, 1856, to Eliza, daughter of Charles Rollison, a famous steel-engraver of old New York, and had four sons and one daughter. He died at his home in New York city, Dec. 13, 1898.

LAMB, Frederiek Stymetz, artist, was born in New York city, June 24, 1863, son of Joseph and Eliza (Rollinson) Lamb. He studied at the Art Students' League, under William Sartain, J. Carroll Beckwith and others. He then went to Paris and attended the classes at the École des Beaux-Arts, pursuing his studies in drawing and painting under the direct supervision of MM. LeFebvre and Boulanger. He also studied modeling under M. Millet, and, while in Paris, took the first place in competition for composition. On his return to this country he became interested in the possible development in the United States of decorative art, and associated himself with the various movements having the advancement of this phase in view. He received commissions for important mural decorations, among them a large canvas for the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and interior work for Bethesda Church, Saratoga, N. Y., and St. Peter's Church, New York city. His attention being called to the possibilities of American glass he made a careful study of the art of glass making. He received honorable mention for drawings submitted at the Chicago exposition; a gold medal for work exhibited at the Atlanta exposition, and an individual medal for the design of a window exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900. In connection with the firm with which he is associated, he was one of the four glass workers invited to represent the United States at that exposition. Mr. Lamb is one of the organizing members of the Municipal Art Society, the National Society of Mural Painters and the National Arts Club; also a member of the Architectural League; an associated member of the National Sculpture Society and of the American Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Places. He was for a number of years vice-president of the Architectural League, and is, and has been, delegate to the Fine Arts Federation. He was secretary of the second commission for the preservation of the Palisades, and is secretary of the Municipal Art Society at the present time.

BIRCH Reginald Bathurst, artist and illustrator, was born in London, England, May 2, 1856, only son of William Alexander and Isabella (Hoggins) Birch. When he was five years old his father was appointed director of the River Navigation Co. in Bombay, and the son was left with his grandfather, Dr. William Birch, in the island of Jersey. He received his early training at a school on the island and later attended St. Leonard's School for Boys at Hastings. His parents came to America in 1870, settling first in San Francisco, where father and son devoted their talents to the production of theatrical posters. The artistic work of the fourteen-year-old boy so excited the interest and admiration of the artist, Toby Rosenthal, that he invited the young man to share his studio. He made such remarkable progress that Rosenthal advised him to continue his studies in Europe, and in 1874 he went to Munich, where he studied for several years in the academy. Upon returning to America in 1884 he took up illustrating and his first work, which was done for the Century Co., of New York, resulted in a connection with that house which he still maintains (1901). Mr. Birch's work is one of the factors that have gained for his adopted country its high rank as the home of illustrated periodicals of the first class. Among the books he has illustrated the best known are: "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and his first great success, "Sara Crewe," by Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett; "Soldier Rigdale," by Marie Benlah Dix; "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," by Frank R. Stockton; "Lady Jane" and ballads by Virginia Woodward Cloud; "The Durley Book"; "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad" and the edition of "Silas Marner," published by Blackwood in 1899. Although his illustrations have appeared in various periodicals his work has been identified chiefly with the "Century Magazine" and "St. Nicholas." Mr. Birch's characteristics artistically are an exceedingly wide range of subjects, keen insight, remarkable freedom of execution, and above all, an interpretative sympathy of mind that renders him a consummate illustrator, and enables him to produce drawings that never cease to be artistic in achieving literary interest. He is a member of the Calumet and Salmagundi clubs, New York city.

CHAMPNEY, James Wells ("Cbamp") artist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 16, 1843, son of James H. and Sarah (Wells) Champney. After attending the public schools, at the age of sixteen he began his art education with Bricher & Russell, wood engravers, in Boston. In 1863 he enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts volunteers, raised for nine months' service, but held over the time of the battle of Gettysburg, in which regiment he served as corporal. In 1866 Mr. Cbampney went to Europe to study, and spent the period 1866–70 in Paris under the instruction of Edouard Frère, and at Antwerp as a pupil in the Academy of Fine Arts. The winter of 1869–70 was spent in Rome and that of 1871–72 in Paris, the intervening time being passed in Boston, where he had a studio. In 1873 he traveled through the southern states, making sketches for Edward King's work, "The New South." The year 1874–75 was spent in Europe, and during the Carlist war he visited Spain for the purpose of making sketches for a periodical. In 1876 be built a studio at Deerfield, Mass., where he spends many of his summers, and for seven years was professor of art at Smith College. He is a member of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors and an associate member of the Academy of Design. His pictures of landscapes and general subjects include: "Which is Umpire?" (1871); "Sere Leaf" (1874); "Your Good Health" (1876); "Where the Two Paths Meet" (1880); "Indian Summer" (1881); "Bonny Kilmeny" (1882); "Hide and Seek" (1884); "In May Time" (1885); "Song Without Words" (1886); "Ophelia" (1890); "A Midsummer Morning" (1896); "Phœbe" (1897), and a series of decorations for the Manhattan Hotel (1898). It is as a portrait painter, however, that he is best known, and his most interesting work bas been done in recent years. In 1885 he began the use of pastel for portraits and ideal heads, and that year marks an important change in his life as an artist. His first sitters for works in this medium were the wife, son and daughter of Charles E. Carryl, of New York city. Among other sitters have been Hon. John Bigelow, William E. Dodge, Jr., Henry M. Stanley, William Winter, Dr. Julius Sachs, Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, Mrs. Egerton, Miss Mary Mannering as Daphne, Miss Grace Kimball as Betty Linley, and others prominent in society and professional life, besides many children. He has exhibited at the French Salon, and was represented at the World's Columbian exposition by portraits of Robert Collyer, Miss Suzanne Sheldon and Mrs. J. Wells Champney. In addition may be mentioned a number of "translations" from noted paintings in European galleries. These copies have been exhibited in the great cities of the United States and in England, France and America, and have attracted favorable comment from critics and connoisseurs. Mr. Champney was married at Manhattan, Kan., May 15, 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Samuel Williams, of Springfield, O. They have two children: Edward Frere, a graduate of Harvard College, student of the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and an architect by profession, and Marie Champney Humphreys, a graduate of Vassar, who is an artist, making a specialty of miniature painting. Many of Mr. Champney's paintings and illustrations are signed "Cbamp."



CHAMPNEY, Elizabeth (Williams), author, was born at Springfield, O., Feb. 6, 1850, daughter of Judge Samuel B. and Caroline (Johnson) Williams. From early childhood she was surrounded by refining influences. She was graduated at Vassar College in 1869. She always desired to follow literature as a profession, and has written from the earliest years of girlhood. She made her début as a writer for young people in the initial number of "St. Nicholas," contributing the dialect poem (illustrated by Mr. Champney), "How Persimmons Took Cah of de Baby." Her work did not attract general notice, however, until "Harper's" and the "Century" magazines began to publish papers relating her experiences while traveling in England, France, Spain, Portugal and Morocco; these gave her a reputation, and since that time her pen has been busily employed. She has published more than thirty volumes, among the most successful of which are the "Three Vassar Girls" (1883 to 1890), a series of twelve volumes, written to interest girls in foreign travel. The first of these brought her solicitations from publishers for so many books for the young that she cannot find time to follow her bent for short stories and poems. Among other works from her pen are: "In the Sky Garden," a collection of fairy stories dealing with astronomy (1876); "All Around a Palette," art stories (1877); "Great-Grandmother's Girls," stories from American history (1887); "Howling Wolf and his Trick Pony" (1888); "The Bubbling Tea-pot," a wonder story (1889); "Six Boys" (1890); "Paddy O'Leary and his Learned Pig" (1896); "Pierre and his Poodle" (1897); "The Witch Winnie" series, eight books descriptive of art student life (1890–98); and for mature readers: "Rosemary and Rue," a romance of old-time life at Newport (1880); "Bourbon Lilies," a novel of art life in France; "Romance of the Feudal Chateaux" (1899), and "Romance of the Renaissance Chateaux" (1901), a collection of the romantic legends clustering around the old castles of France. She has written also "Dames and daughters of Colonial Days," stories of American history, not to mention upwards of a hundred magazine articles and short stories written for leading periodicals on art, travel, etc., generally illustrated by her husband. Among her historical works is "Great Grandmother's Girls in New France," which was suggested by the massacre in Deerfield, Mass., where her ancestors lived and where she resides in summer. Mrs. Champney has given much time to philanthropic work. She was married, May 15, 1873, to J. Wells Champney, the artist, of New York, and has resided much in Europe.

QUARTLEY, Arthur, artist, was born in Paris, France, May 24, 1839, son of Frederick William Quartley. His parents were English, his father being a well-known engraver, who came to the United States in 1852, and was connected with several publishing houses. Much of his best work is in "Picturesque America" (1872), and "Picturesque Europe" (1875). He also painted "Niagara Falls," "Catskill Falls," "Buttermilk Falls," and other landscapes. At the age of two Arthur was taken to London, where in 1848–50 he studied at Westminster. A year later he came to the United States, and lived for a time

in Peekskill, N. Y., settling afterwards in New York city. Here he was apprenticed to a sign painter, and followed this trade for several years. In 1862–73 he was engaged in business in Baltimore, Md., but devoted his leisure hours to painting, although he had never received any instruction. At last the inclination for art was too strong to resist, and in 1873 he opened a studio, where he devoted himself exclusively to painting. In 1875 he returned to New York, and there spent the rest of his life, with the exception of a short visit to Europe in 1885. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, in 1879, and an academician in 1886. Arthur Quartley rapidly attained a high rank among the American marine painters, although entirely self-taught. He was one of the first to discover the pictorial possibilities of New York harbor, and made the picturesque effects of the bay and the docks and rivers the subject of a number of vigorous, freshly-painted compositions. His more important paintings are: "Low Tide" and "Oyster Season, Syn-putent Bay" (1876); "Morning Effect, North River," and "Close of a Stormy Day" (1877); "From a North River Pier-Head," and "An Afternoon in August" (1878); "Trinity From the River" (1880); "Queen's Birthday" (1883); "Lofty and Lowly," and "Dignity and Impudence" (1884); "Port of New York," and "The Coast of Cornwall." He died in New York city, May 19, 1886.

CARPENTER, Francis Bicknell, portrait painter, was born at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1830, son of Asaph H. and Elmira (Clark) Carpenter. The only instruction in art that he ever received was in 1844, when he studied for six months in the studio of Sanford Thayer in Syracuse. After returning to his native town he painted portraits there for some time, and in 1851 removed to New York city, where in the following year he was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design. Among the prominent men who sat for Mr. Carpenter were four presidents, Fillmore, Lincoln, Tyler and Pierce; William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Henry Ward Beecher, Schuyler Colfax and John C. Frémont. His famous historical painting of Lincoln reading the emancipation proclamation to the members of his cabinet, was painted in 1864. This was exhibited in many cities in the North, and was subsequently purchased for $25,000 by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Thompson, of New Hampshire. She presented it to the U. S. government, and it now hangs on the staircase of the house of representatives in Washington. His painting, "Arbitration," representing the signing of the treaty of Washington, was accepted by Queen Victoria, and was hung in her private historical collection. His portrait of Pres. Fillmore was purchased by the city of New York, and hangs in the city hall. While his greater fame was won as a painter, he possessed much literary ability, and was a frequent contributor to art journals and other periodicals. His "Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln" (1866) was written from data compiled while painting the picture of the president. He was a generous patron of art in all its branches, and assisted many less fortunate members of his profession. Mr. Carpenter was married, in 1851, to Angusta, daughter of Francis R. Prentiss. They had two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Florence C. Ives. He died in New York city, May 23, 1900.

FISHER, Alvan, artist, was born at Needham, Norfolk co., Mass., Aug. 9, 1792. He was originally intended by his parents for a mercantile earner, but this he abandoned for art, and in 1810 began the study of painting with Pennyman, a decorative painter. The mechanical aptitude thus acquired was long a hindrance to his development. At the age of twenty-two he began to paint portraits, but later undertook barn-yard scenes, winter landscapes and cattle pieces. In 1825 he visited Europe, studying chiefly in Paris. Upon returning to the United States he again took up portrait painting, which he practiced for many years in Boston. He produced a number of graceful likenesses; his portrait of Spurzheim, painted from recollection after the latter's death, in 1832, is regarded as one of his best works. Mr. Fisher died at Dedham, Mass., Feb. 16, 1863.

MILLAR, Addison Thomas, artist, was born near Warren, O., Oct. 1, 1860, son of William H. and Permelia (Kennedy) Millar. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, emigrated to America in 1845, settling at Bazetta, O., and became a United Brethren minister. The son was educated in the public schools of Cortland, O., and took a few lessons in painting at Warren in 1876 from a local artist named John Bell. In 1877 he secured the first prize in a contest promoted by "The Youth's Companion," open to landscape artists under twenty years of age. In 1878 he won another prize offered by "The Youth's Companion," and in the following year a third. In 1879 he studied under De Scott Evans in Cleveland, O., and at the same time engaged in the painting of portraits. Removing to New York city in 1883, he studied at the Art Student's League, and in 1892 entered the Shinnecock School, conducted by William M. Chase. Since 1891 Mr. Millar has been a regular exhibitor at the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, and in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other places. In the fall of 1894 he went to Paris, where he opened a studio and continued his studies under Benjamin Constant, Henri Martin and Boldini, exhibiting a canvas at the Salon Champ de Mars. He spent the following summer in Laren, Holland, and in 1895 was a pupil of William M. Chase, in Madrid, Spain, where he spent much time copying in the gallery of the Prado. Since his return to America Mr. Millar has been permanently engaged in New York city, and has been represented in all the important exhibitions. He was also in Holland in 1900, painting interiors and portraits of Hollanders. He is a member of the Salmagundi Club. He was married in Cleveland, O., in 1882, to Janie, daughter of Francis and Jane Craft. They have one daughter, Dorothy Frances, born in 1898.

Addison T. Millar

WIGGINS, John Carleton, artist, was born at Turners, Orange co., N. Y., March 4, 1848, son of Guy Carleton and Adelaide (Ludlum) Wiggins. His paternal grandfather was an Englishman who emigrated to Canada previous to the war of 1812 and went from there to New York state, settling in Orange county. One of his sons, father of Guy Carleton, became a merchant tailor and clothier in Middletown, N. Y., removing in 1859 to Brooklyn, N. Y. His son, William T., brother of Carleton, served in the civil war as captain of the 49th New York volunteers and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. On his mother's side his ancestors for generations have been natives of Orange county; one of this family, Capt. Sweezey, was an officer in the Goshen company in the revolutionary war. Carleton Wiggins received his early education in the district schools at Middletown,

N. Y., and afterward attended the public schools in Brooklyn, where the family removed on the outbreak of the civil war. At the age of fifteen he left school to enter an insurance office in Wall street, New York city, but remained only two years, having no inclination toward a business career. He then took up the study of art under H. Carmiencke, of Brooklyn, under whom he turned his attention chiefly to landscape painting. Subsequently, after having devoted some time to drawing in the National Academy, upon the advice and encouragement of his patron, Mr. Joseph Grafton, of New York, he studied with George Inness. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1870. After painting landscapes for several years with but little acknowledgment, either in an artistic or commercial way from the public at large, Mr. Wiggins decided to turn his fondness for cattle painting to account, having long admired the work of Troyon and Von Marcke. He met with immediate success in this line and in 1881 went to Europe, where he spent several years in the study of great works of art in the public galleries and in painting from nature in the country. In the spring of 1881 he was admitted to the Paris Salon, exhibiting a "Shepherd and his Flock," which now belongs to a private collection in New York city. Among his best known works are: "The Wanderers" (1887), owned by the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn; "Monarch of the Herd" (1888), owned by John Dailey, New York city; "Among the Rushes" (1889), and "Midsummer" (1899), all of which belong to private collections. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art by one of his best pictures, entitled "A Holstein Bull" (1892), which was presented by Joseph Grafton. "Cattle and Landscape," one of his largest and earliest canvases, is owned by the bishop of New Zealand, and "The Plough Horse" belongs to the Lotos Club, while "Early Morning on the Hills" is at the Brooklyn Museum. Two pictures were shown at the Royal Academy exhibition in London in 1896 and reproduced in "Pictures of the Year" and "Royal Academy Pictures." "Mr. Wiggins is a man of thoroughly artistic temperament, in whom the development of a painter was dne far more to his intelligent study of nature than to any school instruction. Although he has spent much time abroad he chooses principally American motives, and his pictures carry the evidence of their truth to nature. His technical skill is great, his color warm and vibrant, and his construction shows that he has a thorough knowledge of form. His work is highly appreciated and widely known, and his place in our art is definitely fixed." His pictures since 1880 are signed Carleton Wiggins. Mr. Wiggins is a member of the Union League and Oxford clubs of Brooklyn; the National Academy of Design; the American Water-Color Society; the Society of Landscape Painters; the Society of American Artists; the Artists' Fund Society, and a life member of the Lotos Club of New York city. He attends St. Bartholomew's Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Wiggins was married in Boston, in September, 1872, to Mary Clucas, of English parentage, having been born in the Isle of Man, the daughter of James and Esther Clucas. They have four children, Grace Carleton, May Grafton, Guy Carleton and Grafton. His oldest son, Guy, is studying art in the National Academy of Design.

CRANE, Robert Bruce, artist, was born in New York city, Oct. 17, 1857, son of Solomon Bruce and Leah (Gillespie) Crane, the latter a native of Newburgh, N. Y. The Cranes, who, like the Gillespies, are of Scotch descent, settled at Easthampton, Long Island, on coming to this country, but removed to Cranford, N. J., about 1750. His great-grandfather lost his life in the revolutionary war and was buried in the graveyard of the historic First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Bruce Crane inherited artistic talent from his father, who is an ornamental designer, and after being graduated at a public school entered an architect's office, where he remained for two years, 1875–77. He then became a pupil of Alexander H. Wyant and in 1879 exhibited his first picture at the National Academy of Design. This was entitled "An Old Mill Pond on Long Island." Since that time he has exhibited regularly, and many of his works have been reproduced in color. Mr. Crane's pictures interpret faithfully the varying effects of nature that appeal to him most forcibly, and his transcripts of spring and winter landscapes have, perhaps, brought him his greatest popularity. His methods are frank and direct, and his paintings are admired for their charm of color and truthful values. He belongs distinctively to the plain air school of landscape painters and chooses only native subjects. Among his later works are: "On Shrewsbury River"; "After the Rain" (1880); "Inlet on the Jersey Shore" (1881); "Suburban Road at Easthampton" (1882); "Winter" (1883); "Indian Summer" (1885); "November Woods" (1886); "Harvest Field" (1892), owned by Andrew Carnegie and exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition; "The Rainbow" (1896); "Long Island" (1897); "Clouds on the Way" (1899); "Brown and Sere," and "Peace at Night" (1900). For "Signs of Spring" he received the Webb prize at the Society of American Artists in 1897, and he was awarded a bronze medal at the Paris exposition of 1900, and a silver medal at the Pan-American exposition of 1901. As a teacher he has met with remarkable success. He is a member of the Salmagundi, Lotus, Arts and Water-Color clubs, and is an associate of the National Academy of Design; he has held various offices in connection with the Society of American Artists, the American Water-Color Society and the Society of Landscape Painters. He is fond of sailing, fishing and cycling and of gardening.

REINHART, Benjamin Franklin, artist, was born near Waynesburg, Green co., Pa., Aug. 29, 1829. His first instruction in the use of oil colors was received at Pittsburgh, where he began to paint, about 1844. Later he entered the National Academy of Design, New York city, and studied there for three years. He subsequently visited several western cities, painting portraits, and succeeded so well that at the age of twenty-one he had sufficient means for a journey abroad. He went to Europe in 1850, and for three years studied art in the schools of Düsseldorf, Paris and Rome successively, giving special attention to historical and genre painting. Upon his return to New York city he resumed the practice of portrait-painting and executed among others the portraits of James Buchanan, George M. Dallas and Judge Coulter. In 1861 he went to England and stayed there for seven years. When he returned to New York city he was engaged by the Geographical Society to paint a portrait of Judge Charles P. Daly, and by the Bar Association for one of Charles O'Conor. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1871. He also traveled extensively in this

country, painting hundreds of portraits. Among the distinguished persons who sat to him were: the princess of Wales, the duchess of Newcastle, the countess of Portsmouth, Lady Vane Tempest, Lord Brougham, John Phillip, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Tennyson, Mark Lemon, Edwin M. Stanton, Gen. Winfield Scott, John C. Breckinridge, Stephen A. Douglas and Samuel Houston. His genre and historical paintings include: "Katrina Van Tassel," which has also been engraved; "Morning Greeting," of which two hundred thousand reproductions are said to have been sold; "Spring"; "Autumn"; "Nymphs of the Wood"; "Out Among the Daisies"; "Pocahontas"; "Evangeline"; "Cleopatra"; "Washington Receiving the News of Arnold's Treason"; "Consolation"; "After the Crucifixion"; "Young Franklin and Sir William Keith"; "The Regatta"; "The Pride of the Village"; "Baby Mine," and "Captain Kidd and the Governor." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1885. Charles Stanley Reinhart, the celebrated illustrator, is his nephew.

ELLIOTT, Charles Loring, artist, was born at Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., in December, 1812. His father, who followed agricultural pursuits and was also an architect, removed to Syracuse when Charles Loring was quite young, and placed his son in a store. The latter disliked his occupation, and devoted all his leisure hours to drawing and painting. About 1834 he went to New York city and became a pupil of Trumbull. Afterwards he worked with the figure painter, John Quidor, copying prints in oil, and winning favorable notice by two illustrations of scenes from Irving's and Paulding's works.

His first attempts at portraiture, however, were unsuccessful, but he gradually mastered many of the technicalities of his art. Thus equipped he returned to his native place, and was for several years engaged in the western parts of the state as a portrait painter. Upon his return to New York city he opened a studio, and there spent the greater part of his professional life. In 1845 he was elected an associate of the National Academy, and in the following year an academician. His reputation as an artist rapidly extended all over the country, and he executed about seven hundred portraits, among them those of Fitz-Greene Halleck; James E. Freeman, belonging to the National Academy; Matthew Vassar, in Vassar College; Louis Gaylord Clark; W. W. Corcoran; James Fenimore Cooper; Govs. Bouck, Seymour and Hunt, in the New York city hall; Erastus Corning, in the state library, Albany; Sanford Thayer; Joseph Curtis and Van Cortlandt, of New York, and Church and Durand, the artists; etc. All these productions have been pronounced remarkable "for fidelity of likeness and vigorous coloring." A cabinet portrait of himself brought $800 at the Avery sale, and his portrait of Fletcher Harper is considered a masterpiece by artists and critics. It was unanimously chosen by the committee who selected American pictures to be sent to the Paris exhibition as a typical American portrait. Several of his ideal works were exhibited at the National Academy in 1866, including "Don Quixote," "Falstaff," "Audrew Van Corlear, the Trumpeter," and a landscape, said to be the only one be painted, called "The Head of Skaneateles Lake." He died in Albany N. Y., Sept. 25, 1868.

CONGDON, Thomas Richardson, artist, was born at Nelson, Tioga co., Pa., Oct. 20, 1859, son of Alfred Wickham and Mary Jane (Owens) Congdon. He attended the district schools and academy at Addison, N. Y. At the age of fifteen he went to Minnesota as apprentice to his brother, then master painter for the Northern Pacific railway at Brainerd. At the expiration of three years he engaged in business for himself. Having early in life developed an artistic tendency he began the study of portrait painting in 1882 under Alva S. Merriett, with whom he remained until 1887 and then removed to New York city and entered the Art Students' League, where he studied under William M. Chase, H. Siddons Mowbray and J. Carroll Beckwith for six years. In 1893 he went to Paris and studied three years in the ateliers of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laureus, winning the Julian prize in 1894. In 1884 he was married to Ada Irene, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Vose, of Thurston, N. Y. She also is an artist of considerable ability and was a pupil of L'Hermitte in Paris. They spent three years in Paris and one year in Madrid, making a special study of Velasquez. Having visited Spain, Switzerland and Italy, both as artists and tourists, they returned to this country in 1896, and resided in Buffalo for two years. They removed to New York city in 1898 and opened a studio, which two years later was totally destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to more than $15,000 in works and furnishings. Mr. Congdon is primarily a portrait painter, but delights in producing genre pictures of peasant life; his summers are spent abroad, usually in Holland, in search of material. His first, and perhaps best, Salon picture (1896) was a portrait of his wife. "The Benediction," published as frontispiece in "Art Education," in May, 1897, is the best thus far of his genre paintings. In May, 1900, the Boston Art Club purchased his "Typical Dutch Home" for its permanent collection. He is a member of the Salmagundi Club of New York and the American Art Association of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Congdon have been exhibitors in the annual art exhibitions of New York city for many years.

TICKNOR, Francis Orrery, physician, was born in Baldwin county, Ga., in 1822. He studied medicine in New York city and Philadelphia, and practiced as a physician near Columbus, Ga. His lyrics of the civil war were favorites in the South, and he is represented in Stedman's "Anthology" by "Little Giffen," and several other poems. A posthumous volume "Virginians of the Valleys and Other Poems," appeared in 1879, with a notice of the author by Paul H. Hayne. His wife was Rosa Nelson. He died near Columbus, Ga., in 1874.

POTTER, William Plumer, jnrist, was born near Dnbnque, Ia., April 27, 1857, son of James H. and Nancy (Naylor) Potter. His great-grandfather came from the north of Ireland about 1800, and settled near Pittsburgh, Pa. Shortly after William's birth his parents removed from Iowa to Baltimore, Md. After receiving preparatory training in the grammar and high schools and from private instructors, he entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in the fall of 1875. He did not complete bis college course, but relinqnished it to accept a position in a national bank in Iowa. Having a strong predilection for the law he studied for that profession, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1880. In 1881 Mr. Potter removed to Pittsburgh, and, after further reading, including a thorough course in patent law, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1883. After practicing for about six years, he formed a partnership with William A. Stone, afterwards governor of Pennsylvania. His early association with banking developed a taste for economics, and he has for many years been a carefnl student of finance and kindred subjects, gathering a fine library in that field. His authority in corporation and fiscal matters gave him a leadership in the community, and he organized and developed to successful operations a number of financial institutions in Pittsburgh and vicinity, among whicb are the Mercantile Trust Co., Mercantile Bank, Central Accident Insurance Co., Citizens' Deposit and Trust Co., First National Bank of McKees Rocks, Ohio Valley Bank, Bank of Millvale, and the People's National Bank of Tarentum. In all of these he was a director and counsel. His practice at the bar, while touching generally almost every question at law, has been principally directed to corporation and commercial causes. In 1900 Mr. Potter was appointed a judge of the snpreme conrt of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Chief-Jnstiee Green. He brought to tbat position a broad general equipment and a deep bnman sympathy which have made him a most valuable acquisition to the bench. His nature is genial and kind, and he is a thinking, active, influential and popular member of society. He was married, in 1884, to Jessie, daughter of M. L. Bacon, of Des Moines, and has two daughters.

H. P. Potter

LEIGH, Benjamin Watkins, senator, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., Jnne 18, 1781. After being graduated at the College of William and Mary, in 1802, he stndied law, and was admitted to the bar. He carried on a successful practice at Petersburg, Va., until 1813, when he removed to Richmond. He was eleeted from Petersburg to the Virginia legislatnre, before which body he presented a series of resolutions asserting the right of the legislatnre to instruct U. S. senators eleeted by it. He was chosen a member of the commission which revised tbe statutes of tbe state, and in 1822 served as a commissioner to Kentucky, conferring with Henry Clay in regard to an important land law. This statute, which was known as the "occupying claimants" law, was a vital one, threatening to annul the title which Virginia held upon eertain lands lying within the state of Kentucky; but a satisfactory agreement was finally reached by these two representatives. From 1829 to 1841 he served as reporter of the Virginia conrt of appeals, and was active in connection with the state constitntional convention of 1829–30. He was a member of the Whig party, and on March 5, 1834, was placed by them in the U. S. senate, where he took the place of William C. Rives, a Democrat, who had refused to obey instructions from the Virginia legislature, and had tendered bis resignation. Sen. Leigh was re-elected to the position, but on July 4, 1836, he resigned his seat rather than co-operate with his opponents, who had meantime gained a majority in the legislature. From that time bis life was spent in retirement. Twelve volumes of reports were published by him from 1829 to 1841, the title being, "Reports of tbe Court of Appeals and General Court of Virginia." The degree of LL.D. was given him by the College of William and Mary, in 1835. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1849.

BOULIGNY, Dominique, senator, was born in Lonisiana, in 1773, where he received a public school education. Later he stndied law, and upon his admission to tbe bar commenced practice in New Orleans. As a U. S. senator, be was elected in 1824, succeeding Henry Johnson, and he continued to represent Lonisiana in the upper house of the national legislature from Dec. 21, 1824, to March 3, 1829. He was a man of military tastes, and during 1795 held command of a regiment. Sen. Bouligny died in New Orleans, La., March 5, 1833. His nephew, John Edward Bouligny, also attained prominence, becoming a congressman from tbe same state.

AUSTIN, Richard Wilson, lawyer, was born in Decatur, Morgan co., Ala., Aug. 26, 1857, son of John Hall and Mary (Parker) Austin. He was educated in the common schools, and the Loudon high school, and in 1873, began a special course in the University of Tennessee. He began reading law in the office of Houk & Gibson at Knoxville, Tenn., and finished with Cook & Corkhill, Washington, D. C., being admitted to practice in 1878. In 1879 he accepted a position in the post-office department under Judge D. M. Key, then postmaster-general, and remained two years. In 1881 he was appointed assistant doorkeeper of the 47th congress, and in 1883 was made special agent of tbe war department. After two years' serviee he resigned to accept the management of the Knoxville "Daily Chronicle" and continued in the position until that paper was consolidated with the "Journal." Then returning to bis native city, he entered upon the practice of law, being shortly after made city attorney. He was twice the Republican nominee for congress in the 8th Alabama district against Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and increased the vote of his party by 2,400. In 1892 he was selected to represent his district in the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, and was chosen chairman of the Alabama delegation. Retnrning to Knoxville in 1893 he became editor of the Knoxville "Republican" and chairman of the Republican congressional committee. In 1896 he was one of the prominent Tennessee leaders for McKinley, and in July, 1897, was appointed U. S. marshal for the eastern district of the state, and was reappointed in 1901. Mr. Austin has always been actively interested in the chamber of commeree of Knoxville. On May 2, 1882, he was married to Margaret, daughter of J. L. and C. J. Morrison, of Chattanooga, Tenn. They have three children, Charles M., Jane and R. W., Jr.

R. W. Austin.

MANTLE, Lee, senator, was born in Birmingham, England, Dec. 13, 1851, son of Joseph and Mary Susan (Patrick) Mantle. His father died before he was born, and in 1864 he emigrated with his mother to America, settling at Salt Lake City, Utah. For a few years he was employed on farms; later he was engaged on the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, west of Corinne, Utah, and witnessed the joining of the road with the Central Pacific. In 1870 he walked 125 miles to Malad City, where he met B. F. White, since governor of Montana, who employed him as a driver. Two years later he studied telegraphy and was given charge of a Western Union office at Pleasant Valley, Idaho, on the apex of the Rocky mountain range. There he remained for five years, acting as telegraph operator, stage agent and postmaster, and finally acquired an interest in the old Beaver Cañon toll road. In 1877 he sold this interest and went to Butte, Mont., where he opened an office for Wells Fargo Express Co. In 1879 he took charge of the first telegraph office opened at Butte; he was also the first insurance agent there. In 1880 he became actively engaged in the municipal affairs of Butte, was instrumental in securing its incorporation, and was elected one of its first aldermen. He organized the Inter-Mountain Publishing Co. in 1881; founded the "Daily Inter-Mountain," and made it a power in the Republican politics of the state. Subsequently he became the sole owner of the paper. He was elected a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1882 and 1886, and served as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1887 the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. under its grants laid claim to a vast area of mineral lands. To oppose the scheme the Mineral Land Association was formed, Mr. Mantle being made its permanent president, and largely through his efforts the railroad company was defeated. In 1888 he was chosen speaker of the lower house of the territorial legislature, and during this term used his influence to secure the passage of the registration law and the Australian ballot, which has since been adopted. In 1890 he served as chairman of the Republican state convention held at Butte, and was unsuccessfully nominated for the U. S. senate. Two years later he was elected mayor of the city by a large majority, was chosen chairman of the state convention held at Missoula, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, and became permanent chairman of the Republican state convention held at Great Falls. When Sen. Sanders' term expired, in 1893, the legislature failed to elect a successor, and Gov. Richards appointed Mr. Mantle to fill the vacancy; but the senate denied the right of a goverunor to appoint where the legislature, having the opportunity, failed to elect. However, in the following January, Mr. Mantle was unanimously elected by the legislature, on the first ballot, and was a member of the U. S. senate until 1899. He again served as chairman of the state Republican committee in 1894, and besides his political activity has also been busily engaged in the commercial development of Montana.

Lee Mantle

PERRY, Antonio, jurist, was born at Honolulu, Oahu, Jan. 5, 1871, son of Jasou and Anna dos Anjos Perry. The Perry family is of Portuguese ancestry, but for some geucrations lived in the Azores, where Jason Perry was born, from whence he emigrated in 1845, settling in Honolulu in 1851. There he became a merchant and was for some years Portuguese consul to Hawaii. He died in 1883. Antonio Perry was educated in the public schools of Honolulu and at St. Alban's and Oahu colleges. After completing his education he entered the law office of the Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell, one of the most prominent of the island attorneys, and after a due course of study and an examination by the justices of the supreme court was admitted to the Hawaiian bar on March 15, 1893. He immediately opened an office and commenced general practice, in which he continued until Sept. 1, 1894, when he was appointed district magistrate of Honolulu. He served as magistrate until Jan. 11, 1896, on which date he was appointed second judge of the circuit court of the 1st judicial circuit of the Hawaiian islands, which comprised the island of Oahu. In November, 1897, he was made first judge of the same court, which position he was occupying when the republic of Hawaii formally became a territory of the United States. This change resulted in the creation of a Federal court and a limitation to a certain extent of the jurisdiction of the local courts, and a partial change in their personnel followed. Judge Perry was appointed by Pres. McKinley one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the new territory, the supreme bench being composed of a chief and two associate justices. He received his commission and took the oath of office on July 5, 1900.

Antonio Perry

McILVAINE, Joseph, senator, was born at Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., in 1768. After completing an academical education he pursued the study of law, and removed to Burlington, N. J., where he was admitted to the bar in 1791. In 1800 he became clerk of the Burlington county court, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1823, acting at the same time as U. S. attorney for the district of New Jersey. To the latter office he was appointed by Pres. Jefferson in 1801 and held his position until 1820. In 1818 he was tendered an appointment as judge of the superior court of New Jersey, but declined the honor. He was a man who evinced unusual interest in military matters, attaining the rank of captain in McPherson's regiment of Blues as early as 1798, and in 1804 he received an appointment as aid de camp to the governor of New Jersey, with the rank of colonel. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in 1823, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Samuel L. Southard, and continuing to represent New Jersey in the upper house from Dec. 1st of that year until his death, which occurred at Burlington, N. J., Aug. 19, 1826. He possessed a high character and wielded a wide influence. His son, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, became a Protestant Episcopal bishop.

KEATOR, John Frisbee, lawyer, was born at Roxbury, N. Y., April 16, 1850, son of Abraam J. and Ruth (Frisbee) Keator, grandsou of Cornelius Keator (1761–1855), a pioneer of the Catskill region, and a great-grandson of John Keator, whose father, John, was a native of Holland, and who settled in Ulster county, N. Y., about 1740. After several winters spent in school teaching, he became a student at Willistou Seminary, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Yale College in

1877. While an undergraduate, he was champion light wrestler of his class, president of the Delta Kappa Society, editor of the Yale "Courant" for three years, and won a first prize in oratory. He made his professional studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of LL.B., in 1879, being immediately after admitted to the bar. His professional career has been marked by determination, perseverance and conscientious devotion to duty, and he has achieved high success as counsel for a number of important corporations and public enterprises. In 1890 he was admitted to the U. S. supreme court, before which he has appeared in a number of important cases.

In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature, and won an enviable record for unswerving fidelity to his constituents and to what he considered to be proper courses in legislation. He was one of the leaders of the famous "seventy-six," who in the session of 1897 distinguished themselves by determined opposition to measures threatening the interests of the people. He was re-elected in 1898. He is a vigorous speaker, an able parliamentarian, and a convincing debater, thoroughly versed in the political situations of his state and city and, an aggressive opponent of "bossism." He is a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity; the Wissahickon Wheelmen's Club; past master of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a member and generous supporter of the Methodist church, a trustee and attorney of the Methodist Orphanage and Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, and is influential in the councils of his denomination. He was married, in 1885, to Anna W., daughter of V. Clement Sweatman, of Philadelphia.

TIPTON, John, senator, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1785, son of Joshua Tipton, who had removed from Maryland to the eastern part of Tennessee; he was killed by the Indians in 1793. The support of the family was therefore largely shared by the son at an early age. He was also soon known as an Indian fighter, considering as a sacred duty the avenging of his father's murder. In 1807 the family removed to Indiana, settling at Brinley's Ferry, Harrison county. He joined Capt. Spier Spencer's Yellow Jackets in 1809, and, becoming ensign, served through the campaign which terminated, Nov. 7, 1811, in the battle of Tippecanoe, where the death of the captain and both lieutenants gave him command of his company. A journal was written by him during the twenty-four days of this campaign, and notwithstanding the original method of spelling used, it is said to be the most complete and vivid description of the events treated. Later he attained the rank of brigadier-general in the militia service. He was elected sheriff of Harrison county in 1815 and held the office by re-election until 1819. In the latter year he was made a member of the legislature, and in 1820 served on the commission which selected (upon his suggestion) the site of Fall creek for the new capital of Indiana. In 1821 he was re-elected to the legislature and appointed a commissioner to confer with Illinois on the question of boundary. Becoming U. S. agent for the Pottawattamie and Miami Indians in March, 1823, he rendered important service by arranging with them in 1826 to open for settlement a valuable tract of land. In 1831 he was elected to the U. S. senate, taking the place made vacant by the death of Gen. James Noble, and in 1833 was re-elected for a full term, thus serving continuously from Jan. 3, 1832, until 1839. He opposed Pres. Jackson on the bank question, though sympathizing with him in general politics. In the development of Indiana he was specially energetic, raising money for the expenses of teaching, constructing mills, erecting school-houses and organizing the Eel River Seminary Society at Logansport. Extensive purchases of land were made by him in Bartholomew county, sixty acres of which he gave for the erection of public buildings; and on this property the city of Tiptonia was built, though its name was later changed to Columbus by political opponents. Gen. Tipton was prominent in the Masonic order, attaining the office of grand master. His death occurred at Logansport, Ind., April 5, 1839.

WILLEY, Calvin, senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 15, 1776. After completing an academic education he studied law with John T. Peters, and was admitted to the bar in 1798, commencing the practice of his profession at Stafford. To the lower house of the state legislature he was repeatedly elected, serving continuously for nine years, and from 1806 to 1808 he held the office of postmaster of Stafford Springs. He then removed to Tolland, and was appointed postmaster there, remaining until 1816. Being elevated to the position of probate judge for the Stafford district, he officiated in that capacity for seven years, and after serving as a presidential elector on the ticket which elected John Quincy Adams in 1824, he was himself elected a member of the U. S. senate. He took his seat on Dec. 9, 1825, filling the place of James Lanman, whose appointment was not accepted, and continued as a member of the upper house until March 3, 1831, when he retired to his private practice at Stafford, Conn. His death occurred at the latter town, Aug. 23, 1858.

THOMSON, Robert Lyle, physician, was born in Clark county, Ky., Dec. 12, 1855, son of Sanford and Susan (Smith) Thomson. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1880 he was graduated M.D. at the Kentucky School of Medicine with first honors. Shortly afterward he was elected to the chair of anatomy in his alma mater, retaining the position for five years. In 1885 he resigned his professorship to pursue his special study in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York city, serving as house surgeon under Drs. C.R. Agnew and David Webster. Dr. Thomson located in St. Louis in 1888; but in 1890 removed to Spokane, Wash., where he has become the leading specialist on diseases of the eye and ear. During his ten years' residence in Spokane he served for three years as secretary of the State Medical Association and for one term as its president.

PARKER, Horatio William, composer, was born at Auburndale, Mass., Sept. 15, 1863, son of Charles E. and Isabella G (Jenuings) Parker. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Parker, who sailed from London in 1635 and settled at Lynn, Mass. His mother was his first instructor at music; later he studied under Stephen A. Emery and George W. Chadwick in Boston. For a short time he served as organist of a church at Dedham, Mass. In 1882 he

went to Munich, where he won high honors at the conservatory, and remained for three years; then returned to the United States, and after teaching at Garden City, Long Island, removed to New York, and was organist of Holy Trinity Church. In 1893 he became organist of Trinity Church, Boston, a position he still holds (1901). In 1894 he was appointed director of the newly established school of music at Yale University. His principal compositions include the cantatas, "King Trojan" and "The Kobolds"; the oratorios, "St. Christoph" and "Hora Novissima," the latter performed for the first time by the Church Choral Society, in New York city, May 3, 1893, and repeated in 1894 by the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, and by Theodore Thomas at the eleventh Cincinnati festival. Among earlier works are a symphony; a scherzo for orchestra; three concert overtures; a suite for piano, violin and violoncello, and a string quartet. A cantata, "The Dream King and His Love," was awarded a prize at the first competition instituted by the National Conservatory of Music in 1893. In 1895 the commencement exercises at Yale were rendered unusually attractive by the rendering of an "Ode," written by the poet Stedman, and set to music by Prof. Parker. He was married, in 1886, in Munich, Bavaria, to Anna Ploessl.

JONES, Gaius J., physician, was born at Remsen, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1843, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Roberts) Jones, of Welsh descent. After an academic education he taught school, but through ill-health was compelled to abandon the school-room and become a dry-goods clerk, until the outbreak of the civil war. He was the first volunteer from his township and enlisted in company E, 14th regiment, N. Y. volunteers. He remained in the service until Jan. 13, 1862, when through disability he was honorably discharged. He then attended lectures at the Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, and in 1865 commenced the practice of medicine at Liverpool, Medina co., O., from whence he removed to Grafton in 1871. In 1872 he accepted a position as lecturer on anatomy at his alma mater and in the following year was given the full professorship of anatomy, which chair he filled until 1878. He also during this period filled temporarily the chair of surgery. For two years after his appointment on the college faculty, Dr. Jones remained at Grafton, but in 1874 removed to Cleveland, where his ability won him one of the most lucrative practices in the city. In 1878, although still a young man, he was appointed professor of theory and practice of medicine. He was dean of the Cleveland Medical College from 1890 to 1897, but when the college united with the University of Medicine and Surgery under the name of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College he was made vice-dean. In 1899 he was again elected dean, which position he still holds. He has been on the staff of Huron street hospital since 1874 and has been a lecturer at the Cleveland Training School for Nurses. For years he was surgeon to the 5th regiment, Ohio national guard, as well as surgeon-in-chief of the L. S. and M. S. R. R. Employees' Relief Association and surgeon of the N. Y. P. and O. R. R. He is now professor of theory and practice of medicine in Cleveland Medical College, and in addition to his professional duties is president of the National Safe and Lock Co. He was a charter member of the Army and Navy Post, G. A. R., and is a prominent Mason. He was married, July, 1866, to Emma Wilmot, of Liverpool, and has five children.

Gaius J. Jones

KEENAN, George, U. S. consul and physician, was born in Dane county, Wis., July 3, 1859, son of George and Matilda Elizabeth (Fox) Keenan. His family is of Irish extraction, with a mixture of Welsh and Anglo-Saxon, his paternal ancestors being chiefs in Fermanagh, Ireland. His mother's family came from Kilcomsey, Ireland, the original name O'Catharney being changed in the thirteenth century to Sinnach, the Gaelic for Fox. Authenticated manuscripts, historical records and inscriptions prove the descent of this family in an unbroken line from A. D. 375. In addition to these prominent connections in Ireland, Mr. Keenan's family is also related to the Welsh family of Auslow and the English family of Loftus. His parents came to America and settled in Wisconsin in 1840. George Keenan was educated in the public schools of his native county in the intervals of work on his father's farm, and later attended the Wisconsin State University, where he was graduated in 1881. He pursued his professional studies at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1883; subsequently he took advanced courses in the universities of Heidelberg and Vienna. During 1885–86 he was interne at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, and in the latter year entered on the general practice of medicine and surgery at Madison, Wis., where, with the exception of two years spent in study and work on the Western plains, he continued until 1894. In August, 1893, Dr. Keenan was appointed U. S. consul at Kehl, Germany, by Pres. Cleveland, and took charge in the following January. At the end of six months of service he was transferred to the consulate at Bremen, and there continued until January, 1898. His principal service during this period was on sanitary inspection of immigrants bound for the United States, and in introducing American horses into Germany. After resigning the consulate he spent some months in medical study in Berlin, Vienna and other places. He is a pupil of Prof. A. Martin, the celebrated gynecologist of Berlin. Since his return to the United States Dr. Keenan has practiced as a specialist in the diseases of women and children. He has already established a reputation in these branches, and is chief surgeon and gynecologist of St. Agnes Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wis. He was married, Sept. 20, 1893, to Mary Bishop, daughter of William P. Kelly, of Wausau, Wis., whose family settled in New York state before the revolution. They have two children: Sidney Fox and Matilda Elizabeth Keenan.

George Keenan

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1777, a descendant of Lord Baltimore. He studied law in Bracken county, Ky., under the direction of his brother, Richard Symmes Thomas. In March, 1803, he removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he commenced the practice of his profession, and was elected a delegate to the terri-

torial legislature in place of Benjamin Park, resigned. Taking his seat in that body, in January, 1805, he was elected presiding officer during that year and continued to officiate as speaker of the house until 1808. In the latter year he was elected to represent the territory of Indiana in the national legislature, remaining until 1809, when he removed to Kaskaskia, Ill. Upon the organization of Illinois as a territory, on March 7, 1809, he was appointed by Pres. Madison as one of the judges of the federal court; and in July, 1818, was made a delegate from St. Clair county, to the convention that framed the state constitution, of which he was president. He was elected a U. S. senator at the first meeting of the state legislature, and served from Dec. 4, 1818, to March 3, 1829. He introduced the Missouri Compromise bill of 1820, and in 1824 energetically advocated the nomination of William H. Crawford for the presidency. In 1840 he was a delegate to the Columbus convention which nominated William Henry Harrison. Later in life he resided in Mt. Vernon, O., where his death occurred, Feb. 3, 1850. His grandnephew, who was also his namesake, became a noted clergyman and the author of several theological works.

McCORMICK, Paul, merchant, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., June 14, 1845, son of James and Margaret McCormick. His youth was spent on his father's farm, his early education being received at the district schools. At the age of nineteen he entered Alfred University, and after studying there two years he went to Montana, settling near Bozeman, where he engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to Fort Pease, where he engaged in trading, and at the Indian outbreak a year later accompanied the Montana troops under Gen. Gibbon. In the fall of 1876 he settled at Keogh, continuing his business there until 1879, and then removed to Junction City, where he carried on a successful general merchandise business for twelve years. Going to Billings in 1891 he engaged there in stock raising and merchandising, and now (1901) is president of the Custer Cattle Co., largest in that vicinity, and vice president of the Donovan, McCormick Co., conducting one of the largest dry-goods stores in eastern Montana. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, and in 1900 was a candidate for presidential elector of Montana. Mr. McCormick possesses a generous and hospitable disposition, and is conspicuously identified with the social and philanthropic interests, as well as the material growth and prosperity of the city of Billings. He was married, in 1879, to Mary, daughter of Willis Spear, of Montana, and has three children, Paul, Myrle and Blythe.

SIMMONS, Franklin, sculptor, was born at Webster, Androscoggin co., Me., Jan. 11, 1839, son of Loring and Dorothy (Batchelder) Simmons. His great-grandfather, Samuel Simmons, as an officer in the revolutionary army, was present at Burgoyne's surrender, and served through the trying winter at Valley Forge. Through his mother he is descended from Rev. Stephen Batchelder, an original settler of Vermont, and from Gov. Winslow, of Massachusetts. During his infancy his parents removed to Bath, where he attended school, and where he first manifested his passion for art. When he was about thirteen years of age his parents removed to Lewiston, and his studies were continued there. Later he entered Bates College, and completed his classical education. There were then few works of sculpture to be seen in New England, and the opportunities for an art education were meagre, but the enthusiasm of the young artist and his taste for portraiture brought him encouragement to persevere. He opened a studio in Portland, where he modeled some portrait busts, and began his first statue, that of Maj.-Gen. Berry, for Rockland. The winter of 1865 and 1866 he spent in Washington, D. C., where the members of Lincoln's cabinet and about forty leading officers of the civil war sat to him for life-sized medallions, which were cast in bronze. Among his sitters were: Secs. Seward, Chase, Speed and Wells; Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Hooker, Burnside, Banks, Butler and Custer, and Adms. Farragut and Porter. In 1867, being commissioned by the state of Rhode Island to execute a statue of Roger Williams for the national capitol, he decided to go to Europe, and the close of 1868 found him and his young wife settled in Rome. Here he worked in his studio by day and drew from life at the English Academy in the evening. His first works produced in Rome were the statue of Williams, the group, "Grief and History," which crowns the "Peace" monument in Washington, and the ideal conception, "Jochabed with the Infant Moses," which was ordered in marble by William S. Appleton, of Boston, before the model was quite completed. After the death of his wife, in 1872, he returned to the United States, but on receiving several important commissions, again went to Rome, and has lived there since, though he has frequently visited America. The commissions were for a marble statue of William King, first governor of Maine, ordered by the state legislature; a bronze statue of Roger Williams for Providence, R. I., and one of Edward Little for Auburn, Me. Mr. Simmons was selected by the American minister in Paris, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, to inspect and accept for the U. S. government the Lafayette monument executed by two French sculptors. On his arrival in Washington the order from congress for the equestrian monument of Gen. Logan was given to him. This is made entirely of bronze, the pedestal being decorated with life-sized figures in high relief. It stands in the Iowa circle in Washington. On May 19, 1900, with imposing ceremonies, Mr. Simmons' statue of Gen. Grant was unveiled in the rotunda of the capitol. The statue, which is of heroic size, and carved from marble, was a gift to the nation from the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Simmons has sculptured about one hundred portrait busts in marble, besides many in bronze, and fifteen public monuments; among the latter, not previously mentioned, are the statue of Longfellow, the Soldiers' monument, Portland, Me., and the bronze statue of Oliver P. Morton, Indianapolis. Among the ideal works he has executed may be mentioned: "The Young Medusa"; "Penelope"; "Galatea"; "The Seraph Abdiel"; "Benjamin in Egypt"; "The Hymn of Praise," and "Paris and Helen." Some of these have been produced in marble many times. Mr. Simmons has received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College, Waterville University and Bates College, and several decorations from the king of Italy, by whom he was knighted in 1898. He was married a second time, June 9, 1892, to the Baroness Von Jenisen, daughter of John Francis Slocum, of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAMS, John Irving, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Beigny, France, May 11, 1824, son of Joseph and Mary (Bratt) Williams. His father removed from England to France, at the instance of a firm of French capitalists, to construct and operate an iron mill. In 1830 the family came

to America, and settled at Boonton Falls, N. J. In 1833 John commenced to learn his trade as an iron worker with John Lewis. His school period was brief, but he adopted a faithful system of self-education and by hard study qualified himself to fill some of the most responsible positions in his business. Deciding to become a mechanical engineer he made, as his first effort in that direction, copies of the machinery of the mill in which he toiled. He went to Pittsburgh, Pa., with his father, in 1838, where he was employed by Lorenz & Cuddy, and for eight years was engaged in puddling and shingling. In 1846, under the management of James E. Brown, he started the great mill for the Kittanning Iron Co., at Kittanning, Pa. In the same year, with his father and others, Mr. Williams bought the iron mills at Hanging Rock, O., and operated that plant until 1852, at which time he built a mill at Portsmouth, O., running it until 1856, when he left to take charge of the Girty's Run iron works of Lawrence Stewart & Co., where he continued until 1860. In 1862 he entered the employ of Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and remained with them until 1878, when he purchased an interest in the Keystone rolling mill in Pittsburgh. Upon the expiration of the third year of this enterprise he sold his interest to Lindsay and McCutcheon, removing from Pittsburgh to Youngstown in 1882, where he had the management of the Brown-Bonnell Iron Co., up to 1899. Mr. Williams is the inventor of a number of improvements for the perfecting of the manufacture of iron, notably the Danks rotary puddling furnace, the three high plate mill, and the angle reducing finishing mills. The two first mentioned he introduced at the Graff, Bennett & Co. establishment, and the last at the Brown-Bonnell & Co. plant. He has at various periods of his life worked on all the different rolls used in the mills, and has devoted some time to roll turning and the drafting of mills and machinery. He is, in addition to his connection with the iron trade, president of the Dollar Savings and Trust Co. Bank, of Youngstown. He was married, in 1845, to E. Winterburn, of Pittsburgh, who died childless, and in 18 to Emma Tompkins, of the same city, by whom he has two sons and one daughter living.

NICHOLSON, Alfred Osborn Pope, jurist and senator, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1808. He received his education at Chapel Hill, N. C., where he was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1827; he then studied medicine at Columbia, Tenn., and Philadelphia, Pa. In 1829, however, he abandoned medicine for the law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice at Columbia. In 1833 he was elected to the state legislature, serving by re-election until 1839, and upon the death of Sen. Felix Grundy, in 1840, he was appointed to the U. S. senate by Gov. James K. Polk, holding his seat from Jan. 11, 1841, until March 3, 1843. In the latter year he was elected to the state senate, and on retiring from that body in 1845 removed to Nashville, becoming a director of the Bank of Tennessee, and subsequently its president. In 1850 he returned to Columbia, and was appointed by Gov. Trousdale to the office of chancellor, though he resigned this post at the end of a year. An eloquent address was delivered by him at the Nashville convention of 1850, favoring the compromise propositions at that time before congress. In 1852 he was a member of the national Democratic convention, and for his services in the campaign Pres. Pierce offered him a cabinet appointment, but he declined the honor. He again became a member of the U. S. senate on Dec. 5, 1859, serving until the disruption of the Union in 1861, and though he quietly retired on March 3d was not formally expelled until July. He was twice arrested during the civil war as a sympathizer with the Southern cause, and was imprisoned for a time at Nashville. In 1870 he was elected a member of the convention which revised the constitution of Tennessee, and during the same year accepted an election as one of the six judges of the state supreme court. His associates then chose him as chief justice, in which capacity he served until his death. He was elected printer of the house by the 33d congress, and printer of the senate by the 34th congress. Judge Nicholson was editor of "The Western Mercury," a Columbia newspaper, from 1832 to 1835; the Nashville "Union" (1844–46), and the Washington "Daily Union" (1853–56). He was the author of the famous "Nicholson Letter," an open epistle written in 1848 to aspirants for the presidency. He died at Columbia, Tenn., March 23, 1876.

BURBRIDGE, Stephen Gano, soldier, was born at Georgetown, Scott co., Ky., Aug. 19, 1831, son of Robert Burbridge. He received his education at the Georgetown College, and at the Frankfort Military Institute. He turned successively from law to mercantile pursuits and farming. At the outbreak of the civil war he was the owner of a big plantation in Logan county, Ky., and among his own hands and those of his neighbors he raised the 26th Kentucky regiment of infantry; he was commissioned its colonel on Aug. 27, 1861. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers on June 9, 1862. When Bragg invaded Kentucky, in 1862, Burbridge was sent to that state, and served through several engagements until the Confederate army was driven out. He was in the expedition sent against Vicksburg, and participated in several actions. As commander of the 1st brigade in the 1st division of the 13th corps, army of the Mississippi, he led the charge on the Arkansas Post, and Gen. A. G. Smith complimented him by handing him the flag, which Burbridge planted upon the captured fort. Later he was one of the first officers to enter Port Gibson after its capture. On July 4, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for "gallant and distinguished services in the repulse of John Morgan's recent invasion of Kentucky." He also received the thanks of Pres. Lincoln for driving Morgan out of Kentucky. Gen. Burbridge resigned from the army on Dec. 1, 1865, and retired to Kentucky. Afterwards he went to live in Brooklyn, N. Y.; he died at his home there, Dec. 1, 1894.

GRAHAM, John, diplomat, was born at Dumfries, Prince William co., Va., in 1774, brother of George Graham, acting secretary of war under Madison and Monroe. He was graduated at Columbian University in 1790, and emigrated to Kentucky, where he represented Lewis county in the legislature. Pres. Jefferson sent him to the territory of Orleans as secretary, and he subsequently occupied a similar position in the American legation at Spain. When Madison was secretary of state Mr. Graham was chief clerk under him. In 1818 he went with a commission to Buenos Ayres, where he obtained political information which he embodied in an exhaustive report, which was printed by the state department. In 1819 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil. The climate proved too severe, and he returned to Washington, where he died, Aug. 6, 1820.

NEWTON, John Brockenbrough, P. E. coadjutor bishop of Virginia, was born at Westmoreland, Va., Feb. 7, 1839. He came of an old and distinguished family, settled for several generations in Virginia. He received his preliminary education at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Va. As a young man his inclinations turned toward the practice of medicine, and he was graduated at the Medical College of Virginia. He served as a surgeon with the Confederate army during the civil war; at its close he practiced medicine for a few years and then turned to the ministry. He was ordered deacon on June 25, 1871, and was advanced to the priesthood a year later by Bishop Whittle. Upon his ordination he took charge of South Farnham parish, which includes St. John's Church, Tappahannock, whence he subsequently went to St. Luke's Church, Norfolk. He remained for eight years at St. Luke's, and then answered a call to the Monumental Church, Richmond, where he remained for nine years, until chosen bishop coadjutor of Virginia. He was consecrated in his parish church at Richmond, on Jan. 31, 1894, by Bishops Whittle, Dudley, Jackson and Capers. He died suddenly at his residence from heart disease, May 28, 1897.

HINMAN, George Wheeler, journalist, was born at Mount Morris, Livingston co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1863, son of Wheeler and Lydia (Seymour) Hinman. He was educated at Mount Morris Academy, and entering Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., was graduated in 1884 as salutatorian of his class. He then went to Germany and pursued studies in international law, civil government and political economy at the universities of Leipsic, Berlin and Heidelberg, receiving the degrees of Ph. D. and A. M. at the latter in 1888. On his return to the United States he entered upon his journalistic career in the office of the New York "Sun," beginning as a reporter and working his way through the usual gradations until 1897, when he was invited to become editor of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." While in the office of the "Sun" he contributed constantly to magazines and other periodicals and to Chicago newspapers. In his present position he has charge of the organization and policy of one of the largest daily newspapers in the United States. In editorial writing he devotes a large part of his attention to questions of national and international politics. On Jan. 28, 1891, he was married to Maude Marie, daughter of James Sturtevant, of New York city.

STEVENS, Enos, meteorologist and inventor, was born at Barnet, Caledonia co., Vt., Jan. 22, 1816, son of Henry Stevens, and brother of the noted bibliographers, Henry and Benjamin Franklin Stevens. His father, a celebrated antiquarian (b. Dec. 13, 1791; d. July 30, 1861), was educated at Peacham Academy, Vermont. He made a large collection of manuscripts, tracts and newspapers, which furnished data for several volumes relating to American history, and especially that of Vermont. The most valuable part of this collection, unfortunately, was burned, in 1857, with the state house at Montpelier, where it had been placed for safe-keeping. Mr. Stevens was the founder and first president of the Vermont historical society. He also attained some prominence in politics, being for two terms a member of the legislature. The son was graduated at Middlebury College in 1838, and going to Paradise, Pa., taught there until 1845. In 1847–48 he assisted Dr. Samuel G. Howe in investigating the condition of the idiots of Massachusetts, and then returned to Barnet, where he engaged in farming. Having a taste for invention he devised, among other appliances, an instrument for phrenological measurements; a legislative teller, adopted by congress in 1853, and an apparatus for automatically recording atmospheric changes. He was also the originator of an astronomical theory of weather indications, and published pamphlets and papers on agriculture, astronomy, music and phrenology. He died at Barnet, Vt., Jan. 31, 1877.

STEVENS, Henry, bibliographer, was born at Barnet, Vt., Aug. 24, 1819, son of Henry Stevens, the antiquary. First educated at the school of his native place, he later attended Lyndon Academy (1836), and Middlebury College, teaching at intervals and serving for some time as a clerk in the treasury department at Washington. During 1841–43 he studied at Yale, and upon graduation went to Cambridge, Mass., where he studied law. He meanwhile became interested in early colonial history and the historical relations between the states and England, and, at the instigation of his antiquarian friends, went to London with the object of searching for "Americana" (1845). There he spent the rest of his life. A letter from Jared Sparks introduced him to Sir Anthony Panizzi, and he soon became engaged as an agent of the British Museum for procuring North and South American books of all kinds, including state and national laws, journals and documents, in which the museum was very deficient. Through his acquaintance with collectors of rare books and manuscripts he was also enabled to supply many American libraries with valuable material bearing on the history of this country. He turned his attention to early editions of the English Bible and to early voyages and travels relating to America. In these two branches he became one of the highest authorities, and as such was largely instrumental in gathering the library of James Lenox, of New York city. He also formed a large collection of documents relating to Benjamin Franklin, which was purchased by the U. S. government. In 1852 Henry Stevens was made a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; in 1877 became a member of the Librarians' Association, and the same time was a member of the committee for promoting the Caxton exhibition, and catalogued the exhibit of Bibles. His principal publications are: "Catalogue of My English Library" (1853); "American Bibliographer" (1854); "Catalogue of a Library of Works Relating to America" (1854); "Catalogue Raisonné of English Bibles" (1854); "Catalogue of American Books in the Library of the British Museum" (1857); "Analytical Index to Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper Offices of England" (1858); "Catalogue of Mexican and other Spanish-American and West Indian Books in the British Museum" (1859); "Catalogue of Canadian Books in the British Museum" (1859); "Catalogue of American Maps in the British Museum" (1859); "Bibliotheca Americana" (1861); "Historical Nuggets" (1862); "The Humboldt Library" (1863); "Historical and Geographical Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America" (1869); "Sebastian Cabot—John Cabot=0" (1870); "Bibliotheca Historica" (1870); "Schedule of 2,000 American Historical Nuggets" (1870); "Bibliotheca Geographica et Historica" 1 (1872); "American Books with Tails to 'Em" (1873); "Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition" (1878); "Photo-Bibliography" (1878); "History of the Oxford Caxton Memorial Bible" (1878); "Historical Collections," 2 vols. (1881–86);

"Who Spoils Our New English Books?" (1885); "Recollections of James Lenox" (1886). Besides he left unpublished some investigations on Columbus, a supplement to Louis Fagan's "Life of Panizzi," containing anecdotes relating to the British Museum, and edited some works on American history, among them being "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies" (1886). Henry Stevens died at his home, in South Hampstead, England, Feb. 28, 1886.

STEVENS, Benjamin Franklin, bibliographer, was born at Barnet, Caledonia co., Vt., Feb. 19, 1833, another son of Henry Stevens, the antiquary. In 1853 he entered the University of Vermont, but left it before graduation owing to ill health. Seven years later he went to London to join his brother, Henry, in the bookselling business. After the death of the London printer, Charles Whittingham, he had charge of the Chiswick press, and later became U. S. despatch agent in London, also acting as purchasing agent for American libraries. For more than than thirty years Mr. Stevens has been engaged with a staff of assistants in compiling unpublished manuscript papers pertaining to different phases of American colonial history. He has published the following works: "American Manuscripts in European Archives" (1887); "The Campaign in Virginia in 1781: An Exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, with Unpublished Manuscript Notes by Sir Henry Clinton" (2 vols., 1888); "Fac-similes of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773–1783" (25 vols., 1889–98), and an "Introduction to the Calendar of American Papers in the Earl of Dartmouth's Collection" (1895). The fac simile (photographed from the original MS. Codex Columbus in the foreign office, Paris), "His Own Book of Privilges, 1502, with English Translation, etc." (1893), and "Gen. Sir William Howe's Orderly Book at Charlestown, Boston and Halifax, from June 17, 1775, to May 26, 1776," with an abstract of the correspondence with the English government (1890) were edited by Mr. Stevens. He published in January, 1901, a fac-simile of the unpublished British headquarters' colored map of New York and environs (1782), ten feet by four, which he recently discovered in the war office in London. He is a fellow of the Society of Arts; Society of Antiquarians, and of the Royal Historical Society and a member of the Société d'Histoire Diplomatique. He was married, in London, Jan. 28, 1865, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Whittingham, the printer.

CANONICUS, Narragansett chief, was born about 1565. After the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, he was one of the first Indians with whom they came in contact. His attitude towards the English was at the beginning very hostile, and seemed to threaten war, which might have been fatal to the young colony, as Canonicus had about 3,000 warriors at his disposal. To test the English he sent to Gov. Bradford a bundle of arrows tied with a snake-skin as a token of his intention (1622). The skin was returned to Canonicus filled with powder and bullets, thus defying him and accepting his challenge. It produced the desired effect, and the Indians began negotiations that resulted in the establishment of a lasting peace. When Roger Williams and his company were compelled to leave the colony at Massachusetts bay, and go to Narragansett, Canonicus accorded them a welcome reception, and afterwards granted them the tract of land now occupied by the city of Providence, R. I. In 1637 he received an embassy from Massachusetts in a lodge fifty feet wide, made of poles, and covered with mats, and there gave them a feast, consisting among other things of boiled chestnuts and Indian pudding stuffed with "blackberries, somewhat like currants." He was at war with the Pequots and other Indian tribes, but his peaceful relations with the whites were never interrupted. This was largely due to the influence of Roger Williams, who was his intimate friend, and who fifty years later testified to the generosity and friendliness of the Indian chief in these words: "I declare to posterity that were it not for the favor that God gave me with Canonicus, none of these parts, no, not Rhode Island, had been purchased." On April 19, 1641, Canonicus made a formal treaty acknowledging the sovereignty of England. He died June 1, 1647.

JOHNSON, George Henry Trust, physician and surgeon, was born near Mt. Vernon, Ill., Oct. 15, 1842, son of James R. and Lydia (Cricle) Johnson. He is descended from the Connecticut Johnsons, who were prominent in colonial history. His paternal grandfather was killed in the war of 1812. He attended the public schools until the age of nineteen, when he enlisted in the 110th Illinois regiment, August, 1862, under Col. T. S. Casey. In the fall of 1862 he was with Gen. Buell in the Kentucky campaign, and with Gen. Rosecrans in the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga and Missionary ridge. He also served under Sherman during the 100 days' fighting on the advance on Atlanta, and was with him on the march to the sea, at the battle at Bentonsville, N. C., and at Gen. Joseph Johnston's surrender of the Confederate army. He was discharged at Washington, in June, 1865. After the war Dr. Johnson attended the Homœopathic Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated in February, 1869. He went to Atchison, Kan., where he has practiced medicine ever since. He was a member of the state board of health in 1885–93, being president for eight years. For two terms he was president of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was U. S. pension examiner during the administrations of Prests. Arthur, Harrison and McKinley, also being president of the board of examining surgeons at Atchison since 1897. He is commander of the John A. Martin G. A. R. Post of Atchison, and a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Dr. Johnson was married, June 2, 1868, to Lucille Bowman, of Atchison, Kan. His only son, Dr. Chase H. Johnson, has been associated with him in practice since 1897.

WISE, John Sergeant, lawyer, was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 27, 1846, son of Henry Alexander and Sarah (Sergeant) Wise. His father was a member of congress, U. S. minister to Brazil, and governor of Virginia; his mother was a daughter of Hon. John Sergeant, a prominent lawyer, congressman and statesman, active in procuring the passage of the Missouri compromise, candidate for vice-president, and a member of one of the leading families of Pennsylvania. After preparatory training in private schools at Richmond, Va., and in Goochland and Princess Anne counties Mr. Wise, in 1862, entered the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and there remained for two years. In the famous charge of the cadets at the battle of New Market, in May, 1864, he was slightly wounded. Soon afterward, receiving a lieutenant's commission, he served in various positions until the close of the war. On the return of peace he entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, and after his graduation in 1867 began practice in Richmond. In 1869 he formed a partnership with his

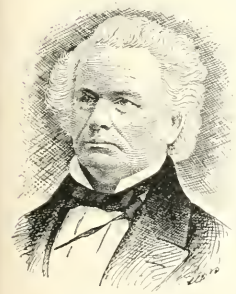
father, which continued until the latter's death in 1876, and for several years thereafter he devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession, taking a leading position at the Virginia bar. His political views made him renounce allegiance to the Democratic party, and he thenceforth espoused the principles of Republicanism. In 1880 he was the unsuccessful candidate for congress on an independent ticket, but in 1882, having accepted the Republican and coalition nomination for congressman-at-large against John E. Massey, Demoerat, he was elected by a large majority.

Meanwhile, in 1881–82, he had served as U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, by appointment of Pres. Arthur. In 1885, as Republican candidate for governor, he was defeated by Fitzhugh Lee, and in June, 1888, he was chairman of the Virginia delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. Mr. Wise removed to New York city in September, 1888, and has since been engaged in practice as counsel for the Sprague, Edison and General Electric companies, as well as other large corporations and reorganization committees. He has appeared before the courts of twenty-seven states in suits involving the rights of trolley and telephone companies and other important litigation concerning railways and corporations, and has become a widely recognized authority on electrical law. His address delivered before the State Bar Association at Albany on "Electricity in the Highways," attracted general attention, and was translated and used before the German Reichstag in the discussions over the statutes granting franchises to electrical companies in the highways, and used as a text-book in American and foreign universities. Mr. Wise went to England as counsel for the General Electric Co. in 1893 for consultation with the solicitor-general, Sir John Rigby, Mr. Bousfield, Q. C., and others, in the important litigation pending there between the National Telephone Co. and the Leeds tramways. He has also represented the United States in important litigations. Like his illustrious father, Mr. Wise is a powerful and pleasing orator, and is possessed of great vigor of mind and intense devotion to principle. His pleasing manners and many graces of character have won him a multitude of friends in all parts of the country. When but twenty-seven years of age he became seriously embarrassed through indorsements, involving him in indebtedness which it required years to discharge. This trial, however, like all other defeats and disappointments, Mr. Wise met and overcame with a calm and cheerful courage that has made him remarkable in the eyes of all who know him. Mr. Wise is also known in the field of authorship through his "The End of an Era," describing the last fifteen years of the slave period, and his "Dionied: The Autobiography of a Dog." On Nov. 3, 1869, Mr. Wise was married to Eva, daughter of Hugh Douglas, of Nashville, Tenn. They have five sons and two daughters; of the three eldest, Capt. Hugh D. Wise, a graduate of West Point, is in the 9th U. S. infantry, regulars, and Maj. Henry A. Wise and Lieut. John S. Wise, Jr., both of the 4th U. S. volunteer infantry, enlisted on the outbreak of hostilities for the war with Spain. Capt. Hugh Wise distinguished himself for gallantry in the assault on San Juan heights at Santiago and in service in the Philippines.

PUGH, Evan, chemist, was born at Jordan Bank, Chester co., Pa., Feb. 29, 1828, son of Lewis and Mary (Hutton) Pugh. His earliest American ancestor was John Pugh, who, with his wife, Jane, came from Wales, and settled at East Nottingham, Chester co., Pa. Their son, William, was married to Mary Brown, and their son, Jesse, was married to Elizabeth Hutton, the grandparents of Evan Pugh. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. A blacksmith's apprentice at nineteen, he bought out the residue of his time, and supported himself by manual labor while he received a year's instruction at the Manual Labor School, Whitestown, N. Y. He had fallen heir to a small estate, including a small academy in his native place, which he conducted successfully for about two years. At this time he took great interest in educational reform, and was an ardent advocate of phonetic spelling. In 1853 he sold his estate and academy in order to secure for himself a European course of scientific instruction. He went to Germany in 1853 and spent four years in the universities of Leipsic, Göttingen, and Heidelberg, and in Paris. He received the degree of Ph. D. in March, 1856, at Göttingen. He mastered the highest mathematics, besides making a number of chemical investigations of no slight importance, which form the subject of his principal contributions to science, viz.: "Hamatinsalpeterdaure identisch mit Pikvaminsaure"; "Miscellaneous Chemical Analyses"; "Inaugural Dissertation, Göttingen, 1856"; "On a New Method of Estimating Nitric Acid," and "On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Vegetation," in collaboration with Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert (1861). With Mr. J. B. Lawes, the English agriculturist, he investigated the question as to the assimilation of free nitrogen by vegetation in the former's laboratory in 1857. Dr. Pugh proved that plants do not assimilate free nitrogen, a conclusion reached by Boussengault in France after seventeen years of experimenting. Another French chemist, M. Georges Ville, had, from a series of researches, made in 1849–52, reached the opposite conclusion, and he was supported by a commission appointed by the French Academy to investigate the subject. Dr. Pugh devoted two years of nearly constant labor to the reinvestigation of the whole question with such precision that the conclusions he established have never since been questioned. Besides supporting M. Boussengault, these investigations supplied a great amount of evidence in relation to rotation of crops, etc., of vast importance to agricultural science, and opened a rich field of inquiry in vegetable physiology. Being offered the presidency of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, by its trustees, who had heard of his ability, he returned home in the autumn of 1859 to assume the position offered him. Renouncing the brilliant career that lay before him, he recognized the duty he owed his country. It was a controlling idea with him that to be a benefactor to his race the student must be the medium through which he should operate upon the great world around him. When Dr. Pugh assumed the presidency of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, all previous attempts to combine manual labor with study in an institution of learning had failed, but he undertook to demonstrate its practicability. He had previously visited and studied the chief agricultural academies and schools in Europe, and with characteristic energy he organized a system of instruction, planned the erection of the college buildings, se-

cured endowments, and, besides taking the general guidance of the institution, gave instruction in chemistry, scientific agriculture, mineralogy and geology. He had just succeeded in establishing a thoroughly scientific institution upon a broad and enduring basis when death cut short his work. Few American teachers of chemical science have attained a nobler fame than Dr. Pugh. On Feb. 4, 1864, he was married at Bellefonte, Pa., to Rebecca Miles, daughter of Abram Sharpless Valentine. He died at his home in Bellefonte, Pa., April 29, 1864.

TOWLE, Jeremiah, was born at Chester, N. H., May 22, 1800, son of Jeremiah and Susannah (Wilson) Towle. His father (1758-1837) was a revolutionary soldier and fought at Trenton, Monmouth, White Plains, Yorktown and Stillwater; was with Washington at Valley Forge and Yorktown, and was detailed by him to be present at the execution of Maj. Andrè. He was a descendant of Philip Towle, who emigrated from England to Hampton, Mass., in 1640, and whose brother, Roger Towle, sailed in the Mayflower. The former settled in New York city in 1822, and there received a grant of land. The mother of Jeremiah Towle was the daughter of Robert Wilson, who was a member of the first Continental congress, and the great-granddaughter of James Wilson and of Robert Aiken, founders of the Aiken and Wilson Londonderry colony, by which the towns of Chester and Londonderry, N. H., were settled in 1722. James Wilson was a Scotch nobleman who took an active part in the rebellion of 1715 on the side of the Stuarts, and after their defeat fled to Ireland, but later emigrated to America and selected land for the colony mentioned. Capt. Jonathan Wilson was in command of the minutemen at the battle of Lexington. Jeremiah Towle spent his boyhood in Monmouth, N. H., whence his parents had removed from Chester shortly after the son's birth. He was educated at Monmouth Academy, and when twenty-two years of age went to New York city, where he soon rose to a prominent position in municipal affairs, taking an active part in the development of the city. He was one of the aldermen instrumental in the passage of the bill of 1832, providing for a water supply which became the forerunner of the present elaborate system of New York. About 1854 he was one of the first commissioners of Central Park, choosing the present site, and as commissioner of education assisted in founding the present school system about 1845. By the expenditure of much time and money he succeeded in establishing the first ward school in Odell's Hotel, corner of Third avenue and Forty-ninth street, which was the beginning of public education as now conducted. Its first principal was Prof. Kettle. Under Pres. Tyler Mr. Towle also served as naval officer of New York. He was a member of the peace commission of 1861. He studied the sciences of medicine and law, receiving degrees in both, and though never practicing these professions, used his knowledge on many occasions for the advancement of the public works of the city. He spent much time in the collection of books and paintings, and at the time of his death left a large library and many pictures by the old masters. Mr. Towle was married in New York city, in 1829, to Jane, daughter of John H. and Phœbe (May) Abeel, and a descendant of one of the first settlers of New Amsterdam. They had six children. He died in New York, Dec. 2, 1880.



Jeremiah Towle

TOWLE, Stevenson, civil engineer, was born in New York city, July 29, 1837, son of Jeremiah and Jane (Abeel) Towle. His father removed from New Hampshire to New York city in 1822, became prominent in the municipal affairs; selected and planned the present water supply; was commissioner of charities and schools for many years, and was mainly instrumental in establishing the present park and ward school systems. The son was educated in the public schools of New York, being among the first registered pupils in the first ward school, and continued his studies at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. Becoming a civil engineer, he was appointed city surveyor of New York in 1857, and in 1860 the mayor appointed him to examine the sewer systems of European cities, for the purpose of obtaining the information on which the present sewer laws of the city are based. He was chief engineer of the New York sewers from 1870 to 1886; in 1871 he served with Gens. McClellan and Franklin on a commission appointed to lay out Long Island City; he planned and built the first cable road in New York city (Tenth avenue) in 1883; in 1886 he became consulting engineer of the Broadway Arcade Rapid Transit railroad, and in the following year was appointed by Mayor Hewitt a member of the rapid transit commission. In 1887 Mayor Hewitt appointed him to visit Europe and personally investigate the question of improved pavement throughout the European cities. He was made a park commissioner in 1888, and in 1889 became consulting engineer for the department of public works, with special charge of improved street pavements, introducing a system that is now used extensively throughout the United States. He held this position until April, 1897, when he was appointed consulting engineer of sewerage, in connection with the city rapid transit tunnel. Mr. Towle has been an extensive traveler, having visited and made investigations on all the continents. He is a director of the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb; a member of the Scotch-Irish Society, and one of the original members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, having been elected in 1868. He was married in New York city, Oct. 12, 1863, to Mary Stewart, daughter of Henry B. and Jane (Stewart) Brevoort, who was a member of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families in that city.

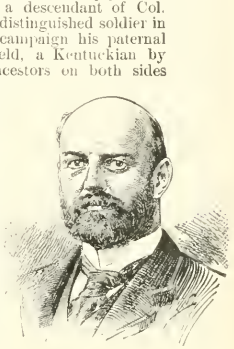
Stevenson Towle

TRUMBULL, Benjamin, clergyman and historical writer, was born at Hebron, Tolland co., Conn., Dec. 19, 1735, son of Benoni Trumbull. His ancestor, John Trumble—the name was thus spelled until 1766—came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to Essex county, Mass., in 1639. His son, John Trumble, Benjamin's grandfather, removed about 1690 to Suffield, Conn. Benjamin was graduated at Yale in 1759. He studied theology under Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, and was ordained pastor at North Haven in 1760, continuing in that charge for nearly sixty years. During the revolutionary war he served for a time as army chaplain and also as a private. In 1776 he published a

pamphlet, "Plea in Vindication of the Connecticut Title to the Contested Lands," in which he sustained the claim of his state to the Susquehanna purchase, which conduced to the decision of congress as to its validity. In 1796 he received the degree of D.D. from Yale College. Beside the aforementioned pamphlet, he published: "Twelve Discourses on the Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures" (1790); "General History of the United States of America," left incomplete at the time of his death (3 vols., 1810), and a "Complete History of Connecticut from 1630 until 1713" (2 vols., 1797). The manuscript collections employed in the preparation of this history are in the Yale library. Dr. Trumbull died at North Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1820.

BROWNE, Irving, lawyer and author, was born at Marshall, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1835, son of Rev. Lewis C. and Harriet (Hand) Browne. He was educated in Nashua, N. H., and Norwich, Conn., and at the age of fourteen he began to study printing and telegraphy. In the spring of 1853 he found employment in a telegraph office in Boston, but soon afterwards gave up the position in order to begin the study of law. He spent three years as a student in the law office of Theodore Miller, at Hudson, N. Y., and then entered the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1857. On being admitted to the bar in that year he formed a partnership in Troy, N. Y., with Rufus M. and Martin I. Townsend, under the firm name of Townsends & Browne, which was continued until 1878. After the dissolution of the firm Mr. Browne remained in Troy and practiced his profession alone until the fall of 1879. He was successful as a lawyer, winning a reputation by his arguments in several noted cases, the chief of which was that of Meneely vs. Meneely, in which he established the right of a man to the fair use of his family name as a rival in the same occupation pursued by his brothers, who claimed a monopoly of the family name in that business by gift of the business and its good-will by the last will of the father. In 1879 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and assumed editorial control of the "Albany Law Journal" and the "American Reports." As a legal journalist he has been a persistent advocate of a general codification and of the amelioration of the law of evidence and of married women. His literary powers and humor have combined with his legal knowledge so happily that the "Law Journal," under his management, became widely known for the technical information it contained and its general readable verse as well. He has published a large number of works, legal and humorous, and has frequently contributed to magazines other than his own publications. His chief works are: an English translation of Racine's comedy, "Les Plaideurs" (1871); "Humorous Phases of the Law" (1875); "Our Best Society," a parlor comedy (1876); "Short Studies of Great Lawyers" (1878); "Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and Phrases" (1883); "Law and Lawyers in Literature" (1883); "Iconoclasm and Whitewash, and Other Papers" (1885); "Rhymiscences of Travel," verse (1891); "Parole Evidence" (1893); "Sales" (1894); "Bailments" (1896); "Short Studies in Evidence" (1897); "The Character of the Nurse's Deceased Husband in Romeo and Juliet"; a sketch of the "Judicial History of New York"; "The House of the Heart," verse (1897), and "In the Track of the Book-Worm" (1897). He has lectured at the Albany, Boston, Cornell and Buffalo law schools, and conducts a department in the Boston "Green Bag," a legal magazine, under the title of "The Lawyer's Easy Chair." He is custodian of the branch of the state law library at Buffalo, and a member of the state commission on uniformity of law. His style in writing is clear, concise and forcible. He strikes vigorously, without fear or favor, and at the same time with perfect honesty and impartiality. He was married: first, in 1858, to Delia, daughter of Richard F. Clark, of Hudson, N. Y.; second, in 1894, to Lizzie B. Ferris, daughter of Frederick Buell, of Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYFIELD, Reuben Newton, physician, was born near Bedford, Ind., June 13, 1859, son of Alexander Campbell and Winney (Short) Mayfield. His grandfather, Milton Short, was a Disciples' Christian preacher, and at one time the owner of a large number of slaves, whom he voluntarily freed before the civil war. His paternal grandmother was a cousin of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. Through his mother he is a descendant of Col. Robert Tate, of Kentucky, a distinguished soldier in the war of 1812, in which campaign his paternal grandfather, Reuben Mayfield, a Kentuckian by birth, also participated; ancestors on both sides served in the revolutionary war. At the age of fourteen he was graduated at the High School of Springville, and immediately began to teach in the public schools of the district. After following this calling for a few years he studied medicine, first at the Kentucky School of Medicine and afterwards at the Long Island Hospital College, New York, being graduated there in 1880, and subsequently at Rush College, Chicago, Ill. He also pursued several special courses in medicine at other institutions. On completing his studies he accepted a position as lecturer on pathology and clinical medicine at the University of Colorado; while holding this position he also established himself as a practicing physician and a specialist in throat, lung and stomach troubles. He was major and surgeon for many years in the 1st Colorado regiment, and acting brigade surgeon in the campaign of Cripple Creek in 1894, and that of Leadville in 1896. He also served during a part of his residence in Colorado as president of the board of medical examiners of the state. For about five years he was a surgeon of the Union Pacific railway system. In 1897 Dr. Mayfield removed to New York city, and there continued to practice in his special subjects. He has had unusual success in the treatment of what are commonly called incurable diseases, and has published, in pamphlet form, the results of his investigations along original lines. Besides the societies already mentioned, which he served as officer, Dr. Mayfield is enrolled as a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and of the New York Medico-Legal Society; he was also a member of the Colorado State Medical Society. He is an official member of several secret orders. Dr. Mayfield was married, in Denver, Col., Feb. 14, 1889, to Ada E., daughter of John A. Thomas, of Chicago, who is of English ancestry, and has one son, Ray T. Mayfield.



R. N. Mayfield

McKEAN, Samuel, senator, was born in Huntington county, Pa., in 1790. He became identified with the Democratic party, and in 1822 was elected to the 18th congress, and was re-elected to the 19th and 20th congresses, serving from Dec. 1, 1823, to March 3, 1829. In 1833 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the full term of six years. He was a man of much talent, and wielded a wide influence in his community. He died in McKean county, Pa., June 23, 1840.

JACKSON, John, pioneer. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but he was baptized in the parish of Stepney, London, England, June 6, 1602, son of Christopher Jackson, of London. In 1639 he came to America and settled in Cambridge village, which was the original name of Newton, the place being a part of Cambridge. He brought a good estate with him, and purchased a dwelling house and eighteen acres of land situated on the line which now divides Newton from Brighton. He thus became the first permanent settler of the place. There may have been some transient dwellers before he came, but they were not known and left no descendants there. In 1641 he took the freeman's oath, and was one of the first deacons of the church. He gave one acre of land for the church and a burial place, on which the first meeting-house was erected in 1660, and which now constitutes the oldest part of the old cemetery on Centre street. He had labored long and earnestly, by petitioning the general court and otherwise, to have Cambridge village made an independent town, but did not live to see it accomplished. He had two wives and five sons and ten daughters and at the time of his death about fifty grandchildren. He died on Jan. 30, 1674 or 1675, leaving 863 acres of land. His widow, Margaret, died Aug. 28, 1684, aged sixty. His son, Edward, was killed by the Indians at Medfield in their attack upon and burning of that town, Feb. 21, 1676. Abraham Jackson was the only one of his sons who reared a family. This son gave one acre of land adjoining that given by his father for the church and burial place. He or his father is said to have planted the pear trees on their premises which survived for over two centuries, being the oldest trees of their kind in New England. Abraham Jackson was married to Elizabeth Biseo, and was grandfather of Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. Cambridge village was made a separate township in 1691 and named New Town; gradually it was altered to one word, Newtown, until in 1766 the town clerk dropped the "w" and it was spelled Newton.

WALKER, John, senator, was born at Castle Hill, Albemarle co., Va., Feb. 13, 1744, son of Thomas and Mildred (Thornton) Walker. His mother was the daughter of Col. John and Mildred (Gregory) Thornton, the latter being the daughter of Roger and Mildred (Washington) Gregory), a sister of Gen. George Washington. The first American ancestor on his father's side was Thomas Walker, who emigrated from Staffordsbire, England, about 1650, settling in Virginia, where he represented the county of Gloucester in the colonial assembly of 1662. His grandson, who was also named Thomas, was married to Susanah Peachy. Their son (1715–94), the senator's father, served in Braddock's army as commissary-general of Virginia troops under Washington; was a Virginia commissioner to the Indians at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and of the general committee of safety, and became the president of the board of commissioners who determined the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina in 1778. The son received a careful education and settled at Belvoir, Albemarle co., where he engaged in the occupation of a planter. In 1777 he was commissioned with his father to make special terms with the Indians of Pittsburgh, Pa., so as to retain their friendship throughout the revolution. During this war he served as an extra aid on the staff of Gen. Washington with the rank of colonel. The latter wrote to Patrick Henry, Feb. 24, 1777, commending the ability, honor and prudence of Col. Walker and affirming that his post was one of great trust and importance. The governor of Virginia appointed him to the U. S. senate, where he filled the vacancy made by the death of William Grayson, serving from May 4, 1790, until a successor was regularly elected by the legislature. His seat was thus relinquished to James Monroe on December 6th of the same year. While a member of that body he voted for the removal of the seat of government to the Potomac river. He was married, in 1764, to Elizabeth, daughter of Bernard Moore, of Chelsea, Va., and a granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. They had one daughter, Mildred. He died in Orange county, Va., Dec. 2, 1809.

PHELPS, Elisha, was born at Simsbury, Hartford co., Conn., in November, 1779. He was graduated at Yale College in 1800, and studied law at Litchfield. He was one of the proprietors of a carding factory at Simsbury, Conn. He was engaged in the private practice of his profession at Simsbury and Hartford from 1805 to 1817, and was a judge of the county court of Hartford. He was several times a member of the house of representatives and of the senate of his native state; was speaker of the house of representatives in the legislature in 1821 and 1829; was a representative in congress from Connecticut from 1819 to 1821, and also from 1825 to 1829; was comptroller of the state from 1830 to 1834, and in 1835 was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of Connecticut. He died at Simsbury, in April, 1817.

PLAYER, John, inventor, was born at Woolwich, England, March 5, 1817, son of John and Mary (Hook) Player. He was educated at the elementary schools of his native country, studied engineering at the Woolwich Arsenal and in 1873 came to America. He secured a position as machinist with the Iowa Central railroad, was soon appointed foreman, and for nine years was master mechanic. From 1887 to 1890 he was superintendent of motive power on the Wisconsin Central railroad, but during the latter year removed to Topeka, Kan., to take charge of the mechanical department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, being in 1897 appointed mechanical superintendent of the entire system.

John Player

Mr. Player's inventions are: the Player cast steel truck, compound engines, and a marine boiler. He is a 32d degree Mason. In December, 1866, he was married to Charlotte Jacobs, of England, and has six children.

McCHENEY, William J., naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796. He was appointed midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812, and as such participated in the action between the Wasp and the Frolic, Oct. 18, 1812. He was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818; commander, Dec. 9, 1839, and captain, Oct. 13, 1851. He accompanied Com. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1856, in command of the Powhatan; after which he was employed in supervising the construction of the Stevens battery at New York, and from 1858 to 1860 was in command of the Atlantic squadron. In 1862 he was retired with the rank of commodore. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1864.

SIMKINS, Eldred, lawyer and congressman, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Aug. 29, 1779, son of Arthur Simkins, jurist, and for twenty years after the revolutionary war a member of the general assembly. Eldred was educated for the bar at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1805, beginning to practice at Edgefield court house in the following year. In

1812 he was elected lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and in 1817–21 was a representative in congress, succeediug John C. Calhoun, who had become a member of Pres. Monroe's cabinet. He refused to he nominated for a third term, and retired in favor of his law partner, George McDuffie, the distinguished orator, who was afterward governor of South Carolina. He was repeatedly a member of the legislature, and as a lawyer was employed in many important cases, hut his health was always delicate, and during his later years he was unable to practice continuously. He was a general of militia. His death occurred at Edgefield, S. C., in 1832.

BLEECKER, Harmanus, lawyer and congressman, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1779. He entered Union College, but before his course was completed was admitted to the bar in Albany, where for many years he practiced in partnership with Theodore Sedgwick. He was a member of congress from New York in 1811–13, and took a strong stand in opposition to the war of 1812. He was appointed by Pres. Van Buren, in 1839, chargé d'affaires at the Hague, where he remained until 1842. In 1832–34 he was a regent of the University of New York, and received from it the degree of LL.D. He died in Albany, N. Y., July 19, 1849.

GIBSON, Robert Williams, architect, was born at Essex, England, Nov. 17, 1854, son of Samuel Lodwick and Eliza (Williams) Gibson, and

descendant of a long line of Yeomen. He was admitted to the architectural school of the Royal Academy of Arts in 1875; took silver medals for architectural drawing in 1877 and 1878, and was graduated in 1879, taking the traveling studentship. During the year 1880 he traveled in Spain, France and Italy, making numerous studies and sketches, and contributing articles on technical subjects to various magazines. In 1881 he came to the United States and in 1887 was naturalized. His home in 1881–88 was in Albany, and he became the architect of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in that city, having submitted a design in competition. Private and public buildings in other parts of the city were erected by him, and success in the instance of the Commercial Bank led him to make a special study of bank buildings. He removed to New York city in 1888, having been appointed in competition architect of the United States Trust Co.'s building on Wall street. In the same city he designed and erected the Fifth Avenue and Greenwich Savings banks, the Clearing House, the Coffee Exchange, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New York Botanical Garden Museum building, St. Michael's Church, and the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End avenue, not to mention many other buildings, public and private, which show the usual diversified character of an architect's work. Among structures elsewhere are club houses for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, Long Island; the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.'s building, Providence, R. I.; the Norwich Savings Bank, Norwich, Conn.; Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.; Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.; Savings Bank of Utica, Utica, N. Y.; The Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Scranton, Pa.; Hearst School for Girls, Washington, D. C.; Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Buffalo, N. Y.; Episcopal churches at Olean, Sing Sing, Corning and Mechanicsville, New York state, and at Plainfield, N. J.; St. John's Church, Northampton, Mass.; Randall Memorial Church, Sailor's Snug Harbor, N. Y., and Sailor's Snug Harbor Music Hall. Mr. Gibson was a director of the American Institute of Architects, and served for two terms as president of the Architectural League. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; the Century Association of New York city; the National Arts Club; the Botanical Gardens Society, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. He is an occasional contributor to magazines upon technical subjects. He was married in New York city, Sept. 1, 1900, to Caroline, daughter of D. S. Hammond, and has four children.

BEMAN, Solon S., architect, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn. He determined to study architecture, and entered the office of Richard M. Upjohn. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1879, began the practice of his profession, and has acquired a reputation as one of the leading and most prominent architects of the United States. He designed all of the buildings that compose the town of Pullman, Ill., now a part of Chicago, as well as those of Ivorydale, near Cincinnati, O., and the extensive works for Messrs. Proctor & Gamble, near Cincinnati, O. Among the other prominent buildings designed by him are: the Pullman building, Studebaker building, Fine Arts building, Grand Central railway station, and many churches and large residences in Chicago; the Pioneer Trust building, St. Paul; the "Bee" building, Omaha; the mining buildings for the World's Columbian exposition and the Omaha exposition; the Pabst building, the Northwestern Mutual Life building, of Milwaukee, and the Michigan Trust Co.'s building at Grand Rapids. He was married, April 30, 1888, to Mary H., daughter of H. R. Miller, of New York.

VAN BRUNT, Henry, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1832, the son of Com. Gershom J. Van Brunt, of the U. S. navy, and Elizabeth Bradlee, his wife. Henry was graduated at Harvard University in 1854, and for two years studied architecture in the office of George Snell, of Boston, on the English system, and afterward enjoyed the advantages of a course of instruction according to the system of the École des Beaux-Arts

under Richard M. Hunt, of New York. The civil war breaking out shortly after this, Mr. Van Brunt entered the naval service on the staff of Adm. Goldsborough, and later of Adm. Lee, commanding the north Atlantic squadron. After his return he entered into partnership with Wm. R. Ware, in 1863, under the style of Ware & Van Brunt, and practiced architecture with him in Boston for eighteen years, during which the principal works of this office were the memorial hall of Harvard University, Weld Hall, the new library, the medical school and other works connected with that institution, all the buildings of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, the library of the University of Michigan, Stone Hall of the sanitarium, and other buildings of Wellesley College, and several town libraries in various parts of New England; the First Church, in Boston; St. Stephen's, in Lynn; Grace Church, in New Bedford, and many others, including also dwelling houses and mercantile buildings. After Mr. Ware became professor of architecture in the school of mines, Columbia College, Mr. Van Brunt in 1881 formed a new partnership with F. M. Howe, who had previously had a long connection with the office of Ware & Van Brunt. This partnership still continues in active practice, and the field of its operation having been widely extended in the West, Mr. Howe for several years represented the firm in its western office in Kansas City, Mo. The practice in that part of the country increasing widely, Mr. Van Brunt finally removed to Kansas City, where the principal office of the firm is now located. Their practice has here been mainly in railroad and commercial buildings, throughout nearly all the western and in some of the middle states. Among these buildings are the great warehouses in Kansas City for Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.; for the Robert Keith Furniture and Carpet Co., and many other mercantile and domestic buildings; the Union passenger stations at Ogden, Utah; at Sioux City, Ia.; at Portland, Ore., and at Omaha, Neb., where also the firm has erected several banking, office and other commercial buildings and dwelling houses. Among their works is a series of railway stations on the lines of the Union Pacific railroad. They have also built office buildings at Baltimore, Md.; at Augusta, Ga., and elsewhere, and the libraries of the city of Cambridge and the town of Dedham, Mass. In 1891 this firm had the honor of being invited to form one of the board of five architects, chosen outside the city of Chicago, to represent at the World's Columbian exposition the interests of the nation in architecture. The designing of the five buildings around the great court of the exposition was entrusted to this board, and the electricity building fell to the share of Van Brunt & Howe. The principal architects of Chicago were employed on the great buildings outside of this court. Mr. Van Brunt in 1875 completed a translation of the "Entrétiens" of Violllet-le-Duc, and it was published under the title of "Discourses on Architecture," with an essay. He has been a frequent contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," "The Nation," and to several professional publications on architectural subjects, and in 1892 a series of papers by him on the architecture of the Columbian exposition was printed with illustrations in the "Century Magazine." In 1894 Houghton & Mifflin published a volume of architectural essays by Mr. Van Brunt, entitled "Greek Lines." In 1898 he was elected president of the American Institute of Architects.

CARRERE, John Merven, architect, was born in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 9, 1858, son of John Merven and Anna Louisa (Maxwell) Carrere, both Americans. His paternal ancestors, natives of Lihourne, France, came to the United States during the French revolution and settled in Baltimore. He is related to the Walshes, Calhouns and Buchanans. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Maxwell, prominent merchant and founder of the house of Maxwell, Wright & Co., of Rio and Baltimore, of which subsequently John M. Carrere, Sr., became senior partner. The son was educated at the public schools in Lausanne, Switzerland, and at the Institute of Breidenstein, Grenchen. In 1877 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and remained until 1882, his studies being conducted under the special direction of Prof. Victor Ruprich Robert, inspector-general of historical monuments in France, and Leon Ginain, architect of the School of Medicine and of the Museum Galliera and member of the Institute of France. On his return to the United States he devoted a year to the construction of the first panoramas in New York and Chicago. In 1883 he entered the office of McKim, Mead & White and worked principally under Mr. Mead and Mr. McKim. In the spring of 1885 he began the practice of architecture, having formed a partnership with Thomas Hastings, a fellow student in Paris and later a fellow draughtsman in the office of McKim, Mead & White. Their first important work was started in the summer of 1885, and was the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., followed by the Alcazar, the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Memorial Church in the same city. Their practice has been general in its character and comprises important private residences, churches, public buildings and other works, besides participation by request in a great many prominent competitions, notably, the competition for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York city. The principal buildings designed by Mr. Carrere and Mr. Hastings, besides those mentioned above, are the following: The Jefferson Hotel, at Richmond, Va.; Laurel-in-the-Pines, at Lakewood, N. J.; Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.; residences of Henry T. Sloane, F. B. Hoffman, C. A. Herter, R. M. Hoe, W. D. Sloane, in New York city; John Pitcairn, Bethayres, Pa.; C. H. Tenny, Methuen, Mass.; Walter Jennings, Cold Spring harbor; Giraud Foster, Lenox, Mass.; E. C. Benedict, Indian harbor, Greenwich, Conn.; "Mail and Express" building, in New York city; Paterson city hall, Paterson, N. J.; Rome High School, Rome, N. Y.; St. John's park, Hudson street, New York city; Hamilton

Fish park, Houston street, New York city; buildings for Craig colony for epileptics at Sonyea for the state of New York; Branch Brook park, Essex co., for the state of New Jersey, and many other less important works. Being built at present, as the successful result of two notable competitions, are the New York Public Library, on Fifth avenue, New York city, and the National Academy of Design, on Cathedral heights, New York city. Mr. Carrere has participated in many reform movements, notably, in connection with the office of supervising architect of the government. He was the candidate of the

profession under Mr. Cleveland's second administration for that office, but declined the honor. He is chairman of the board of architects of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and the designer of the block plan, all the landscape features, and of the triumphal entrance bridge. He is a member of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, being president of the same for two terms; Beaux-Arts Society of New York, of which he was a founder and the president for two terms; delegate to the Fine Arts Federation; is a member of the Players', Century and City clubs, and the Architectural League of New York, and one of the founders of the Richmond County Good Government Club; also one of the founders of the Staten Island Club, being president for three terms. Mr. Carrere was married, in 1886, to Marion, daughter of Col. Charles Dell, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Amanda C. Bryan, of Savannah, Ga. They have two daughters, Anna and Marion Dell.

HASTINGS, Thomas, architect, was born in New York city, March 11, 1860, son of Thomas Samuel and Fanny (de Groot) Hastings. His father is a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, who for nine years was president of Union Theological Seminary, New York city; his grandfather was Dr. Thomas Hastings, a prolific composer of church music, while his first American ancestor was Thomas Hastings, lawyer, who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1640. His ancestors on his mother's side were Dutch and French (Huguenots), her father being William de Groot, a merchant and writer on law, whose family name, in old times, was sometimes written in Latinized form, Grotius. One of his sons, De Groot, served in the Federal army during the civil war. Thomas Hastings was educated chiefly in private schools. He took a special course under tutors for two years for the distinct purpose of studying in the École des Beaux-Arts, at Paris; in 1880 entered that institution, and in 1884 was graduated. He there met John M. Carrere, a fellow countryman, and on his return to New York city was again associated with him in the office of McKim, Mead & White, where Mr. Hastings spent eighteen months. In 1885 Mr. Hastings and Mr. Carrere formed a partnership, and in the summer of that year began the erection of the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine. The large scale on which it was projected, and the boldness of the young architects in departing from the conventional, excited great interest in the profession, and the appropriateness of the style of architecture used—the Spanish—was generally conceded. This was followed by the Alcazar, the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Memorial Church in the same city. Carrere & Hastings also erected the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va.; the hotel called Laurel in the Pines, Lakewood, N. J.; city hall, Paterson, N. J.; Union Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.; the "Life" and "Mail and Express" buildings, New York city; the house of E. C. Benedict at Indian harbor, Greenwich, Conn.; that of Girard Foster, Lenox, Mass.; of John Pitcairn, Bethayres, Pa.; of Dr. C. A. Herter, Richard M. Hoe and Henry T. Sloane, New York city. In the competition for designs for the New York public library and the National Academy of Design, to be erected on Morningside Heights, they were successful, and the library alone is sufficient to constitute a memorial to their talent. These examples show the wide range of their work, which includes also the decoration of pleasure grounds, such as St. John's Park, in New York city. Mr. Hastings gave a course of leetures on architecture at Harvard University in 1897. He has published articles in "Harper's Monthly Magazine" and in several technical journals. He has been a director in the Fine Arts Federation, the National Sculpture Society, the Société des Beaux-Arts, and the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the Century Association and the Players' and City clubs, all of New York city. Mr. Hastings was married at Greenwich, Conn., April 30, 1900, to a daughter of E. C. Benedict.

Thomas Hastings

STONE, Alfred, architect, was born at East Machias, Washington co., Me., July 29, 1834, son of Thomas Treadwell and Laura (Poor) Stone. His father was a Unitarian clergyman; his mother was a daughter of Sylvanus Poor, a farmer, of Andover, Me. He was educated at Washington Academy, East Machias, and at the English High School, Salem, Mass., whither he had removed with his parents in 1846. After studying architecture and drawing, at the completion of his high school course he entered an architect's office in Boston in 1852 and began practice by himself in 1856, after having served an apprenticeship in several offices in Boston. He designed the Hotel Pelham, the first French flat building erected in that city, in 1857–58, and in 1859 removed to Providence, R. I., where he formed an association with Alpheus C. Morse, continuing the relation until the outbreak of the civil war (1861). In 1864 he opened an office for himself in Providence, and still conducts an active practice under the firm name of Stone, Carpenter & Willson. During its forty years of business life, his firm has designed a very large number of both private and public buildings, among the latter of which may be named the Thayer street school; the Providence county court house; the Rhode Island state prison; Rhode Island state almshouse; Providence public library; the pumping station for the Providence water-works; the southwest pavilion of the Rhode Island Hospital; the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad station, and other buildings connected therewith in Providence; the Lyman Gymnasium, Slater Hall, Pembroke Hall, The Brunonia, Ladd Observatory of Brown University, and many business blocks, among them the Union Trust Co., Industrial Trust, Lauderdale, Francis and Conrad buildings. Mr. Stone has always taken an interest in municipal affairs, and served in the common council during 1885–88, and was president of Providence Commercial Club. He is a prominent member of the American Institute of Architects; has served upon its board of directors, and for six years (1893–99) was its secretary; was one of the founders of the Rhode Island chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and for many years its presiding officer. Descended from several persons who served in the war of the revolution, he is a member of the Rhode Island chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, having served both as its president and historian. He is president of the Providence Athenæum, an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Providence Art Club, and is a non-resident member of the Architectural League of New York.

McKIM, Charles Follen, architect, was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 24, 1847, son of James Miller and Sarah (Allibone) McKim. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The son studied at the Harvard Scientific School during the term 1866–67, and then went to Paris, where he en-

tered the École des Beaux-Arts, and took the architectural course of three years under Daumet. After a period of travel and study in European countries (1867–70) he returned to America and settled in New York, where in conjunction with William R. Mead and Stanford White he formed the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. The firm rapidly sprang into prominence, until now it is regarded as one of the leading firms of architects in America. It has produced work remarkable for variety, and has designed buildings in many cities of importance in the United States.

This work consists of cottages erected in Newport, Lenox and other summer resorts; the Boston Public Library, Madison Square Garden, New York; New York Life Insurance Co.'s buildings in Omaha and Kansas City, and the Tiffany house on Madison avenue, New York, which is Rhenish in style, and is pronounced by some authorities to be the finest example of architecture in America; St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass.; St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J.; the American Safe Deposit Co.'s buildings, New York; the Casinos at Newport and Narragansett Pier; the Music Hall at Short Hills, N. J.; the Goelet building, on the corner of Twentieth street and Broadway, New York; the Algonquin club-house, of Boston; the Freundschaft club-house, of New York, and the Villard block of houses on Madison avenue, New York. In addition to these and a number of fine residences, theatres and public buildings, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White have designed many monuments and memorials, their most recent being the Washington statue in Paris. Mr. McKim is a member of the American Institute of Architects; the Architectural League; the Society of Mural Painters (honorary), and the National Academy of Design. He received the gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1900. He is keenly interested in the future of art and architecture in America, and founded the American Academy at Rome.

WHITE, Stafford, architect, was born in New York city, Nov. 9, 1853, son of Richard Grant and Alexina B. (Mease) White. His father, was the famous critic, journalist, essayist, and for twenty years (1858–78) served as chief of the U. S. revenue marine bureau for the district of New York. His mother was a daughter of Charles Brnton Mease, of New York city. The original ancestor of the family was John White, who in 1632 came from England in the ship Lion, and settling at Cambridge, Mass., became a freeman in 1633 and 1634–35 was a salesman of the town. He removed to Connecticut with Pastor Hooker's company in 1836, becoming one of the founders and proprietors of Hartford, and later settling at Hadley, Mass., which he represented in the general court in 1664 and 1669, died there in 1683. From John White the line of descent runs through his son, Nathaniel White (1629–1711), of Middletown, Conn., which he frequently represented in the general court. His great-grandfather was Calvin White (1763–1853) for many years rector of St. James' P. E. Church, Derby, Conn., but in his latter years a Roman Catholic layman. His grandfather was Richard Mansfield White, a shipping merchant of New York city, and father of Richard Grant White. Stafford White was educated at private schools of New York and by tutors and received the degrees of A.M. from the New York University in 1883. He made his architectural studies in the office of Charles T. Gabrill and Henry H. Richardson, being the latter's chief assistant in the construction of Trinity Church, Boston. During 1878–80 he traveled and studied in Europe and on his return in 1881 formed a partnership with Charles F. McKim and William R. Mead under the style of McKim, Mead & White. The name of this firm is associated with some of the most notable architecture of the country, many examples being from Mr. White's own designs. He was the architect of the Villard house, on Madison avenue, New York, now the property of Whitelaw Reid; of the Madison Square Garden; the Century and Metropolitan club houses; the Washington arch, on Washington square, New York; the building of the New York University, University heights, New York; the University of Virginia, and many private residences throughout the Union. Among his most conspicuous special works are the architectural features for the sculptures of Augustus St. Gauden's, notably the pedestal of the Farragut statue, Madison square, New York city; the pedestal for the Chapin statue, Springfield, Mass.; the pedestals for the Lincoln and Logan statues, and the Adams tomb, Washington, D. C. In designs for interiors he has done some excellent work, shown in the Players' and Metropolitan club houses, the Villard residence, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and the Church of the Ascension, New York city. Mr. White is a member of the Institute of Architects, of the Metropolitan, University, Grolier, Players, Century and Meadowbrook clubs of New York city, as well as numerous artistic and literary organizations. In 1884 he was married to Bessie, daughter of Judge J. Lawrence Smith, of New York, a descendant of Col. Richard Smith, the original patentee of Smithtown, Long Island, and of Gen. Nathanial Woodhull, who fell at the battle of Long Island. They have one son, Lawrence White Grant.

GILBERT, Cass, architect, was born at Zanesville, Muskingum co., O., Nov. 28, 1859, son of Samuel A. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Gilbert, and grandson of Charles Champion Gilbert, first mayor of Zanesville, and a native of Connecticut. His father (18——) was an officer in the U. S. coast survey, who in the civil war was lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Ohio volunteer infantry, colonel of the 44th Ohio volunteer infantry, and subsequently brigadier-general. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Wheeler, of Zanesville. She was a woman of exceptional courage and distinguished character and ability. Mr. Gilbert's parents removed

to St. Paul in 1868 and he was educated in that city and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. He left the institute in 1879, receiving the American Institute of Architects' prize for the year. He served during the ensuing season on the U. S. coast survey and traveled and studied in Europe. Returning to New York city he entered the office of McKim, Meade & White and remained with them for several years. He opened an office in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1, 1883, and has been steadily engaged in practice since. He was a member of the national jury of selection at the Columbian exposition in Chicago

1893; a member of the jury on the selection of the design for the New York public library, 1897, and the architect of the new state capitol at St. Paul, which work was awarded him in competition in October, 1895. He designed the Brazer building, Boston, Mass.; the Broadway Chambers, New York; the Endicott building, St. Paul; the Dayton Avenue Church, and St. Clement's Episcopal Church in the same city and a number of other churches and business buildings in different parts of the United States. Mr. Gilbert was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1897, to Julia Tappan, daughter of Hon. H. M. Finch, of that city, and has one son and three daughters.

LORING, George Fullington, architect, was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1851, son of George and Harriet A. (Stoodley) Loring, and a descendant of Thomas Loring, an original settler of Hingham, Mass. His father and grandfather were sea captains by occupation. His maternal grandfather, William F. Stoodley, was prominently connected with the political affairs of New Hampshire, and held the position of fish commissioner at Portsmouth, N. H. George Fullington Loring was educated in the schools of Boston. He paid special attention to all studies tending to prepare him for the architectural profession. From 1868 to 1882 he was employed in the city surveyor's office in Boston. After serving in an architect's office, in 1884 he opened an office on his own account. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Sanford Phipps, under the firm name of Loring & Phipps. This is recognized as one of the leading architectural firms of New England. They have erected hundreds of buildings, among which the following are worthy of special mention: Masonic Temple of Boston; buildings for Henry O. Havemeyer, at Greenwich, Conn.; High School at Montclair, N. J., and schools for Brookline, Somerville, Everett, Braintree, Mass.; Lakeville, Conn.; preparatory schools for Yale, and they have built schools and office buildings throughout New England. They have erected about fifty public buildings and many of the private residences in Newton and the suburbs of Boston. Mr. Loring's architectural designs are conspicuous on account of originality and artistic merit. He possesses the rare faculty of combining beauty with inexpensiveness of construction. He was married to Sarah F., daughter of John B. and Sarah A. (Poor) Johnson, a lineal descendant of Capt. Edward Johnson, of Woburn, Mass., author of the "Wonder Workings of Providence in New England." His children are: Ernest Johnson, Ralph Stoodley, Gladys and Marjorie Loring.

George F. Loring

EYRE, Wilson, architect, was born in Florence, Italy, Oct. 30, 1858, son of Wilson and Lonisa (Lear) Eyre. His father, a native of Philadelphia and a man of means, has spent many years of his life abroad. His mother is a daughter of Benjamin Lincoln Lear, of Washington, D. C. He began his education in Italy, and coming to America in 1870, attended school in Philadelphia, Pa., and Newport, R. I., for a year each, then at Bishop's College School, Lenoxville, Canada (1873–74), completing his preparation for college at Woburn, Mass. (1875). In 1876 he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and took a year's course in architecture, after which he completed his professional studies in the office of Joseph P. Sims, in Philadelphia. On the death of Mr. Sims, in 1881, he opened an office for himself, and has since continued with increasing reputation and success. He has designed many buildings of a public and private character, not only in Pennsylvania, but in New York, Michigan, Maryland, Louisiana, Maine, Rhode Island and other states. Among the best specimens of his skill are the City Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Philadelphia, and the Detroit Club. Mr. Eyre is gifted with high artistic talent, and besides being thoroughly equipped as an architect, is a fine painter and musician. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Art, T Square, Pegasus and Melody clubs, and the Archæological Society, all of Philadelphia, and of the Art League, of New York city.

MARSHALL, Henry Rutgers, architect and author, was born in New York city, July 22, 1852, son of Henry Perry and Cornelia E. (Conrad) Marshall. His descent is traced from Edward Marshall, who removed from Barbadoes, West Indies, to New York city late in the seventeenth century, and in 1703 was buried in the old vault in Trinity church yard. His son, John, was married to Elsie Rutgers, and their son, John Rutgers Marshall (1743–1789), was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, in Woodbury, Conn.; he was active in the councils of his church, and it was in his house that the first Protestant Episcopal convention in America was held. He was married to Sarah Bryan, and their son, John Panet, was Mr. Marshall's grandfather; he was married to Julia Perry. Henry Rutgers Marshall was prepared in private schools, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1873, receiving the degree of A.M. two years later. After engaging in business for a year he studied architecture, and in 1878 entered upon that profession. He has acquired a large and varied practice, spread over a wide area of the United States. Among his more notable examples are the country houses for H. R. Kunhardt, at Bernardsville, N. J.; for Helen M. Gould, at University Heights, N. Y., and for Rudyard Kipling, at Brattleboro, Vt.; the Congregational church, Colorado Springs, Col.; the Storm King club-house, Cornwall, N. Y.; the Terry Memorial Gymnasium, Norfolk, Conn; the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md.; the Brearley School, New York, and the Tarrant building, New York. Mr. Marshall has given much attention to psychology and philosophy, and is a recognized authority in Europe and America in æsthetics and psychology. As honorary lecturer he delivered in 1894 a series of lectures at Columbia University upon æsthetics, and he has also lectured at Harvard University; before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York City, in 1895; the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, in 1898, and before other colleges and philosophical societies. In the winter of 1899–1900 he lectured in the Yale Art School on "Expression in Architecture." He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Century Association, and the University Club of New York city. He has been prominent in the councils of artistic societies, and was a member of the special committee of the Fine Arts Federation, which formulated the section of the new charter of New York city creating the Municipal Art Commission. The establishment of this commission led to the appointment of similar bodies in many other cities of the United States. In 1901 he was a member of the jury of awards for architecture at the Pan-American exposition. Mr. Marshall has written many articles relating to the nature of emotion, desire, pleasure

and pain, evolution, religious instinct and expression, besides those concerning strictly architectural topics, for "Mind" (London); the "Philosophical Review" (New York); the "Psychological Review" (New York and London); the "American Journal of Psychology"; the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" (New York); the "Architectural Review" (Boston); "Scribner's Magazine"; "International Journal of Ethics"; the "Century Magazine," and the "Dictionary of Architecture." He has published "Pain, Pleasure and Æsthetics" (1891); "Æsthetic Principles" (1895), and "Instinct and Reason" (1898). He was married, May 18, 1881, to Julia R., daughter of Winthrop S. Gilman. She died in 1887, leaving one daughter, Serena Gilman Marshall.

HARDENBERGH, Henry Janeway, architect, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 6, 1847, son of John Pool and Frances Eliza (Eddy) Hardenbergh. His first ancestor in this country on his father's side, it is supposed, was Jan van Hardenbergh, who came over in 1644 from Amsterdam. Maj. Johannes Hardenbergh, grandson of Jan van Hardenbergh, born about 1670 at Albany, was high sheriff of Ulster county, N. Y., in 1690, under commission of Gov. Leisler; was again appointed in 1709 under Gov. Lovelace; was trustee of the town of Kingston 1707–09–12; a major of the Ulster county militia in the regiment of Col. Jacob Rutsen, 1728, and afterwards colonel of the same regiment. He was principal proprietor of the great Hardenbergh patent, embracing 2,000,000 acres of land in the counties of Ulster, Orange, Green, Sullivan and Delaware, in the state of New York. This patent was obtained by purchase from the Indians in 1706, and was confirmed by Queen Anne, April 23, 1708. Col. Joannes (or Johannes) Hardenbergh, son of Maj. Johannes Hardenbergh, was born at Kingston, Ulster co., N. Y., June 1, 1706, and died Aug. 20, 1786. He was a member of the colonial assembly in 1743–50 and a member of the state legislature in 1781–82. He was a member of the first provincial congress, by which he was commissioned a colonel in the regular army, Oct. 25, 1775. His son, Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh (1736–90), D.D., S.T.D., was largely instrumental in securing the charter for Queens, now Rutgers, College, New Jersey, and became first president of the same in 1785. From this scholar and divine Henry Janeway Hardenbergh is fourth in descent. The latter's mother was a native of Providence, R. I., and was descended from Samuel Eddy, son of Rev. William Eddy, of Crainbrook, Kent, England. In 1630 Samuel Eddy settled in Plymouth, Mass., whence he or some of his descendants removed to Rhode Island, there intermarrying with the family of Roger Williams. Henry J. Hardenbergh received a thorough grammar school education, and in the year 1863 entered the office of Detlef Lienau, in New York, where he studied architecture for seven years. He then opened an office of his own, and has been steadily engaged ever since. The following is a partial list of buildings erected from his designs and under his direction in New York city: Vanderlear apartment house (1878); Hotel Albert (1883); Dakota Hotel, Central Park west (1884); Western Union buildings at Twenty-third and at Broad streets (1884–85); Astor (office) building, Wall street (1885); London and Lancashire Insurance Co. (office) building, William street (1890); addition to Western Union building, Dey street (1891); Waldorf Hotel, Fifth avenue (1891); American Fine Arts Society building, Fifty-seventh street (1892); Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second street (1895); Astoria Hotel, Fifth avenue (1896), and Hotel Martinique, Thirty-third street (1897). Among buildings in other places are the Clark museum, Williams College, Massachusetts (1881); the Gould Memorial Church, Roxbury, N. Y. (1894), and the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C. (1898). Mr. Hardenbergh was one of the founders of the American Fine Arts Society and the Municipal Art Society, being secretary of the former for several years; is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and was at one time vice-president of the New York chapter, and is a member of the Architectural League, National Sculpture Society, and the Grolier, Century, Players', Church and Riding clubs. He was married in New York city, July 27, 1893, to Emily Irene, daughter of John W. Leeds, of Stamford, Conn., a direct descendant of Miles Standish.

TILTON, Edward Lippincott, architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1861, son of Benjamin W. and Mary (Baker) Tilton. He attended Chappaqua Institute, Westchester county, N. Y., for a few years, and at the age of sixteen entered the banking office of Corlies, Macy & Co., but the profession of architecture being more to his taste, he worked as draughtsman for McKim, Meade & White for a year. In 1887 Mr. Tilton went to Paris and entered the École des Beaux-Arts. Here he studied for three years, part of the time being spent in traveling through France, Spain and Italy with his fellow-student, William A. Boring, with whom, in 1890, he formed a partnership in New York city, under the firm name of Boring & Tilton. Among their important buildings is the immigrant station for the U. S. government, on Ellis Island, New York harbor, which was awarded them in competition with five other prominent architects. This was the first application of the Tarsney act, under which the secretary of the treasury is empowered to invite architects to compete for government work. In 1895 Mr. Tilton was selected by the American Institute of Archæology to go to Greece, with the object of studying the remains of the famous Heraeum near Argos, lately excavated by the American School of

Classical Studies at Athens. Mr. Tilton is president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects and a member of the American Institute of Architects; the Architectural League; National Sculpture Society; New York Historical Society, and American Geographical Society, and is recognized as one of the most prominent younger members of the new school of American architects, whose achievements are astonishing the world. Mr. Tilton was married on June 5, 1901, to Mary Eastman, daughter of Charles C. Bigelow, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LORD, Austin Willard, architect, was born at Rolling Stone, Winona co., Minn., June 27, 1860, son of Orville Morrell and Martha Elizabeth (Deming) Lord, and grandson of Stephen Sherman Lord, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., who was the eldest son of Freedom and Eunice (Pritchard) Lord, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Saratoga county, N. Y. Freedom Lord was the fourth son of Joseph Lord, a soldier in the revolutionary war, who was born near Hartford, and died in 1833, aged 104. Mr. Lord was educated in the public and normal schools of Winona, and was then employed in architects' offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In 1888 he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took the special architectural course founded by Prof. Ware, and at the end of one year entered the office of Rotch & Tilden, of Boston. In 1888 he was awarded the Rotch traveling scholarship offered to any draughtsman of two years' experience in a Massachusetts architect's office, and, going abroad, spent one year in Paris in the atelier of Daumet Girault, and another in travel and further study. On his return he entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, where he remained until the autumn of 1894. In that year he was appointed director of the American School of Architecture in Rome, and held the position for two years. During his stay with McKim, Mead & White he was engaged upon such important work as the new Columbia University buildings, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences buildings, and the Metropolitan Club of New York city. In 1894, prior to going abroad, he entered into partnership with James M. Hewlett and Washington Hull, under the name of Lord, Hewlett & Hull, a firm which still continues and holds a high place in New York city and throughout the country. Mr. Lord is a member of the Architectural League and the Beaux Arts Society. He was married, Jan. 4, 1887, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of A. W. and Christiana E. Gage, of Winona, Minn. They have one son and two daughters.

Austin W. Lord.

HEWLETT, James Monroe, architect, was born at Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1868, son of James Augustus and Mary Elizabeth (Sanderson) Hewlett. He was prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and in 1886 entered the Columbia School of Mines, where he took a full course in architecture under Prof. William R. Ware, and was graduated in 1890. He entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, architects, and after a year and a half in their employ went to Paris for two years' study under Pierre Victor Galland, the celebrated French architect and decorator. Returning to America in the spring of 1893, he was again employed by McKim, Mead & White, and in the autumn of 1894 formed the firm of Lord, Hewlett & Hull. In addition to regular architectural work, Mr. Hewlett has given much attention to interior decoration. Among the many buildings designed by this firm are the reading room of Grace Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; the Rockaway Hunt Club house, Cedarhurst, Long Island; public school houses at Stapleton and Mount Vernon; elaborate country residences at Cedarhurst and Lawrence, Long Island, Bernardsville, N. J., and other places; the elegant residence of William A. Clark, at Fifth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, New York, and Mr. Clark's mausoleum at Woodlawn cemetery. The firm also won the second prize in competition for designs for the Museum of Fine Arts building, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1895, and one of the ten equal prizes out of eighty-eight designs offered in competition for the great New York public library in 1897. Mr. Hewlett is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a member of the New York Architectural League; of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York, and the Creseent Athletic, of Brooklyn. He was married, March 29, 1894, to Anna, daughter of Edward Bowne Willets, of Brooklyn, and has two sons and two daughters.

McDOUGALL, James Alexander, senator, was born at Bethlehem, Albany co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817. He was educated in the Albany Grammar School and became an assistant engaged on the survey for the Albany and Schenectady railroad, the first ever built in America. Later he studied law, adopted the profession and settled in Cook county, Ill., in 1837. He was one of the most brilliant men ever connected with the Chicago bar, of which he was termed one of the pioneers. In 1842 he was chosen attorney-general of Illinois and was re-elected to the office in 1844. Upon the outbreak of the gold craze, in 1849, he organized an exploring expedition and accompanied it to Rio del Norte, the Gila, and Colorado, but afterwards emigrated to California. He lost his way among the mountains, wandering about for a long time and barely escaping starvation, and upon finally reaching San Francisco, was clothed in skins and rags. The hospitality of a former client was tendered him, however, and he was soon afterward given a number of cases in court, thus establishing a practice. In 1850 he was elected attorney-general of California, and in 1853 became a Democratic representative in congress, serving until 1855, when he declined a renomination. He was later elected a senator in congress, serving from 1861 to 1867, and acting as a member of the committees on finance and naval affairs, and as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad. As a war Democrat he was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated McClellan for the presidency in 1864, and to the national union convention held at Philadelphia in 1866. An eloquent and effective speaker, he was gifted both as an orator and as a statesman; but his career was cut short by intemperance. Upon the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where his death occurred, Sept. 3, 1867.

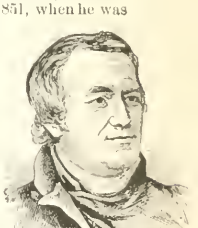
WILLIAMS, John S., lawyer, was born at Lockport, Niagara co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1825, son of George and Elizabeth (Haynes) Williams. His earliest American ancestor, John Williams, an architect, was born in Shropshire, England, and after emigrating to this country settled in Boston. After receiving a liberal education he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1853 he removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he continued the practice of his profession, and in 1856 was elected mayor of that town, being re-elected in 1858. After retiring from office he resumed the practice of law, and was for some time editor of the Lafayette "Daily American." In the fall of 1861 he was authorized by Gov. Morton to recruit the 63d regiment of Indiana volunteers, and was commissioned colonel of the regiment. He was present with the 1st battalion of his regiment at the second battle of Bull run, but in July, 1863, was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. He returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1866 was appointed by Pres. Johnson collector of internal revenue for the 8th district of Indiana, holding the office until the beginning of a new administration in 1869. Subsequently he be-

came the publisher of the Lafayette "Sunday Times." In April, 1885, he was appointed third auditor of the U. S. treasury department.

WILLIAMS, George Burchell, financier, was born at Lockport, Niagara co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1842, son of George and Elizabeth (Haynes) Williams, and brother of John S Williams. He was educated at the Lockport Union Academy, and in 1858 removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits. In 1861 he served as an officer in the Federal army under a special call for troops from the governor of Indiana and the president. In 1868 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for the state, an office created by congress to check the political power of Pres. Johnson, and in 1869 was appointed by Pres. Grant deputy commissioner of internal revenue at Washington. In 1871 Pres. Grant was requested by the emperor of Japan to recommend some person to assist his ministers of finance in the reorganization of the fiscal system of the empire, and he chose Mr. Williams. The latter proceeded to Japan, where he was commissioned financial adviser to the Japanese government, which position he occupied for bout five years. In 1872 and agaiu in 1875 he was a special commissioner of Japau to Europe in connection with financial affairs; resigned the office in November, 1875, and returned to the United States in 1876. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. Since 1886 Mr. Williams has resided in Washington, but has frequently visited Japan and Europe in connection with fiscal matters. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and the National Geographical Society, Washington, D. C., and the Strollers' and New York Yacht clubs, New York city. In 1873 he was married, in Paris, France, to a daughter of Gen. Lauren Upson, of Sacramento, Cal.

DeWITT, William Cantine, lawyer, was born at Paterson, N. J., Jan. 25, 1840, son of Moses Edwards and Lydia Ann (Miller) DeWitt. His father was a prosperous merchant of Paterson, and his mother a daughter of David Miller and sister of Jacob W. Miller, attorney-general of New Jersey and later U. S. senator. His earliest American ancestor was Tjerck Clausen DeWitt, cousin of John DeWitt, grand pensionary of Holland; his great-grandfather, Charles DeWitt, a member of the Continental congress, prepared the original draft of the New York state constitution, and his grandfather, John DeWitt, was lieutenant-colonel of the Ulster volunteers in the revolutionary war. Gov. DeWitt Clinton was a near relative of the family. Mr. DeWitt settled in Brooklyn in 1845. He received his education at Fort Plain and Claverack seminaries and then studying law, first with James R. Whiting and afterwards with Ambrose L. Jordan, was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court at Poughkeepsie in June, 1861. In the same year he began to practice in Brooklyn for himself, and became particularly interested in the law of corporations. A Democrat in politics, his natural ability soon brought him general recognition among the leaders of his party, while his speeches in state conventions and other political gatherings demonstrated his remarkable ability as an orator. Mr. DeWitt held the office of corporation counsel of Brooklyn for six successive terms (1869–83). When, in 1883, Judge Tracy resigned from the bench of the court of appeals the firm of Tracy & DeWitt was formed by himself and Mr. DeWitt, and this connection continued until its dissolution in 1885. Since that date Mr. DeWitt has practiced alone. Mr. DeWitt was appointed on the commission to draft a charter for Greater New York by Gov. Morton on June 9, 1896. He was made chairman of the committee on draft, and as such drew up a complete charter for the new city. His powers as an orator have brought him wide reputation, as have also his graceful methods of expression in his numerous writings. He has published "Opinions of William C. DeWitt" (1881), a volume which attracted general attention and was widely read, and "William Swinton," an address (1892). Mr. DeWitt enjoys a wide social popularity and is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent, Carlton and Germanic clubs and Institute of Arts and Sciences, all of Brooklyn.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, second P. E. bishop of Illinois, and fifty-fifth in the succession of American bishops, was born in New York city, Aug. 19, 1803. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1821, and at the General Theological Seminary in New York city in 1824. He was made deacon in Grace Church, New York city, on Oct. 10, 1824, and was ordained a priest by Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1827. He immediately entered upon the charge of Christ Church, Reading, Pa., of which he remained rector until 1830. In that year he assumed the rectorship of St. Luke's parish, Rochester, N. Y., an office he held for fifteen years. In 1844 he was called to the charge of St. Thomas', New York, and was connected with that church until 1851, when he was elected assistant bishop of Illinois as coadjutor to the aged Bishop Philander Chase (q. v.), who was first bishop of Ohio and first of Illinois. He was consecrated Nov. 20, 1851, and upon the death of Bishop Chase in the following year he succeeded to the see. In 1867 he went to England, and, as a compliment to the active part he took in the preliminary measures attending the Lambeth Pan-Anglican conference, he was invited to deliver the opening sermon. Oxford, England, conferred upon him the degree of D. D.; Cambridge, England, gave him that of LL. D., and in 1865 Columbia also made him LL. D.



Bishop Whitehouse was one of the most eloquent prelates of the church, and he played a large part in what is known as the Cheney case, which led to the formation of the Reformed Episcopal church. Command of words and a precision of diction marked his oratory, and his views held great weight with his brother bishops and with foreign communions. He was responsible for the adoption of the cathedral system in this country, being its first advocate, and founded the SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, Chicago. His annual addresses are contained in the journals of the diocese of Illinois during the time of his occupancy of the see. He was married to Evelina Harriet, only daughter of Matthias Bruen, of Raritan house, Perth Amboy, N. J. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1874.

McLAREN, William Edward, third P. E. bishop of Chicago, and 114th in the succession of American bishops, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831, son of Rev. John Finlay and Mary (McKay) McLaren, and grandson of Finlay McLaren, of Callander, Scotland, who emigrated to the United States about 1793, and settled in Albany, N. Y. His father (1803–83) was a Presbyterian divine; was for some years president of the University of Western Pennsylvania, and from 1862 to 1865 chaplain of the 10th Pennsylvania reserves, army of the Potomac. He was brought up in his father's faith. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and at Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., where

he was graduated in 1851. He received the degrees of A.M. from Jefferson, in 1854, D.D. from Racine College in 1873, and D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1882. After leaving school he engaged in teaching and editorial work in Cleveland, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa., but in 1857 entered the Presbyterian Seminary at Pittsburgh, with a view to becoming a missionary to the Chinese. In 1860 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and went to Bogota, South America, instead of to China, as he originally intended. Failing health called him back in 1862, and for the next nine years he officiated at various places in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan. In 1871 he entered the Episcopal church, and was ordered a deacon in St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., on July 29, 1872. His rise in the Episcopal church was rapid. He was advanced to the priesthood in October of the same year, and three years later was consecrated bishop of Illinois, in the Cathedral Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Chicago. In 1877 two new sees were created in Illinois, but Bishop McLaren retained the original diocese and title. The name of the see was changed to Chicago in 1883. The Western Theological Seminary of Chicago was founded by Dr. McLaren in 1881, and in 1885 he established the Waterman Hall for girls at Sycamore. He is president of both these institutions, also is president of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., and was for a time warden of Racine College. He is primus of the province of Illinois. Bishop McLaren is an accomplished theologian, and in the church is regarded as an authoritative and effective writer. He has published: "Catholic Dogma: An Antidote of Doubt" (1883); "Refutation of Pantheism" (1884); "Inner Proofs of God" (1884); "The Practice of the Interior Life" (1897); "The Holy Priest" (1900), and "The Essence of Prayer" (1901). He was married, in 1860, to Mary, daughter of Peter Fake, of Clinton, N. Y., and has one son and two daughters.

LOOMIS, Dwight, jurist, was born at Columbia, Tolland co., Conn., July 27, 1821. He was educated in the public schools, completing his classical course at the Monson and Amherst academies in Massachusetts. He then engaged in teaching for five years, and in 1844 began the study of law at Ellington, Conn., continuing it in the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and began the practice of law at Rockville and Ellington in company with John H. Brockway, who had just closed a four years' term in congress, which continued until 1855. Afterward he was associated in practice with B. H. Bill, of Rockville, for three years, and from that time conducted an independent practice. In 1851 he represented the town of Vernon in the state legislature; in 1856 was a delegate to the People's party convention in Philadelphia, and in 1857 was a member of the state senate, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1859 he represented the first congressional district in the 36th congress, and being re-elected in 1861 to the 37th congress, served until 1863, during which time he was a member of the committees on mileage, the treasury, agriculture and elections, the latter an exceptionally important committee at that period. During the spring of 1864 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and in 1875 was advanced to the supreme court. After twenty-seven years of judicial service he retired in 1891 from the supreme court and returned to the practice of law, his age disqualifying him for further service on the supreme bench, according to state law. In the same year he was elected to a professorship in the Yale Law School, serving there for two years; but, in 1893, he was appointed state referee, and the press of duties caused his retirement from the educational office.

DILLINGHAM, Benjamin Franklin, railroad and plantation promoter, was born at West Brewster, Mass., Sept. 4, 1844, son of Benjamin Clark and Lydia Sears (Howes) Dillingham. The Dillinghams were among the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay colony, their first American ancestor being John Dillingham, who emigrated from Bittleswell, Leicestershire, England, and settled in Harwich, Mass., about 1630. Benjamin was educated in Southborough and Worcester, Mass. When young he went to sea, and after serving an apprenticeship was third officer of the clipper ship Southern Cross, which was captured and burned at sea by the Confederate cruiser Florida on June 6, 1863. The officers were transferred to the bark Fleur de Para, bound for Brazil, and from there worked their way back to New York. He then became second mate of the ship Aureola, which he afterward left at San Francisco, and sailed as first mate on the bark Whistler, plying between the latter port and Honolulu. While in the city of Honolulu, in July, 1865, he met with a severe accident, which forced him to abandon the sea, and he engaged with the mercantile firm of H. Dimond & Son, dealers in hardware and general merchandise. Three years later he bought them out, and conducted the business as Dillingham & Co., until 1884, when it was incorporated under the name of the Pacific Hardware Co., and it is today one of the most substantial corporations of the island and the oldest commercial house west of the Rocky mountains. In 1888, foreseeing the great future of the sugar industry on the island of Oahu, and realizing that to develop it extensively better communication was a necessity, he secured a franchise from the legislature and commenced to build the first railroad on that island, having organized the Oahu Railway and Land Co. The road was first operated in July, 1890, and now has more than seventy-two miles of line and numerous branches and spurs. It taps the richest plantations in the Hawaiian group, and is extremely successful, showing a constantly increasing profit account. When construction commenced the territory adjacent to the proposed line was barren, but as it was the best of sugar land Mr. Dillingham directed his energies to securing leaseholds and acreage in fee simple, and obtaining capital with which to develop plantations. It is not an overstatement to say that his enterprise in this direction has been a great factor in the making of industrial Oahu. The great Ewa sugar plantation, which was promoted by him, is a fair sample of the increasing value of other large sugar estates which he has since organized along the line of his railroad. Its original $100 shares are now worth $800 in open market, and the railroad and other properties of which he was promoter, costing originally $13,000,000, are to day worth $30,000,000, and are paying large dividends on the latter amount. In connection with M. P. Robinson, Lorrin A. Thurston and others he is now establishing on the island of Hawaii a standard-gauge road, incorporated under

B. F. Dillingham

the name of the Hilo Railroad Co.; also two of the largest sugar estates in the territory, known as Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., and Puna Sugar Co., Ltd. All these enterprises give promise of great financial success. Mr. Dillingham was married, in April, 1869, to Emma Louise, daughter of Rev. Lowell Smith, of Greenfield, Mass., who was one of the early missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands, and for thirty years pastor of the Kaumakapili Church in Honolulu. They have four children.

GERARD, James Watson, Sr., lawyer and philanthropist, was born in New York city, in 1791, son of William and Christina (Glass) Gerard. His paternal ancestors were prominent citizens of France, but the family emigrated to Scotland in the time of the troubles of the reign of Louis XV., and his father was born near Banff, Scotland, in 1746. For a time the latter resided in Gibraltar, from which place he removed to New York city about 1780. He became a prominent merchant, and did a very large business until his premature death by drowning, Jan. 27, 1802. He left a widow and seven children. Two of his sons were in the auction business on Wall street, under the name of Glass & Gerard. The third son, James W., was graduated at Columbia in 1811, and in 1812 was enrolled as a member of a volunteer company called the Iron Grays, which was raised for the defense of New York harbor in the war with Great Britain. He also studied law at this time in the office of George Griffin, a distinguished member of the bar, and in 1816 he took the degree of M. A. at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar. He rose to distinction in the law, and continued in active practice until 1869. He became a member of the Society for the Suppression of Pauperism in 1823, and at once urged upon the public the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, the incorporation of which he and others procured in March, 1824. This was the first institution of its kind in the United States. Mr. Gerard was the first to publicly advocate uniforms for the police. He wore the new uniform at a fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Coventry Wadell, and by letters, addresses and persistent action so impressed upon the community the importance of the change that uniforms were finally decided upon. Opposed to slavery, he took an active part in 1854 in the public meetings held to protest against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Gerard gave largely of his time and means to charitable organizations and movements, and in the last twenty years of his life devoted much time to the cause of public education, holding for most of that period the office of school trustee or inspector.

He invariably declined to be a candidate for any other office. He was married, Oct. 3, 1820, to Elizabeth, daughter of Increase Sumner, chief-justice of the supreme court and governor of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth (Hyslop), his wife. They had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Gerard died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1874.

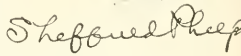
GERARD, James Watson, Jr., lawyer and author, was born in New York city, June 20, 1823, son of James Watson and Elizabeth (Sumner) Gerard. His early education was received in the public schools, and in 1843 he was graduated at Columbia College, with the honors of valedictorian. He then studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was an able advocate in the courts, and became a recognized authority on real estate and corporation law. He gave much attention to the interests of the public schools of New York city, and was successively school trustee, school inspector and school commissioner, holding the office of commissioner for two terms, beginning with 1890. Mr. Gerard was a member of the state senate in 1876–77 for the 7th district. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for congress against Levi P. Morton in the 11th New York district, but was defeated. Pres. Grover Cleveland, in his second term, offered Mr. Gerard the office of special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, but, on account of ill health, the office was declined. Mr. Gerard was a member of the Union, Players' and Tuxedo clubs, and of the St. Nicholas and New York Historical societies. He wrote many historical papers, and delivered several addresses on the early colonial history of New York. He was the author of several minor satirical works, both in prose and verse, the most important being "Ostrea; or, the Loves of the Oyster" (1857); "Aquarelles" (1858); "The Pelican Papers" (1879), etc., and two volumes of verse. The second was published over the name of "Samuel Sombre," and was pronounced "one of the raciest books of fun and humor that have appeared for a long time." He also published two legal works, "Title of the Corporation and Others to Streets, Wharves, Lands and Franchises in the City of New York" (1872); "Titles to Real Estate in the State of New York" (1873), the latter being regarded still as the authority on the subject, and an historical work "The Peace of Utrecht" (1885), which is not only a history of the peace, but a complete presentation of the European policy which culminated in that event. Mr. Gerard was married, Oct. 31, 1866, to Jennie, daughter of Benjamin F. Angel, of Genesco, N. Y., who was U. S. minister to Norway and Sweden under Pres. James Buchanan's administration. They had three sons. He died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1900.

McKEEVER, Isaac, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1794, son of Capt. James and Jane (Edward) McKeever. His father, who emigrated from Scotland before the revolution and settled in Philadelphia, was the first of the name in this country. He was interested in the development of steam navigation, and conceived the idea of towing vessels up the Mississippi by means of steam tugs, a venture that proved unsuccessful. Comr. Isaac McKeever was educated partly in his native city and partly in New Orleans, La., whither he removed with his parents at an early age. In 1809 he was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1814. He was in command of one of the five U. S. gunboats under Capt. Thomas C. Jones, which, with twenty-five guns and 172 men, met a British force of forty-two launches and about 1,000 men, at Lake Borgne, La., in December, 1814. In spite of the fact that the Americans were at a hopeless disadvantage, this engagement was one of the fiercest of the war and was won by the

British only on account of their superior force. The enemy lost ninety-four men, killed and wounded, and the Americans forty one men. Lieut. McKeever's command was the last to capitulate, and he himself and most of his officers were severely wounded. His conduct on this occasion attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson, who became his lifelong friend, and at whose particular request he co-operated in the capture of Pensacola four years later. In his general orders dated May 29, 1818, Jackson wrote: "Capt. McKeever of the navy, merits (as he has on several other occasions) the warmest thanks of the general, for his zealous coöperation and activity in landing two of his guns and gallantly offering to lay his vessel before the water battery, in the event of storming the upper works." In 1825, in command of the Sea Gull, he did efficient service in pursuit of pirate crafts, in West Indian waters. In 1828 he was stationed on the receiving ship at Baltimore, and later in the same year commanded a vessel cruising along the coast of Labrador for the protection of American fisheries. He received the rank of master commandant with the title of captain in 1830. During the Argentine revolution, in 1833, he was acting representative of the government at Buenos Ayres, in command of the Lexington. In 1838, while on a cruise to the Pacific, in command of the U. S. S. Falmouth, he was commissioned captain. He returned home in 1840, and after several years of shore duty and minor assignments, he was placed in command of the corvette St. Louis, of the East India squadron. In 1845 he rescued a number of missionaries, their families and other Christians from the hands of savages at the Bay of Islands, Kororarcka, and transported them (150 in all) to Auckland, New Zealand, on his own vessel. Comr. McKeever was commander of the Brooklyn navy yard for three years; was in command of the frigate Congress, of the Brazil squadron, and in 1855 became commander of the Norfolk navy yard. There, shortly after his arrival, yellow fever became epidemic, and he fell a victim to the scourge. In January, 1827, he was married to Mary Flower, daughter of Lieut. Joseph and Mary (Thomson) Gamble, of Philadelphia, Pa. They had two sons and two daughters: Isaac Chauncey, colonel and brevet brigadier-general of the U. S. army; James Laurence, a prominent New York banker; Marion, wife of William Speiden, a customs officer of New York city, and Caroline, wife of Leon Rosenplanter, of Russia. Comr. McKeever died at Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1856.

LYON, Lucius, senator, was born at Shelburne, Chittenden co., Vt., Feb. 20, 1800, eldest son of Asa and Sarah (Atwater) Lyon. His father, a farmer, was esteemed for his strong common sense, and was constantly consulted by his fellow-townsmen on matters affecting the public welfare. At the age of eighteen the son left the farm, and spent more than two years in Burlington in the office of a civil engineer, pursuing other studies as well, to supplement the meagre store of knowledge acquired in a district school. In 1821 he removed to the territory of Michigan, and in the following year, being then at Detroit, executed contracts made with the United States for the survey of public lands. For several years he was engaged in various parts of Michigan and elsewhere. He established the northern boundary of Illinois in 1833. In June of that year he was elected as a territorial delegate to the 23d congress as a Democrat, serving until March 3, 1835. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of Michigan in 1835, and in November was chosen to represent Michigan in the national senate, but action was delayed on account of a boundary dispute with Ohio, and Mr. Lyon did not take his seat until Jan. 26, 1837. Mainly through his efforts Michigan secured the peninsula that forms the northern part of her domain. His senatorial term expired March 4, 1839, and in 1843 he was returned to congress as a representative, serving as such until March 3, 1845, when he declined a renomination. In 1845 Pres. Polk tendered him the appointment of surveyor-general for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, removing the office from Cincinnati to Detroit for his convenience, and this position he held until 1850. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Baltimore in 1848. Mr. Lyon became the owner of real estate in many parts of Michigan, as well as beyond the limits of the state. At his own expense he made a survey of the harbor of St. Joseph, and secured government appropriations for its improvement. He was part owner of the water supply plant at Detroit. At Bronson, Schoolcraft and Lyons he had large farms which he kept under a high state of cultivation. He was a member of the first board of regents of the University of Michigan (1837–39). He died unmarried at Detroit, Sept. 25, 1851.

PHELPS, Sheffield, lawyer and journalist, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 24, 1864, son of William Walter and Eleanor (Sheffield) Phelps, and grandson of John Jay Phelps, the organizer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. His father was an eminent diplomat and jurist. He was educated at Siglar's Preparatory School, Newburgh, N. Y., the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and Yale University, where he was graduated in 1886. During the next four years he was acting editor of the Colorado Springs "Gazette," and having studied law was admitted to the bar of that state. In 1890 he settled in New York city and became connected with the "World" as its New England correspondent. In 1892 he obtained a position on the "Mail and Express," where he began as telegraph editor, rapidly rising to the position of foreign editor, editorial writer and managing editor, all during the short space of about two years. He then bought a large interest in the "Evening Journal" of Jersey City, and was its editor until 1899, when he disposed of his share and went to Europe for an extended tour. Returning in 1900, he devoted his time to wielding a political influence in his native state, which derives strength from the support given by his father's many friends, and from his social position. While he has never accepted any office he is considered by his party eminently eligible, and there are strong indications that he will follow in the footsteps of his father. He is a member of the Union League and University clubs of New York city. He was married, June 1, 1892, to Claudia Wright, daughter of Preston Lea, capitalist and banker, of Wilmington, Del. They have three children: William Walter, Clandia Lea and Eleanor Sheffield.



PONCE DE LEON, Juan, explorer, was born in Leon, Spain, about 1460. In his youth he served as page to Don Fernan, afterwards Ferdinand V. He took part in the Moorish wars, and, according to some authorities, sailed with Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. In 1509 he conquered the island of Porto Rico, where he became governor and acquired great wealth. On March 3, 1513, he sailed from Porto Rico on his famous voyage in search of the island, Bimini, with its miraculous fountain of youth, and discovered land March 27th, and, being Easter Sunday, which is called by the Spaniards Pascua de Flores, or because of the abundance of flowers, it was named by him Florida. On April 8th he landed on a spot recorded as 30° S. north, which would locate it near the present site of Fernandina. He took possession of it in the name of Spain and after exploring the coast he returned to Spain in the following year. In 1514 he led an expedition against the Caribs and another voyage was made two years later. Having been appointed governor of Florida and directed by the king to conquer and colonize the island, as it was believed to be, he made another voyage in 1521. He was repelled by the Indians and received a wound from an arrow which caused his death in Cuba shortly afterwards.

ELMORE, Franklin Harper, senator and financier, was born in Laurens district, S. C., Jan. 16, 1799, second son of John A. Elmore, a revolutionary general. He entered South Carolina College in November, 1817, and was graduated there in 1819. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1821, and in 1822 was elected solicitor of the southern circuit, in which office he was continued by re-election until 1837. He was appointed aid to Gov. Manning in 1824, with the rank of colonel. In 1836 he was elected to the national house of representatives, and served in that body until 1839. Having been selected by the congressional delegation of 1838 to secure authentic information of the anti-slavery movement, he wrote to James G. Birney a number of letters which were published under the title of the "Elmore Correspondence." In 1839 he was elected president of the Bank of South Carolina, which office he held by annual re-election until his appointment to the U. S. senate in April, 1850. In the upper house he filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of John C. Calhoun; yet his voice was heard but once in the senate, for his own death occurred twenty-eight days later. He was appointed trustee of his alma mater. Sen. Elmore died in Washington, D. C., May 29, 1850. His brother, Rush, who was born in Alabama about 1810, and died during the civil war, served in the war with Mexico, and in 1854 received an appointment as associate justice of the Federal court of Kansas.

MELLEN, Prentiss, jurist and senator, was born at Sterling, Mass., Oct. 11, 1764, son of John Mellen, a prominent Unitarian clergyman, of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard in 1784, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1786, and commenced the practice of his profession at Bridgewater, Mass. He removed to Biddeford, Me., in 1792, and in 1806 to Portland. He served on the executive council of Massachusetts in 1808, 1809 and again in 1817. In 1818 he was elected to represent Massachusetts in the U. S. senate, taking the place of Eli P. Ashmun, resigned, and he served until May 15, 1820. In that year Maine was organized and admitted as a separate state, and Sen. Mellen's resignation was tendered in consequence of this change. He was the first chief-justice of Maine (1820–34), retiring when he reached the age limit of seventy years. In the first eleven volumes of the "Maine Reports" were included his judicial decisions. He served as a trustee of Bowdoin College from 1817 to 1836, and in 1828 received from that institution the degree of LL.D. After his judicial retirement he renewed the practice of law at Portland, Me., where his death occurred, Dec. 31, 1840. Both as a judge and a lawyer he held high rank. His son, Grenville Mellen, was a gifted poet.

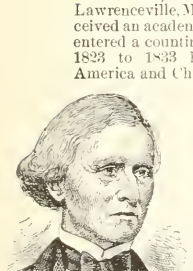
RUGGLES, Charles Herman, jurist, was born in Litchfield county, Conn., Feb. 10, 1789, cousin of Samuel Bulkley Ruggles. After receiving a good general education he adopted the profession of the law and began to practice at Kingston, N. Y. He was a member of the New York legislature in 1820 and was a representative in congress in 1821–23. For many years he was a judge of the circuit court and made a reputation as a jurist. After leaving this office he served for a second term in the state legislature, and in 1851 was made a judge of the court of appeals, being presiding judge from 1853 until his resignation in 1855. He was a delegate to the constitutional congress of 1846. His death occurred at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 16, 1865.

BALLINGER, Richard Achilles, lawyer, was born at Boonsboro, Ia., July 9, 1858, son of Richard Henry and Mary E. (Norton) Ballinger. His ancestors on both sides participated in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. His father studied law in Abraham Lincoln's office and became a prominent lawyer of Illinois. He was an Abolitionist, and upon the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the 3d Illinois cavalry, and served until the close. Richard prepared for college in the public schools, Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., and also at the State University of Kansas. After graduation at Williams College in 1884 he went to Chicago, studied law, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He practiced for three years at Kankakee, Ill., and for two years at Decatur, Ala., and in 1890 removed to Port Townsend, Wash. In 1892 he was elected judge of the superior court, and after serving a term of four years he removed to Seattle, Wash., and formed a partnership with Hon. J. T. Ronald and Alfred Battle, under the firm name of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle, which has become one of the leading firms of the state. Judge Ballinger is author of "Ballinger on Community Property" (1895), and "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statute of Washington" (1897), which latter work has been recognized as the official code by the state legislature. He is prominent in politics and the social life of the state. He was married, in 1886, to Julia A., daughter of Geo. Bradley, of Lee, Mass., and has two children.

PARKER, Richard Elliott, senator and jurist, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 27, 1783. He received a public school education, and after studying law was admitted to the bar, and for many years practiced that profession in his native county. He attained popularity in early life, and was elected a member of the Virginia house of delegates. For many years he served as a judge of the general and circuit courts of Virginia. In 1836 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, succeeding Benjamin Watkins Lee, and taking his seat Dec. 15th, but on Feb 13th of the following year resigned to accept a position as judge of the supreme court of appeals, having been elected in place of Dabney Carr, deceased. He died in Richmond, Va., Sept 9, 1840.

MITCHELL, James Tyndale, jurist, was born at Belleville, Ill., Nov. 9, 1834, son of Edward P. and Elizabeth (Tyndale) Mitchell. His great-grandfather, Edward Mitchell, was a captain in the Virginia line, and served in the campaign of 1780–81. He was educated in Philadelphia, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1855. He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he was assistant city solicitor for three years. He was elected a judge of the city district court in 1871; transferred to that of common pleas in 1875; re-elected in 1881, being the candidate of both parties, and in 1888 elected to the supreme court by a majority of over 80,000, the largest ever received by a judicial candidate in Pennsylvania. He served in the state militia in the emergencies of 1862 and 1863; was one of the earliest members of the Union League of Philadelphia, and is a member of the state Society of Sons of the Revolution, of the Loyal Legion, and an honorary member of the Order of the Cincinnati. His tastes run largely to historical studies; he has been for some years president of the council of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and possesses what is believed to be the largest collection of engraved historical portraits in the country. He is vice-provost of the Philadelphia Law Academy, and was one of the commissioners to report upon and publish (in 1886–88) acts of the colonial assembly not previously printed. He conducted the "American Law Register" from 1861 to 1889; edited "Williams on Real Property," and has written a "History of the District Court" (1875); a work on "Motions and Rules" (1879); an "Address on Fidelity to Court and Client" in criminal cases, before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association (1899) and an "Address on John Marshall" before the Law Association of Philadelphia (1901). He received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1872. He is unmarried.

GREEN, John Cleve, merchant, was born in Lawrenceville, Mercer co., N. J., April 14, 1800. He received an academic education, and in early manhood entered a counting-house in New York city. From 1823 to 1833 he went as supercargo to South America and China, and while in Canton became a member of the firm of Russell & Co., and was eminently successful in business. In 1839 he returned to New York with a large fortune, settling there and continuing his connection with the Chinese trade. Most of his time was devoted to Christian and charitable enterprises. He was a trustee of the New York Hospital, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, president of the board of directors of the Home for Cripples, and for many years financial agent and trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary. He endowed the Princeton Seminary with the Helena professorship of history, built one of the professor's houses, renovated the chapel, remodeled the dining-hall and bequeathed the institution $50,000. Mr. Green also founded the John C. Green School of Science at Princeton, and was liberal in his gifts to New York University. A Green memorial alcove containing his portrait was added to the New York Society library by his widow, who gave $50,000 for that object. Mr. Green died in New York, April 28, 1875.



BRUCE, William Stebbing, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1819, son of William and Mary (Stebbing) Bruce. His father was a native of Northampton, England, the family having originally migrated from Scotland, and coming to America, he settled in Philadelphia in 1818. During his infancy Mr. Bruce's parents removed to Ohio, where he spent his boyhood working on his father's farm and attending the public schools. In 1835 he went to Cincinnati, O., and entered the employ of Ephraim Morgan, in the book-binding business. After remaining in that situation some time, he was employed by I. & B. Bruce, and learned the carriage painter's trade. On completing his apprenticeship with them he went to Madison, Ind., where he followed his trade with a Mr. Newell, a leading carriage builder of that city. In 1843 he returned to Cincinnati, but finally settled in Memphis, Tenn., where he cut down the trees on the site of his shop, which he located on Main street, opposite the Peabody Hotel. He did business there for a number of years. His two brothers, Noble and Joseph, were associated with him, and by industry and integrity they built up a lucrative business. In 1847 the first five-story brick building ever erected in the state of Tennessee was built in Memphis by the Bruces. The building was burned, and in 1873 the building which still stands was erected, and the business is to-day in a prosperous condition, the name of Bruce having been prominent in their line of trade in Memphis ever since William first established the name there in 1843. Mr. Bruce was one of those men of sound mind, sound body and sturdy principles who never fail to impress their personality upon the place in which they live. He was for many years president of the Leath Orphan Asylum, and also a member of the board of education. He was one of the oldest and most influential Odd Fellows in the state, was high in the councils of the order, and did much to further its interests. He was married to Elizabeth Worland, of Memphis, Tenn., in 1848, and had four children. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1896.

STORER, David Humphreys, physician and naturalist, was born in Portland, Me., March 26, 1804, son of Woodbury and Margaret (Boyd) Storer. His father (1760–1825), was a ship-owner and merchant and U. S. collector of customs at Portland. He also was an overseer of Bowdoin College and judge of the court of sessions. The earliest American ancestor was Augustine Storer, of Lincolnshire, England, who came to America in 1629, and was married to Susanna Hutchinson. The line of descent runs through their son, William, who was married to Sarah Starbuck; their son, Joseph, who was married to Hannah Hill; their son, John, who was married to Elizabeth Hill; their son, John. He was married to Mary Langdon, and they were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. David H. Storer was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1822, and then studied medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1825. He immediately commenced practice in Boston and continued thus engaged until 1888. In 1837, with Jacob Bigelow, Edward Reynolds and Oliver Wendell Holmes, he organized the Tremont St. Medical School, which was carried on very successfully until it was merged in the medical department of Harvard University. In 1854 he was called to the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Harvard school, and remained until 1868, serving as dean of the medical school from 1855 to 1864. In 1849–58 he was physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1837 he was given the departments of zoölogy and herpetology in the Massachusetts geological survey. He helped found, and was an early member of, the Boston Society of Natural History; was a member of many medical and scientific societies in the United States; was a corresponding member of nearly every medical society in the United States and several in Europe; was president of the American Medical Association

in 1866, and was a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He was a frequent contributor to their "Transactions" on scientific subjects. In 1866 he became president of the American Medical Association. Dr. Storer was a warm-hearted, high-toned and conscientious man, and was very successful both as a physician and professor. He was no respecter of persons; all had his care alike. He took a personal interest in his students and was a warm friend to young physicians. He lived a long, busy and useful life, honored and loved by his own profession and the community in which he lived and labored. He was a hater of shams, an honest man, who adorned his profession by his skill, personal dignity, manliness and worth. He was the author of: "Report on the Ichthyology and Herpetology of Massachusetts" (1839); Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" (1846), and "History of the Fishes of Massachusetts" (1853-57), and translated Louis Kiener's "Genera, Species and Iconography of Recent Shells" in 1837. His contributions to the natural history of Massachusetts will remain a monument to his memory. His "History of the Fishes of Massachusetts" is a classic in North American ichthyology that will serve as a basis for the future histories of New England fishes. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1876. Dr. Storer was married in Boston, in 1829, to Abby Jane, daughter of Thomas Brewer. They had five children: Horatio Robinson, Francis Humphreys, Abby M., Mary G. and Robert W. Dr. Storer died in Boston, Mass., in 1891.

STORER, Horatio Robinson, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1830, the son of Dr. David Humphreys and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer. His father was professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in Harvard University and president of the American Medical Association. He attended the Boston Latin School from 1840 to 1844, then entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1850. In college he showed a marked inclination towards the natural sciences, was president of the Harvard Natural History Society, and a pupil of Agassiz and Asa Gray. With his brother he accompanied Jeffries Wyman on a trip to Labrador, and published, "Observations on the Fishes of Nova Scotia and Labrador, with Descriptions of New Species" (1850). These had previously been studied only by Sir John Richardson. In this Dr. Storer gave evidence of the training he had received from his father, whose celebrated works on the fishes of Massachusetts and North America were published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. While still an undergraduate he spent a summer in Russia. His medical studies were under the direction of his father and his associates in the Tremont Medical School of Boston and in the medical department of Harvard College, where he received his degree of M.D. in 1853. He then spent two years in study in Paris, London and Edinburgh, during one year of which he was an assistant in private practice to Sir James Y. Simpson. In 1855 he opened an office in Boston, where he speedily acquired a remunerative practice. In 1853 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; in 1865 he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College. In 1866-68 he attended the Harvard Law School, to better fit himself for teaching medical jurisprudence, receiving the degree of LL.B. Dr. Storer was the first in this country to teach gynecology proper, as contradistinguished from obstetrics or midwifery, his separate course upon the diseases of women unconnected with gestation, childbed or the puerperal state, comprising no less than sixty lectures. For several years he gave at Boston a semi-annual course to medical graduates upon the surgical diseases of women. These lectures were attended by physicians from all parts of the country. In 1872 his health failed, and he went to Europe, remaining five years, during which he took occasion to study practically, on an extended scale, the fevers of southern Italy. His contributions to medical literature were early marked by original thought and earnestness of purpose. In 1856 he represented the Boston Lying-in Hospital in the American Medical Association, and thus became a member of that body at the outset of his professional career. He attended its meeting at San Francisco in May, 1871, and was detained in California by professional engagements until October. His professional life has been extremely active. He was physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital; to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for Women, and to St. Joseph's Home; consulting surgeon to Carney General Hospital; surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children; and is now consulting surgeon to the Newport (R. I.) Hospital and president of its medical staff. In addition to the duties incident to these positions, he has been an active member of no less than eighteen medical societies in Europe and America. Dr. Storer was also editor for four years of the "Journal of the Gynæcological Society of Boston." He has published many professional essays, communications, reports, etc. Since returning to America, in 1877, Dr. Storer has made his home at Newport, R. I., on account of its comparatively mild winter climate, and is now engaged on a book upon the medals, jetons and tokens illustrating the science of medicine, of which he has, perhaps, the most complete collection in existence.

Horatio R. Storer

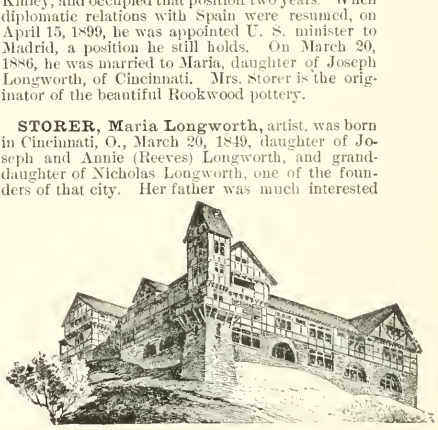
STORER, Francis Humphreys, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 27, 1832, second son of David Humphreys and Abby J. (Brewer) Storer. He was educated in the schools of Boston, and the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he made a specialty of chemistry under Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, becoming his assistant in 1851. He remained two years in Prof. Cooke's laboratory at Cambridge and in the Harvard Medical School at Boston, where he had a private class in chemical analysis. In 1853 he was appointed chemist to the United States exploring expedition to the North Pacific, during which he visited the principal islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On his return he completed his course in the Lawrence Scientific School, and was graduated in 1855. He then went to Europe and studied with Bunsen at Heidelberg; with Richter at Freiberg; Stoeckhardt in Tharand, and Emile Kopp in Paris. Returning in 1857, he became chemist to the Boston Gas Light Co., at the same time carrying on a private laboratory and acting as consulting chemist. It was during this time that he conducted with Cyrus M. Warren the researches upon hydrocarbons, that have become classical. In 1865 he was appointed professor of general and industrial chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While here, together with Charles W. Eliot, he developed methods and principles of teaching chemistry as applied to the arts and as a means of mental training in education; also to the instruction of students in large classes by experimental methods. The work published by these collaborators, entitled "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry" (1868), in which those

methods and principles were duly set forth, became an epoch-making work, and led in a few years to a revolution in the teaching of general chemistry by experimental and laboratory exercises. In 1867 he spent several months abroad at the Paris exposition in the study of manufacturing chemistry in Europe. In 1870 he was appointed professor of agricultural chemistry at Harvard University, and since then he has been dean of the Bussey Institution. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and many other scientific societies, and is the author of many scientific papers. He was for some time the American editor of the "Repértoire de Chemie Appliquée," and is the editor of the "Bulletin" of the Bussey Institution. He has published "A Dictionary of Solubilities of Chemical Substances" (Cambridge, 1864); "A Cyclopædia of Quantitative Analysis" (2 parts, 1870–73), and "Agriculture in Some of its Relations with Chemistry" (3 vols., 1897). Prof. Storer was married, in 1871, to Catherine A., daughter of Samuel Akins Eliot, of Boston.

STORER, Bellamy, lawyer and jurist, was born in Portland, Me., March 26, 1796, eldest son of Woodbury and Margaret (Boyd) Storer and brother of David Humphreys Storer, physician and naturalist. He was prepared for college under Dr. Edward Payson and Ebenezer Adams, late of Dartmouth, and entered Bowdoin College at the age of thirteen. Without graduating, however, he left to study law under Chief-Justice Parker, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar there in 1817. Removing to Cincinnati, O., shortly afterwards, he commenced the practice of his profession, and soon attained a prominent position among the leading men of the city. In 1824 he edited the "Crisis," in which was advocated the election of John Quiney Adams to the presidency. In 1834 he was elected to congress on the Whig ticket, serving in the 24th congress. He rendered effective assistance in the election of his friend, Gen. Harrison, to the presidency. At the expiration of his term in congress he returned to Cincinnati, but continued to take an active interest in all public movements. He was presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1844. In 1854 he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, his colleagues being Judges O. M. Spencer and William Y. Gholson. He was continuously re-elected until 1872, when he resigned. During this period he established a degree of professional and personal popularity rarely won by a lawyer. He became professor in the Cincinnati Law School in 1855, a position he held for many years, and in 1874 was made professor emeritus. In the latter years of his life Bellamy Storer, Jr., was associated with him in law under the name of Storer, Goodman & Storer. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1821. On May 17, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph D. and Louisa (Bartow) Drinker, of Philadelphia, and had one son and one daughter. He died in Cincinnati, O., June 1, 1875.

STORER, Bellamy, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 28, 1847, son of Bellamy and Elizabeth (Drinker) Storer. His father was a prominent jurist of Cincinnati; his mother, a native of Philadelphia, was a direct descendant of William Penn. He went to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1867. He then studied law at the Cincinnati Law School, in which his father was a teacher, graduating there in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in April of that year. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and became a member of the firm of Storer, Goodman & Storer. In 1869 he was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. He served one term as trustee of the Cincinnati University, and for a number of years was president of the Ohio Humane Society. After the death of his father the firm style became Goodman & Storer, and in 1878 was changed to Storer & Harrison, the partnership lasting ten years. In 1890 he received the Republican nomination for congress, and was elected, receiving 16,661 votes against 14,373 for Otway J. Cosgrove, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. He was appointed U. S. minister to Belgium by Pres. McKinley, and occupied that position two years. When diplomatic relations with Spain were resumed, on April 15, 1899, he was appointed U. S. minister to Madrid, a position he still holds. On March 20, 1886, he was married to Maria, daughter of Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Storer is the originator of the beautiful Rookwood pottery.

STORER, Maria Longworth, artist, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 20, 1849, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Reeves) Longworth, and granddaughter of Nicholas Longworth, one of the founders of that city. Her father was much interested



in art, having made a fine collection of pictures, and having given an endowment to the Cincinnati Art School of $300,000. Through his influence, the daughter became interested in decorative art. She began painting on china in 1874, and shortly afterwards an art club of ladies, organized by her, began original experiments in clay, glaze and color at the Dallas pottery near her home. In 1880 her father obtained for her an old school building in which to continue her work, which was named "Rookwood," after his country place at Walnut hills, Cincinnati. She gathered skilled workmen and artists about her, and began producing vases and other articles remarkable for fineness of glaze, richness of color and variety of form and of decoration. In 1889 Mrs. Storer received a gold medal at the Paris exposition, and America awoke to the extraordinary merit of the Rookwood ware. The following year the Rookwood Pottery Co. was formed, with William W. Taylor as president and Bellamy Storer as vice-president, and upon the summit of Mt. Adams, overlooking Cincinnati, was constructed one of the most ornamental and strikingly original buildings of the city. In 1891 she presented the pottery and all her patents to her friend, Mr. Taylor, who is still the head. She continued to devote herself to artistic designing until her husband's appointment as U. S. minister to Belgium, in 1897. During their first winter in Brussels Mrs. Storer sent to Cincinnati for a Japanese artist, Asano, residing there, and a studio was arranged

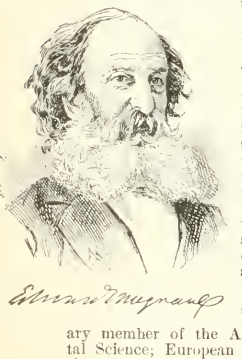
for working in bronze. Upon her husband's appointment as U. S. minister to Spain, in 1899, the studio was removed to Madrid, and her work in metal mountings for the pottery and also in bronze vases and plaques was continued. She was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition, in 1900, in the department of varied industries. The Rookwood pottery was awarded a grand prize. On March 20, 1886, she was married to Bellamy Storer, a lawyer and diplomat, of Cincinnati.

LONGWORTH, Nicholas, lawyer and landowner, was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 16, 1782, son of Thomas and Apphia (Van der pool) Longworth. His father remained loyal to the British crown during the revolutionary war, and his property, in consequence, was confiscated. His grandfather, Nicholas, was a justice of the peace, which in New Jersey compared with the office of king's justice in the other colonies. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law. In 1803, the year in which Ohio became a state, he removed to Cincinnati, and entered the office of Judge Jacob Burnet as a law student. His first case after his admission to the bar in 1804, was the defense of a horse-thief, and the fee he received was two copper whiskey-stills. These he bartered for thirty-three acres of land, then in the woods—what is now Central avenue, Cincinnati, then the town limit on the west. Before he died this land was worth $2,000,000. He soon acquired a profitable law business, which increased with the growth of the town. He lived simply, saved money, and these savings were invested in real estate in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where lots could then be purchased at $10 each. His conviction that Cincinnati would eventually become a populous and great commercial centre, though laughed at by the elderly men of the time, determined all his actions. While a student in Judge Burnet's office he offered to purchase the latter's cow pastnre, and in the hope of obtaining it on long credit proposed to pay $5,000 for it. The judge reproved him sharply for assuming such a debt for so worthless an investment; but Mr. Longworth lived to see that cow pasture valued at $1,500,000. In 1850 his taxes were over $17,000, and the same year the Astor taxes in New York amounted to only about half as much more. He lived to see the population of Cincinnati grow from 800, in 1802, to 171,293, in 1860. In 1819 he retired from the practice of the law, and devoted himself to the management of his property. He had always been an enthusiast in horticultural matters, and having an idea that the climate and soil of the Ohio valley were peculiarly adapted to the production of grapes, he made experiments in that direction. He planted 200 acres of grape vines, using foreign varieties until 1828, when he began experimenting with the Catawba grape, which had been discovered in 1801 growing on the Catawba river in North Carolina. He became an extensive producer of wines, making many experiments, and bringing to this country cellarmen to establish the manufacture. Although for some years his outlay was greater than his income, he at length reaped a steady and increasing profit in his wine trade. He was also interested in the culture of strawberries, and it is from him that the celebrated "Longworth Prolific" derives its name. He published "Buchanan's Treatise on the Grape, with an Appendix on Strawberry Culture" (1856). In course of years his property became very valuable, and his rent-roll afforded him a large income. He conducted his business in a systematic manner, selling his land to poor tenants on long time, and often deeding to widows of tenants half of the property leased by their husbands. In this way he was always ready to encourage the industrious poor, and others who, showing ability, struggled with circumstances calculated to keep them impoverished. In politics Mr. Longworth was a life-long Whig. At the time of his death his property was valued at $15,000,000. He lived in a magnificent mansion in the midst of his vineyards, where he had gathered together a fine library and a valuable collection of paintings, statuary and other art treasures. He was married at Cincinnati in 1807, to Susan Howell, daughter of Capt. Silas Howell, of the New Jersey continental line, and had four children. He died in Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1863.

POLLARD, Edward Alfred, journalist, was born in Nelson county, Va., Feb. 27, 1831, son of Maj. Richard and Pauline (Cabell) Pollard, and a direct descendant of Col. William Cabell, of Union hill, who was on the committee of safety during the revolutionary war. He was also a nephew of Hon. Alexander Rives. After attending Hampden Sidney College and then the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1849, he began law studies at William and Mary College, and completed them in Baltimore. He spent a number of years in travel, visiting California, northern Mexico and Nicaragua, Europe, China and Japan, during which he won considerable fame as a journalist. He held the office of clerk of the judiciary committee in the house of representatives during Pres. Buchanan's administration. Influenced by his friend and connection, Bishop Mead, and under deep depression from the death of a young and lovely wife, he studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. Journalism soon reclaimed him, however, and through the columns of the Richmond "Examiner," of which he was co-editor in 1861–67, he became a much celebrated supporter of the Confederate cause. In order to promote the sale of his own writings, Mr. Pollard, toward the close of the war, sailed for England, but was captured and imprisoned eight months at Fort Warren and Fortress Monroe. Released on parole, he established the "Southern Opinion" in 1867 and the "The Political Pamphlet," neither of which lasted over two years. Mr. Pollard's literary laurels were chiefly won in his service during the civil war, when he was undoubtedly the ablest writer in behalf of the Confederacy. His position in this respect was, moreover, somewhat unique, as he was a ruthless denunciator of Jefferson Davis. The latter years of Mr. Pollard's life were spent in New York city and Brooklyn. His publications included: "Black Diamonds in the Darky Homes of the South" (1859); "Letters of the Southern Spy in Washington and Elsewhere" (1861); "Southern History of the War" (1862–66, published in various forms and at various dates in Richmond, New York and London); "Observations in the North, Eight Months in Prison and Parole" (1865); "The Lost Cause, A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates" (1866); "Lee and His Lieutenants" (1867); "The Lost Cause Regained" (1868); "Life of Jefferson Davis, with the Secret History of the Southern Confederacy" (1869), and "The Virginia Tourist" (1870). Mr. Pollard died at Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 12, 1872.

MAYNARD Edward, dental surgeon and inventor, was born at Madison, N. Y., April 26, 1813, son of Moses and Chloe (Butler) Maynard. His father was a farmer, a sheriff of Madison county, and one of the members of the New York legislature who promoted the building of the Chenango canal.

The earliest American ancestor was John Maynard, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. Edward Maynard was prepared at Hamilton Academy for the Military Academy at West Point, entering that institution in 1831. The drill duty there being too exacting for his delicate health he resigned the same year and gave his attention to civil engineering and the study of anatomy. He settled in Washington, D. C., in 1836, and practiced dentistry with short intervals until March, 1890. His inventions in instruments and modes of using them in his profession have been numerous, and many of them have become well known and generally adopted. His discovery of the great diversity of situation, form, and capacity of the maxillary antra was made known to the faculty of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1846, and from that time has been regarded as of great importance in the treatment of disease of the superior maxillaries. His announcement in 1836 of the existence of dental febriles, based upon his discovery that sensitive dentine could be cut with less pain in particular directions than in opposite ones was discussed and the discussion was reported in the "Transactions" of the American Society of Dental Surgeons before any announcement of the discovery of such febriles was made by the aid of the microscope. He was the first, in 1838, to successfully practice the filling of the nerve cavity with gold foil, including the nerve canals, in molar and bicuspid teeth, an operation he introduced in Europe in 1845. In 1857 he accepted the chair of theory and practice in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and held a like position in the faculty of the dental department of the National University of Washington. His practice was among the higher classes: several presidents, cabinet ministers, senators, representatives, officers of the army and navy, and foreign ministers. He received the honorary degrees of A.M., M.D. and D.D.S., and was an honorary member of the American Academy of Dental Science; European Society of American Dentists, and was a member of the international medical congress in 1887. In 1845 Dr. Maynard patented a system of priming for fire-arms to supersede the percussion-cap. Coiled and protected in a recess of the lock was a waterproof, incombustible, tape-like paper strip having on one side fifty lozenge-like elevations at equal distances apart. Each elevation contained a charge of fulminate. When the hammer was cocked, one charge was automatically projected over the nipple. When the hammer descended, it cut off and fired the charge. The U. S. government purchased the right to use this invention and applied it to about 30,000 rifles and muskets. It was adopted in Europe also, the king of Belgium complimenting the inventor in person, the king of Prussia making him a chevalier of the military order of the Red Eagle, and the king of Sweden giving him the great medal of merit—an honor rarely given to a foreigner. In 1851 he patented a breech-loading rifle known throughout the world as the Maynard rifle. His later improvements on the mechanism of this weapon (those patented in 1859) adapted the arm to the use of his invention in metallic ammunition patented 1856, in which a truncated cylindro-conoidal projectile is tightly set in a cylindrical metallic cartridge, holding firmly the axis of the projectile in the axis of the cartridge; thus in the act of loading a gun, placing the axis of the projectile precisely in the line of the axis of the bore of the gun and holding it in that line until it, in the act of firing, has fully entered the bore. This invention resulted in a very great increase in precision, and on frontier trials proved its ability to withstand all the casualties of rough service. It was adopted by the U. S. government, by all the American manufacturers of breech-loading arms, and is now in use by nearly all nations for military purposes, and by riflemen in all countries. He patented a method of converting muzzle-loading arms into breech-loaders in 1860. The principal claim in this patent is a device for relieving the hinge of the recoil-block from the strain by compelling all the rearward pressure to come against the breech-pin or other solid rear end of the barrel. In 1868 he patented the joining together of two rifle or shot barrels by a device that would allow either barrel to expand or contract endwise independently of the other. This idea proved valuable in double rifles, inasmuch as by the old method of joining the barrels immovably either barrel may be so heated by a single shot that it will become measurably longer than the one not heated, resulting in both barrels being made crooked and kept so until the heat is equalized by connection. In 1886 he patented an invention for indicating the number of cartridges in the magazine of a repeating fire-arm at any time. The value, of the idea was readily appreciated by military men, to whom it was of prime importance that they should be able to see at a glance to what extent the magazine was supplied before going into action, and by hunters for a similar reason. Many other patents were granted Dr. Maynard, and his influence on dentistry and modern gunnery is incalculable. He was married twice: in 1839, at Sherburne, N. Y., to Ellen Sophia, daughter of Moses Doty, by whom he had seven children, and in 1869, to Nellie Long, of Savannah, Ga., by whom he had one child. He died in Washington, May 4, 1891.



Edward Maynard

KNABE, William, manufacturer, was born in Kreutzburg, in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, June 3, 1803. At an early age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and after learning that trade he apprenticed himself to a piano manufacturer at Gotha, and acquired a reputation as an excellent piano-maker. He emigrated to America in 1833, settling in Baltimore, Md., where he immediately went to work in the shop of Henry Hartje, the original inventor of iron piano frames. By industry and economy, in a few years he accumulated sufficient capital to begin business for himself, and in 1839 he formed a partnership with H. Gaehle, under the firm name of Knabe & Gaehle. Their business was successful from the first, and in 1851 they had two large establishments in Baltimore. The instruments made by this house soon became widely known for their superior qualities. In 1854 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Knabe succeeding to the privileges and rights of the former firm continued the business under the name of William Knabe & Co. Important improvements were introduced in the "scaling"; the finest machinery and the best workmen were employed, until finally they manufactured every part of the piano, including their own action and hammers. As early as 1855 Mr. Knabe commenced to compete for the prizes offered by the Maryland Institute for the best piano exhibited at its fair, and from more than twenty competitors he won the gold medal. In 1854 he was married to Christina Ritz, also a native of Germany, by whom he had two sons, William and Ernest, who, in partnership with Charles Keidel, a relative by marriage, continued the business. Mr. Knabe, Sr., died in Baltimore, May 21, 1864, and his son, William, at Aiken, S. C., in January, 1889.

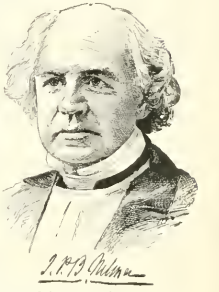
POLK, Thomas, revolutionary soldier, was born in Maryland, about 1724, son of William and Priscilla (Roberts) Polk, and great-grandson of Robert and Magdeline (Tasker) Pollock, natives of Ireland. Robert Pollock, on coming to this country, settled in Maryland, and received from Lord Baltimore a grant of land on the eastern shore of that state. He afterwards changed or contracted his name to Polk, and from him are descended all the Polks of America. The estate thus granted to Robert Pollock, or Polk, retains its name of "Polk's Folly" to the present day, and is still in the possession of the family. In 1753 the subject of this sketch left home, and finally settled in Mecklenburg county, N. C., where he acquired a tract of land and raised a large family. He was chosen a member of the provincial assembly in 1769, and he was the author of an act to establish Queen's College in the town of Charlotte, N. C., which later became known as the "Southern Cradle of Liberty." He was re-elected in 1771, and from that time onward he took an active part in the movements that led up to the revolutionary war. It is said that he dictated the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, although it was drawn up by his son-in-law, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, who was clerk of the committee. Considerable controversy has arisen over the date and wording of this "declaration," and in 1830 the legislature of North Carolina appointed a committee to investigate it. In 1838 Peter Force, compiling his "American Archives," came upon an abbreviated copy of the genuine resolutions, dated May 31, 1775, and in 1847 Dr. Joseph Johnson found the entire series of resolutions in the "South Carolina Gazette" of June 13, 1775. A copy of this paper was sent to Earl Dartmouth, the secretary of state for the colonies, by Gov. Wright, of Georgia, immediately after its publication, and is still in the state paper office, London. The resolutions, in twenty articles, denounced the action of parliament; declared the tie of Great Britain severed; enjoined obedience of the laws as of colonial authority, and invested the delegates and militia officers with authority to keep the peace. After being adopted by the committee they were read by Col. Polk to his fellow citizens from the steps of the county court house, May 31, 1775. He was subsequently a member of the committee that on Aug. 24th prepared a plan for securing the internal peace and safety of the provinces. He thoroughly organized the militia of the county, compelling contributions of men and munitions from each and every district. He was soon afterwards appointed colonel of a battalion of minute men in the Salisbury district. In 1776 he was made colonel of the 4th regiment, and joined Washington's army. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. Washington, and took part with him in the battle of Brandywine and shared in the hardships of Valley Forge. When the British were advancing upon Philadelphia he removed the liberty bell to Bethlehem. In November, 1779, he went with the North Carolina troops to reinforce the Southern army under Gen. Lincoln at Charleston. After the fall of this city he became commissary-general for the state of North Carolina and commissary of purchase for the army. He attained the rank of brigadier-general. After the revolution he engaged in the purchase of land warrants for wild lands in Tennessee, that had been issued to the disbanded soldiers by the state for their services. In 1755 he was married to Susan, daughter of Thomas Spratt, and had nine children. He died in Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 26, 1794.

POLK, William, revolutionary soldier, was born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg co., N. C., July 9, 1758, son of Thomas and Susan (Spratt) Polk. He attended Queen's College, Charlotte, N. C., until the breaking out of the revolutionary war. In April, 1775, while still a student, he was appointed second lieutenant, and assigned to the 3d South Carolina regiment. His first service was a commission to watch some Tories in South Carolina, and a treacherous guide led him into an ambush, where he received a bullet through the shoulder. In November, 1776, he was elected major of the 9th regiment of North Carolina troops, and joined the army under Gen. Washington. He took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777, being wounded in the jaw at the latter. In March, 1778, he returned to the South, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Caswell. He was present at the battle of Camden, and subsequently fought under Gen. Davidson, being shortly afterwards promoted lieutenant-colonel, 4th South Carolina horse, in Gen. Sumter's brigade. He was at the hard-fought battle of Eutaw springs, in September, 1781, and remained on duty in that section until the end of the war. In 1783 he became surveyor-general of what is now a part of Tennessee. In 1787 he was elected to the general assembly from his native county, which he continued to represent until he became supervisor of the district of North Carolina. This last position he held for seventeen years. Removing to Raleigh, he became director, and later president, of the State bank of North Carolina, resigning so as to devote more attention to his private estate. In March, 1812, Pres. Madison appointed him brigadier-general in the regular army. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was twice married, his first wife being Griselda Gilchrist, by whom he had two sons; the eldest son, Thomas, was a general in the North Carolina line and a state senator. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Col. Philemon Hawkins, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. His fourth son, Leonidas, became bishop of Louisiana. Another son was Thomas Gilchrist Polk, a prominent lawyer of Mecklenburg county, N. C. Col. William Polk died in Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 4, 1834, survived by seven sons and two daughters.

POLK, Leonidas, soldier, first P. E. bishop of Louisiana, and 33d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Raleigh, N. C., April 10, 1806, son of William and Sarah (Hawkins) Polk. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and as his father wished him to become a soldier he entered the West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1827, and immediately brevetted second lieutenant of artillery. While here he was baptized by Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, chaplain at the academy and afterwards bishop of Ohio, who influenced him to follow the ministry, and he accordingly resigned his commission the following December. He began the study of theology, and in 1830 was made deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Moore, and in the following May he was ordained priest by the same bishop. He served in the Monumental Church, Richmond, as assistant rector for about a year, when he went to Europe to recuperate his health. Upon his return he removed to Tennessee, and became rector of St. Peter's Church, Columbia, in 1833. He was a deputy to the general convention in 1835, and also a member of the standing committee of the diocese. On Sept. 15, 1838, he was elected missionary bishop of the southwest, and was consecrated in Cincinnati, O., the following December. During his missionary episcopate he had charge of Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana, Mis-

sissippi and Alabama. He was elected bishop of Louisiana Oct. 16, 1841, and resigning the position of missionary bishop, he entered upon the discharge of his duties in his new office the following January. He was tireless in all missionary work, and before long had planted the standard of his church at Shreveport, along the coast of the Red river, at Plaquemine, at Opelousas, along the Teche and La Fourche, at Thibodaux, Napoleonville and Donaldson. His pioneer work was fraught with many perils by land and by water. Travel was slow and fatiguing, and his journal records many instances of his having to swim several streams before reaching his destination. During his episcopate Bishop Polk made sixteen deacons and ordained nineteen priests, and the number of churches increased from three to thirty-three. In 1856 he initiated the movement to establish the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in connection with Bishop Stephen Elliott. On the outbreak of the civil war his sympathies were by birth and education drawn to the South, and entering heartily into all the plans of the leaders for establishing a Southern Confederacy, he urged upon the Confederate authorities the importance of fortifying strategical points for defensive and offensive operation. In June, 1861, he accepted a commission as major-general offered by Pres. Davis, and was placed in command of all that territory extending from the mouth of the Red river on both sides of the Mississippi, to Cairo, on the Ohio, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. The works at New Madrid and Fort Pillow, Columbus (Ky.), Island No. 10, Memphis and other points were constructed under his supervision. Gen. Polk commanded in person the Confederate troops at the battle of Belmont, fought Nov. 7, 1861. In 1862 he was ordered to join the army of Gens. Albert S. Johnston and Beauregard at Corinth, Miss., and as commander of the 1st corps he took part in the battle of Shiloh and in the subsequent operations that ended with the evacuation of Corinth. He was in command at the battle of Perryville, and he commanded the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi, conducting the Confederate retreat from the former state. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in October, 1862. Through alleged disobedience of orders at Chickamauga, he was relieved from his command and ordered to Atlanta. Pres. Davis dismissed the charges and offered to reinstate him in his command; but he declined, and was then placed in charge of the paroled prisoners of Vicksburg and Port Hudson at Enterprise, Miss., until December, 1863, when he was assigned to the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, in place of Gen. Johnston, who had superseded Gen. Bragg in the command of the army of the Tennessee. While reconnoitering on Pine mountain, near Marietta, Ga., he was killed by a cannon ball, June 14, 1864. In 1830 he was married to Frances Ann, daughter of John Deveraux, of Raleigh, N. C., and left eight children. His son, Dr. W. M. Polk, is a prominent physician in New York city.

WILMER, Joseph Pere Bell, second P. E. bishop of Louisiana, and 80th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Kent county, Md., Feb. 11, 1812, son of Rev. Simon Wilmer, whose first American ancestor, Simon Wilmer, settled in America in 1660. A brother of his grandfather, by the name of James Jones Wilmer, was a clergyman before and after the revolutionary war; was secretary of the first meeting of the clergy in 1783, and, upon his motion at that meeting, the Church of England in the United States adopted the name of the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Wilmer was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1831, and at Kenyon College in 1833, after which he studied at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was ordered deacon in July, 1834, and was ordained priest in May, 1838. After serving a few months as chaplain in the University of Virginia, he was appointed chaplain of the U. S. army in 1839. Resigning this position in 1843, he took charge of Hungar's parish, in Northampton county, Va., and later of St. Paul's parish, in Goochland county, Va. In 1848 he became rector of St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia. At the beginning of the civil war he resigned, and settled on his plantation in Albemarle county, Va. In 1863 he went to England to purchase Bibles for the Confederate army, and upon his return was captured and held prisoner in Washington, D. C. In November, 1866, he became bishop of Louisiana, a diocese at that time in a very unsettled condition; but he devoted himself with great energy to erecting churches that had been destroyed during the war and to filling vacant pulpits, and he was very successful in restoring them to a prosperous condition. Bishop Wilmer was noted as an eloquent speaker and public orator. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1857. He died in New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1878.



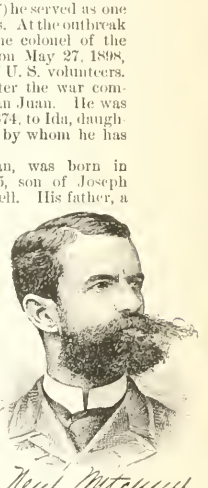
GALLEHER, John Nicholas, third P. E. bishop of the diocese of Louisiana and 124th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Washington, Mason co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1839. His father was a merchant, and destined his son to follow the legal profession. His early education was received at the schools in the vicinity of Maysville, and at the age of sixteen he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained two terms, 1856–58. He had just begun to teach in Lake Providence, La., when the civil war broke out, and he immediately returned to Kentucky, and enlisted as a private under Gen. S. B. Buckner. His close attention to duty and undaunted courage soon attracted Gen. Buckner's attention, and he was promoted assistant in the adjutant-general's department. He was subsequently made the general's inspector, and upon the promotion of Gen. Geo. Crosby, Capt. Galleher was made a chief of staff. One of the members of the staff has said of him: "He was as gallant a man as ever lived. I do not believe he ever felt afraid in his life. There was only one thing about him in the campaign which none of us could understand, and that was his predilection for the ministry. But there was something about him as a soldier that made men respect him as a man of God." During the war Col. Galleher first met Col. Robert Wooley, with whom he afterwards studied law, and was duly admitted to the bar. He subsequently took a post-graduate course under Judge Brockinborough, at Lexington, Va., and upon his return to Louisville formed a partnership with Col. Wooley, and continued to practice for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he decided, as he said, "to stop trying to save people's money, and instead to save their souls." He accordingly began his theological studies, and at the end of a year was admitted to the order of the diaconate. In less than a month after he was made a deacon. Mr. Galleher was called to take charge of Old Trinity Church in New Orleans,

La., then the foremost parish in the South. He remained there until 1871, when he was called to the Johns Memorial Church in Baltimore, and from that parish went to Zion Church, New York city, where he remained until he was elevated to the episcopate, in November, 1879, about a year after the death of Bishop Wilmer. He assumed charge of the diocese Feb. 5, 1880. His work in Louisiana was laborious, and the privations he endured in attending to the duties of his office so impaired his health, that for three years prior to his death he was a constant sufferer. Bishop Galleher was married, in 1868, to Lottie, daughter of John Barbee, of Louisville, Ky. She was considered at that time the handsomest woman in the state. He had five children: John, who was an engineer; Lottie, Paul, Clarkson and Alice, the wife of the present bishop of Louisiana. Bishop Galleher stood high in the church, both as an orator and a theologian. He was classed among the broad churchmen, and had a powerful influence in the house of bishops. A man of kindly, graceful manner, wise, generous and just in his dealings, he was dear to all who knew him. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1891.

SESSUMS, Davis, fourth P. E. bishop of the diocese of Louisiana and 157th in the order of the American episcopate, was born in Houston, Tex., July 7, 1858, son of Alexander and Mary (Runnels) Sessums. After a preparatory education in the schools at home, he went to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., where he was graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1878. He was ordered deacon in 1882, and ordained priest a few months later. He became minister of Grace Church in Galveston, Tex., and in 1883 was made assistant rector of Calvary Church, Memphis, Tenn., soon after becoming rector. In 1887 he became rector of Christ Church, New Orleans. In consequence of the poor health and infirmities of his predecessor, Bishop Galleher, the convention of the diocese was called upon to elect an assistant. The request was granted, and the choice of the convention was Mr. Sessums, who was duly elected in April, 1891, and was consecrated June 25th following. He then assumed full charge of that diocese, with the right to succeed to the full title and authority of the office. Bishop Sessums received the degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1891. He was married, in 1890, to Alice C., daughter of his predecessor, Bishop Galleher.

GRANT, Frederick Dent, soldier and ambassador, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1850, eldest son of Ulysses S. and Julia (Dent) Grant. His father was the eighteenth president of the United States. He attended the public schools until the outbreak of the civil war, when he joined his father at several places when it was convenient for the General to have his family with him. Young Grant witnessed the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and went with his father's command through the Virginia campaign. He was also present and saw the fights at Corinth, Vicksburg, Nashville, City point and Petersburg. He was also with his father in Washington when he received his commission as secretary of war from Pres. Johnson. After the war he entered West Point, and was graduated in 1871. On leaving the Military Academy he obtained leave of absence, and accepted a position as civil engineer for the Union Pacific railway, and assisted in various surveys across the continent. In 1872 he made a trip to Europe with Gen. Sherman. On his return, in 1873, he joined his regiment in Texas, and assisted in making the preliminary surveys for the Texas and Pacific railway. He was then assigned to the staff of Gen. Sheridan as aid-de-camp, and was with him in his campaigns on the frontier against the Indians. During the Yellowstone expedition he acted on the staff of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Stanley, and in 1874 accompanied the Black Hills expedition, after which he obtained leave of absence and accompanied his father around the world. Col. Grant resigned his commission in the army in 1881, and engaged in business in New York. In 1887 he was nominated for the office of secretary of state, but, owing to the political complications of that year, failed of an election; but in 1888 was appointed by Pres. Harrison minister to Austria, where his success in securing the admission of American products and in protecting American citizens from military duty won for him the highest commendation, and on Mr. Cleveland's election to the presidency he was informed that, unless he insisted, his resignation would not be accepted. He did insist, however, and returned to the United States in 1893, since which time he has resided in New York. Under the reform administration of Mayor Strong (1897) he served as one of New York's police commissioners. At the outbreak of war with Spain (1898) he became colonel of the 144th New York volunteers, and on May 27, 1898, was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He served in Porto Rico, and after the war commanded the military district of San Juan. He was married in Chicago, in October, 1874, to Ida, daughter of H. H. Honoré, of Chicago, by whom he has two children.

MITCHELL, Neal, physician, was born in Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 21, 1855, son of Joseph Davis and Myra H. (Chase) Mitchell. His father, a physician, was born in Penfield, Me., in 1823, and removing to Florida in 1852, practiced his profession there until the outbreak of the civil war, when he returned to his native state and offered his services to the Federal army. He was made surgeon of the 8th Maine infantry, and subsequently of the 31st regiment, serving until the close of the war. He returned to Florida in 1865, settled in Jacksonville, and successfully practiced his profession up to the time of his death in July, 1893. His mother was a daughter of Mark Chase, at one time a noted shipbuilder, of West Newfield, Me. The son was educated at private schools and at Lapham Institute, North Scituate, R. I. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1879. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1879, to take his first course in medicine. He pursued his second at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1880, and after graduation he began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Mitchell was appointed president of the board of health of the state in 1882, and held the position for seven years, being brought prominently before the public by his heroic conduct and thorough mastery of the epidemic of yellow fever that visited Jacksonville in 1888. In 1890 he took a post-graduate course in the Berlin University, remaining in Europe for one year. In the practice of his profession he makes no branch a specialty, being thoroughly conversant with all classes of disease. He, however, has been pre eminently successful in gynecology, and in that branch has the largest practice of any physician in the state. Dr. Mitchell is president of the Duval County Medical Association, and a member of the State and of the American Medical associations. He is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. His success as a physician and surgeon is due to thorough preparatory training, a determined will and a conscientious desire to give to humanity the full benefit of his scientific and practical knowledge.



Neal Mitchell

MITCHELL, Sollace, physician, was born in Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15, 1858, son of Joseph Davis and Myra Hobbs (Chase) Mitchell. His mother was a daughter of Mark Chase, of West Newfield, Me. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1883. His professional studies were made at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1885, and for eighteen months thereafter he was interne in the third surgical division of the hospital. In October, 1886, he entered on the general practice of his profession at Jacksonville, where he has since resided. He was chief surgeon of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad for twelve years (1887–99); has been surgeon of the East Coast railroad since 1896, and is consulting surgeon of the Plant system of railroads and steamships. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 he was physician in charge of the Sand Hills Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., and in 1891 was chief of the medical staff of the Schumacher Hospital, Jacksonville, and consulting surgeon of the South Florida Sanitarium, Sanford, Fla. Dr. Mitchell devotes the summer months of every other year to travel and study, at home and abroad, and has thus been able to pursue extended courses at Berlin, London and Edinburgh. He is a member and ex-president of the Duval County Medical Society; a member of the Florida State Medical Association and of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association. Articles and discussions of noted cases from his pen have frequently appeared in the medical periodicals. In 1899 he was married to Florence, daughter of Frank H. Terry, of Lockport, N. Y.

DUGDALE, Richard L., social economist, was born in Paris, France, in 1840, of English parents. In 1848 his parents removed to London, where Richard was placed in the government drawing school at Somerset House. In 1851 the family came to New York, where he attended a public school for a few years. At the age of fourteen he was employed by a sculptor, and did very creditable artistic work. But his health was already impaired, and he retired to a farm purchased by his father in Indiana. In 1860 he returned to New York. Desiring to devote himself to the study of social science, he attended the night classes of the Cooper Union, and later he embarked in mercantile enterprises, that he might support himself and procure the means of pursuing the investigations and studies which were the first object of his existence. He became a member of the executive committee of the Prison Association of New York in 1868, and spent much of his time in visiting prisons and poorhouses, in order to discover the origin of crimes, and the influences, hereditary and social, which had surrounded the many criminals with whom he made personal acquaintance. The result of these investigations was given in his famous book, "The Jukes: A Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease and Heredity" (New York, 1877; 3d ed., same year; new ed., 1884). The following criticism of this work may be found in the "Nation," XXV. 60: "Mr. Dugdale has studied a large number of town loafers from a somewhat unusual point of view; namely, the genealogical. . . . and has recorded here the lineage, the relationships, and the main facts in the edifying careers of seven hundred members and more of this misbegotten family, to which he gives the pseudonym of 'The Jukes.'" This was followed by "Further Studies of Criminals" (1877), and by a number of articles on sociological subjects in the "Westminster Review," the "North American Review," the "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals. In 1880 he was made first secretary of the Society for Political Education, the interests of which he had very much at heart. He was also secretary of the section on sociology of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and the Arts; secretary of the New York Social Science Society and of the New York Sociology Club; treasurer of the New York Liberal Club; vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Street Accidents; secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association; an active member of the American Social Science Association and of the American Public Health Association, and a member of the American Free Trade League, of the chamber of commerce, and of the American Institute. He died in New York city, July 23, 1883.

SHINN, William Powell, civil engineer, was born at Burlington, N. J., May 4, 1834. His father was a carpenter and builder. He was educated in the Burlington schools, and when just eighteen years of age began his engineering career as rodman in a party engaged in the location of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad near Pittsburgh, Pa. The intelligence and energy he displayed caused his rapid advancement to positions of responsibility, and the ability he displayed in the management of accounts led to his being placed in control, first of the freight, then of the passenger, and finally of all the accounts of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. For fifteen years, 1856–71, he was connected with this important railroad, being for the last five years the general freight agent. About this time the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was negotiating for the lease of the railroads between Philadelphia and New York, which had been consolidated under the title of The United Railroads of New Jersey, and Mr. Shinn was commissioned to report upon their condition and prospects. His report, which was very clear and exhaustive, is said to have been largely instrumental in determining the lease of these vast properties, including lines of railroad, canal and river transportation and ferries and transfer vessels, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and the adoption of a number of important changes and improvements recommended by him. In 1871 the Pennsylvania Co. was organized for the control of western railroads tributary to the Pennsylvania railroad, and Mr. Shinn was made the general agent and intrusted with important duties in the investigation of the financial condition of numerous roads as well as their physical condition. In the same year he was made the treasurer of the Granite Improvement Co., of Pittsburgh, and also built for this company the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh railroad. In 1873 he, as managing partner of Carnegie, McCandless & Co., built the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., and managed them until 1879, when he retired and reorganized the Vulcan Steel Co. of St. Louis, rebuilding and managing the works until 1881. Between 1874 and 1880 he also reorganized the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., which had become involved financially, and on his retirement from office left the affairs of the company in a greatly improved condition. From 1881 to 1887 he was vice-president of the New York Steam Co., for the distribution of steam for the heating of buildings by pipes through the streets of New York city. In 1886–91 he was vice-

president and general manager of the New York and New England Railroad Co., and also president of the Norwich and New York Transportation Co. In 1891 he organized the United States Glass Co., a consolidation of sixteen glass manufactories, with a capital of $4,000,000. Mr. Shinn became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1869, and was its president in 1890. He contributed a number of valuable papers to the "Transactions" of the society, and took an active part in the discussion of technical subjects as well as in the management of the society. He was also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and its president in 1880. Several papers were contributed by him to its "Transactions." His administrative ability and practical experience in conducting transportation contributed largely to the success of the visit of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain to the United States, in 1890, as the guests of the Institute of Mining Engineers and other technical societies, when, under his management as chairman of the transportation committee, more than five hundred persons were carried on excursions over several thousand miles of railroads, through eighteen states, for a full month, without delay or accident, promptly on time. The visiting societies expressed their appreciation of his attentions by valuable memorials of exquisite design. He was made a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain on Feb 3, 1891. He was married, in July, 1856, to Sallie Templeton, daughter of Thomas Farley, of Allegheny, Pa. She died Sept. 16, 1890. Mr. Shinn always maintained his residence in Pittsburgh, and died there on May 15, 1892.

BIRDSELL, John Comly, farmer, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., March 31, 1815, son of Benjamin and Charity (Carpenter) Birdsell. When he was seven years old his parents removed to a farm in Monroe county, N. Y. His early education was obtained in the district schools and in the academy at West Henrietta, Monroe co. He taught school for a time, but in 1836 he rented a farm near Mendon, Monroe co., N. Y., and began his career as an agriculturist. In 1839 he purchased a farm in Rush township, Monroe co., where he lived for twenty-five years. He was accustomed for many years to thresh seed and grain for neighboring farmers, and he was led in this way to invent the combined clover threshing and hulling machine, now in general use. The separation of the seed from clover bulls and grass seeds was a slow and expensive process at that time. Clover seed sold before 1855 for about $28 a bushel; very little was raised, and the value of the plant as a fertilizer was little known. His inventions led to an increased clover acreage, and have been of great advantage to farmers. The clover seed exported yearly is valued at about $6,000,000, and thousands of acres of farm lands in the United States have been enriched by the cultivation of the grass. Mr. Birdsell's first machine was constructed in 1855, but his agents in Washington failed to lay the drawings and models before the commissioner of patents until May, 1858. He built two or three machines while waiting for his patent, and in 1858 obtained premiums at the state fairs in Ohio, Michigan and New York. He erected a factory at West Henrietta in 1859, and there he manufactured his machines for seven or eight years, but with little financial profit. He had few sales, and at one time offered his patent to Cornelius Aultman, the Canton manufacturer, for $1,000; but he declined it on the ground that its field of usefulness was too small. Mr. Birdsell continued to improve the machine, and its success soon brought infringers of his rights into the field. These he drove out of business, after several years of litigation and the expenditure of about $180,000. In 1863 he started small shops at South Bend, Ind., and in 1864 removed with his family to that town. He organized a stock company in 1870, composed of himself and his sons, to carry on the business he had founded, and of this company he became president. In 1879 he secured patents on a new clover huller. He was married, June 7, 1838, to Harriet, daughter of Joseph Lunt. She died in April, 1869, leaving four sons, Varnum O., Joseph Benjamin, Byron A. and John C. Birdsell. He died July 13, 1894.

VERPLANCK, Gulian, merchant, was born in New York city in 1751. The first American of the name, Abraham Isaace Ver Planck, emigrated from Holland about 1633 and settled at or near the present site of Jersey City, then known as Pavonia, in 1638. At the time the settlement was destroyed by the Indians he fled to New Amsterdam, and he was among the 272 residents who swore allegiance to the English in 1661. His son, Gulian, one of the founders of the town of Fishkill, N. Y., and a prominent merchant of New York, was appointed alderman of the city in December, 1683. Gulian's grandson, Philip, was married to Gertrude Van Cortlandt, and represented the manor of Cortlandt in the colonial assembly in 1734–68, and in 1746 was one of the commissioners to confer with the other colonies upon the French and Indian war. The subject of this sketch was graduated at King's College (Columbia) in 1768; went to Holland to complete his education, and, returning, carried on an extensive trade with that country for many years. He was a member of the New York state assembly, 1788–89 and 1796–97, on both occasions being elected speaker, a position at that time of great dignity and influence. He was regent of the University of New York State (1790–99). On March 21, 1791, the Bank of New York was incorporated, and the 18th of the following May Gulian Verplanck was elected to its presidency, the directors being Isaac Roosevelt, William Maxwell, Thomas Randall, Daniel McCormick, Nicholas Low, William Constable, Joshua Waddington, Samuel Franklin, Comfort Sands, Robert Browne, Gulian Verplanck, John Murray, William Edgar and Rufus King. He was also a founder of the Tontine Association, which was formed about 1794 by a number of merchants. His residence stood at the foot of Nassau street. A man of literary tastes, he once scratched on the window of an English inn an original poem, prophesying America's coming greatness and freedom, to which he signed his name and the date, 1775. He died in New York city, in 1799, survived by a son, Johnson Verplanck, for many years a prominent editor of New York and an active Federalist politician.

DODGE, Grenville Mellen, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831, son of Sylvanus and Julia T. (Phillips) Dodge. His grandfather, Capt. Solomon Dodge, of Rowley, Mass., was descended from one of two brothers who emigrated from England and settled in Salem, Essex co., Mass., in 1630. He was educated in a New Hampshire academy and the Military University, Norwich, Vt., and was graduated at the latter in 1850 as a civil engineer. The following year he went West, and began his experience in practical surveying in the employ of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island railroads. In 1853 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Mississippi and Missouri, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. He also surveyed, during 1853 and 1854, from Davenport, Ia., to Council Bluffs, and into the Indian country as far as the Platte river, thus beginning the surveys for the first Pacific railroad system. In 1854 he took up a claim in Nebraska, but was so much harassed by the Indians that he was obliged to return to Council Bluffs, and he opened a banking and real estate office

there in 1855. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he went to Washington for the governor of Iowa, to arrange for the arming and equipping of the troops of that state. Succeeding in this, he returned to Iowa, raised the 4th regiment of Iowa volunteers, and was made colonel. His first active service was with Gen. Frémont in Missouri, and later he was placed in command of a brigade, which saw heavy fighting in the Southwest, capturing Springfield, Feb. 13, 1862, and otherwise opening the way for the advance movement which Gen. Curtis made into Arkansas that year. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pea ridge, holding with his brigade the right wing of the Federal army. Here he had three horses shot under him, and was severely wounded, and for his gallantry on that field was made brigadier-general of volunteers March 31, 1862. During the following summer he was in command of the district of the Mississippi, and here his engineering skill came into play in superintending the construction of the Mississippi and Ohio railroad. He became noted for his effective raids on the Confederates during the campaign before Vicksburg, and so assisted Gen. Grant in protecting his flank that the latter strongly recommended him for promotion. This soon reached him, and he was made major-general of volunteers June 7, 1864, particularly for his gallant conduct in the battle of Sugar valley (May 9) and Resaca (May 14 and 15), 1864. During Sherman's

celebrated march through Georgia Gen. Dodge commanded the 16th army corps, and at Atlanta, July 22d, fought an entire Confederate corps with eleven regiments, successfully withstanding their attacks. During the siege of Atlanta he was severely wounded (Aug. 19th), so much so that for some time he was incapacitated for active service. In December, 1864, he was appointed to succeed Gen. Rosecrans as commander of the department of Missouri, to which command that of Kansas and the territories was added in February, 1865. During that year he conducted a successful campaign against the hostile Indians. In May, 1866, Gen. Dodge resigned from the army, and was at once appointed chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, for whose construction he had done so much early surveying. While performing his duties in this connection he was elected to congress from the 5th congressional district of Iowa, and served in 1867–69; being offered a renomination, he refused it, and continued his work on the Union Pacific until 1871, becoming soon after director of the road. During 1872 and 1873 he joined Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania railroad, in constructing the Texas and Pacific railroad, of which he was chief engineer. He was chief engineer of the Pacific Railway Improvement Co., the American Railway Improvement Co. and the International Railway Improvement Co., all three organized in 1880; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., of which he was president in 1880; the Texas and Colorado Railway Construction Co., organized in 1881. He built the railroad from Denver, Col., to Fort Worth, Tex., in 1881, and was appointed its agent in 1883, with full authority to take entire charge of its management. In 1889 he was elected director and vice-president, and in 1896 was elected president. Other enterprises with which Gen. Dodge has been prominently identified are: the Oriental Construction Co., organized in 1882, of which he was also president; the St. Louis, Des Moines and Northern Railway Co., of which he was elected president in 1884; the Des Moines Union Railway Co.; the Colorado and Texas Construction Co., organized in 1887; the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Co., of which he was president until the date of its consolidation, in April, 1890; the Des Moines and Northern Railway Co., of which he was president for two years; the Western Industrial Co., of which he is still the president; the Wichita Valley Railway Co., of which he has been president since 1897; the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Co., of which he was president in 1891 and 1892; and the Colorado and Southern Railway Co., of whose board he was chairman in 1899. Gen. Dodge was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1868 and 1876. He was president of the commission which investigated the conduct of the Spanish war, and succeeded Gen. Sherman as president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; he was also vice-president of the Grant Monument Association, which owed very much of the success which attended its work to his personal efforts. On the memorable occasion of the transfer by this association of the Grant monument to the city of New York, April 27, 1897, Gen. Dodge acted as grand marshal. Gen. Dodge is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; commander of the Loyal Legion of the state of New York, and member of the Union League, United Service and other prominent New York clubs. His well recognized ability and reputation in railroad projection and construction have brought him into close business connection with the leading capitalists and railroad men of America.

NEAL, John, author, was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1793, of Quaker parentage. He was self-taught. After serving a short time as clerk in a Boston office he removed to Baltimore, Md., in 1816, where he opened a dry-goods establishment in partnership with John Pierpont. Within a year the firm failed, and Neal at once turned his attention to law and literature. In 1817 he published his first novel, "Keep Cool." He was an earnest advocate of physical training, and was said to be the originator of athletic gymnasiums in America. In 1823 he went to London, England, being attracted there by the warm reception given his works of fiction. He was known in England as "Yankee Neal," and contributed to "Blackwood's" and other British quarterlies upon American subjects, with a view to correcting prevailing opinions of social and political conditions in the United States. Returning to America in 1827 he first went to Baltimore, but soon after returned to his birthplace, Portland. Here on Jan. 1, 1828, he began the editorship of "The Yankee." He also wrote many poems, a collection of which was published during his residence in Baltimore. Two poems, "Men of the North" and "Music of the Night," are preserved in Stedman's "American Anthology." His best novel is "Seventy-Six" (1821), and he also wrote: "The Battle of Niagara," by "Jehu O'Cataract" (1819); "Goldau" (1819); "Logan" (1821); "Errata" (1822); "Randolph" (1823); "Brother Jonathan" (1825); "Rachel Dyer" (1828); "Bentham's Morals and Legislation" (1830); "Downeasters" (1833); "One Word More" (1854); "True Womanhood" (1859); "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life" (1869), and "Great Mysteries and Little Plagues" (1870). In his novel, "Randolph," he sketched with trenchant and caustic pen some of the notables of the time. One of these was the eminent statesman, William Pinkney, which resulted in a challenge by Edward C. Pinkney. Neal, who still wore the Quaker dress, declined to fight, and he was posted by young Pinkney, according to the fashion of those days. He was an earnest opponent of capital punishment, particularly

public executions, and in a Fourth of July oration in 1838 he was the first advocate of woman's rights, popularly so called. He died in Portland, Me., June 21, 1876.

SALM-SALM, Prince Felix J. N. M., soldier, was born in Anholt, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1828. He was educated at a military school in Berlin; was an officer in the Prussian cavalry, and afterwards joined the Austrian army. At the outbreak of the civil war he came to the United States, and enlisted in the Federal army as colonel and chief-of-staff of Brig.-Gen. Louis Blenker. On Aug. 30, 1862, he was married, in Washington, D. C., to Agnes, daughter of William Leclercq and Julia (Willard) Joy. In November, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 8th New York volunteers, and from June, 1864, commanded the 68th New York volunteers, under Gen. Sherman. On April 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and was afterwards military governor of the district of Atlanta. In 1866 he joined the foreign forces in Mexico, where Maximilian made him his personal aid, with the rank of colonel. The prince was captured at Queretaro, and was condemned to death with Maximilian; but his life was spared through the entreaties of his wife, who, disregarding hardships and personal danger, rode day and night between his prison and the Liberal headquarters, and, on her knees, besought Juarez to spare the emperor and her husband. For her efforts in his behalf Maximilian decorated her with the Grand Cordon of the Order of San Carlos (the last he ever bestowed); his mother, the Archduchess Sophie, gave her his miniature, set in an emerald bracelet, and the emperor of Austria pensioned her. In July, 1870, undaunted by the rigor of Prussian military discipline, she obtained from Gen. von Steinmetz the permission—never before granted to a woman—to accompany his staff with the army of invasion, and both before and after the death of her husband she exerted herself to the utmost, organizing hospitals and distributing supplies and delicacies among the sick and wounded. She was recommended for the Order of the Iron Cross (an honor reserved for men), and received the Prussian medal of honor, made from captured cannon. Her book, "Ten Years of My Life," is an entertaining narrative of her experiences in the United States, Mexico and Europe from 1861 to 1871. In 1899 she revisited America for the purpose of restoring the flags of her husband's regiments—the 8th and 68th New York—to the survivors, who granted her honorary membership in the Blenker Veteran Association. She was elected, in 1899, an honorary member of the New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1900 she was again in this country in the interest of raising funds to equip an ambulance corps for the relief of the wounded in the South African war. After Maximilian's execution Prince Salm-Salm returned to Europe, re-entered the Prussian army as major of the Queen Augusta regiment of the guards, and was killed at the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. He published a diary of his experiences in Mexico in 1868.

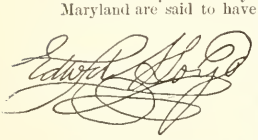
KIRTLAND, Jared Potter, naturalist, was born at Wallingford, New Haven co., Conn., Nov. 10, 1793, son of Turhand and Mary (Potter) Kirtland, and grandson of Dr. Jared Potter, a distinguished physician, of Wallingford. His father, who became general agent of the Connecticut Land Co., removed in 1803 to Ohio, where the lands of the company lay; but the son remained with his grandfather, who had adopted him. He received his early education at the academies of Wallingford and Cheshire. His scientific tastes developed themselves while he was yet a boy; he devoted much time to the cultivation of fruits and flowers, took up the study of botany, and while aiding his cousins in rearing silk-worms discovered that the female silk-worm secluded from the male could lay fertile eggs, and thus anticipated by half a century the experiments of Siebold and Steenstrup, which resulted in the demonstration of partheno-genesis in insects. In 1810 he went to his father's home at Poland, O., and on the way, at Buffalo, made a careful study of the fish fauna of Lake Erie, there laying the groundwork of a monograph of the fresh-water fishes of the West, published not long afterward. He remained for a year at Poland, teaching school, studying the fauna and flora of that section and raising and experimenting upon bees, an occupation which he pursued for sixty-five years, becoming one of the great authorities in the theory and an important contributor to the practice of this industry. Returning to Wallingford, he continued his studies there and at Hartford, giving particular attention to chemistry. It was his grandfather's desire that he should enter the medical school of the University of Edinburgh; but owing to the breaking out of the war with Great Britain he was unable to do so, and instead entered the medical department of Yale College. At the end of a year he abandoned his books for a time for the sake of his health, and then entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; but in 1815 returned to Yale College and was graduated there. After practising at Wallingford for two years and a half he, in 1818, determined to remove to Ohio, but was induced to settle in Durham, Conn., and there spent five years, continuing the cultivation of the natural sciences while practising. In 1823 Dr. Kirtland became a resident of Poland, O., where he found a wider field opened to him. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature to represent Trumbull county and served three terms, securing the adoption of important measures, especially the substitution of active labor for solitary confinement to which inmates of penitentiaries were condemned. He practised at Poland until 1837, and then became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati.

Jared P. Kirtland

In 1837, also, he was appointed an assistant on the geological survey of Ohio, under Prof. William W. Mather, and prepared a report on the geology of the state, which was published in the second annual report of the survey. An elaborate exposition of the geology of Ohio had been projected by him, and to this end the fishes and mollusks had received particular attention. His descriptions and drawings of the fishes were subsequently published in the journal of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1829, in studying the naiades, he discovered sexual differences in them, and showed that the male and female could be distinguished by the forms of the shells, as well as by their internal anatomy. The truth of his statements was confirmed by Agassiz in 1851, and is now universally accepted. In 1827 he purchased a fruit farm at Rockport, a little west of Cleveland, and here built a handsome residence. In 1842 he resigned his position at Cincinnati, and in 1843 became one of the founders of the Cleveland Medical College, in which he occupied the chair of theory and practice for twenty years. During the civil war, when sixty-nine years of age, he offered his services to the governor of his state, and for several months acted as examining surgeon for recruits at Columbus and Cleveland. The compensation received was patriotically given to the bounty fund and the Sol-

diers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. He was the first and only president of the Cleveland Academy of Sciences, formed in 1845, and held office until 1865, when, in compliment to his part in founding it and to his services, its name was changed to that of Kirtland Society of Natural History. To it he donated his collections, including one of birds, mounted by himself, the finest in the state. He was at one time president of the State Medical Society; was an officer of several organizations of agriculturists and fruit growers, and a member of many learned societies. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1861. Dr. Kirtland's contributions to periodical literature were numerous, and many of them appeared in the "American Journal of Science" and the "Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History." The value of his work in promoting agriculture, especially pomology and horticulture, and in extending an interest in natural history in Ohio, is inestimable. He imparted to every one who heard him lecture or converse his own enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge, and attached to himself by personal magnetism and a captivating cheerfulness of disposition the young as well as the old. Dr. Kirtland was twice married; first, at Wallingford, Conn., in 1815, to Caroline Atwater. She died in 1823, leaving a daughter. His second marriage, in 1825, was to Hannah F. Touccy, who died in 1837. He died in Cleveland, O., Dec. 10, 1877.

LLOYD, Edward, colonist, was born on the Wye river, in Wales, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Wye and the Severn rivers of Maryland are said to have been named by him in honor of his native land.



He first settled in the Puritan colony in Virginia, and removed with that colony, in 1649, to Maryland, settling at Providence, where the city of Annapolis now stands. He was engaged as land surveyor. In 1650 Gov. Stone appointed Edward Lloyd "to be Commander of Anne Arundel County until the lord proprietary shall signify to the contrary." In 1654 Gov. Stone, instigated by Lord Baltimore, proceeded, with a company of about two hundred armed men, to force the Puritans of Anne Arundel to submit to the proprietary; but the Puritans, resolving that "they would rather die like men than live like slaves," repelled the invaders and took Gov. Stone prisoner. They were not again molested in their rights, Lord Baltimore signing an agreement by which they were protected in their religion. Later, with many others, Edward Lloyd settled in Talbot county, where he patented a large landed estate, which remained in possession of the family for many generations. Lloyd returned to London in 1668, where he became a merchant, and died in 1695. He left a son, Philemon, whose descendants have been distinguished in state affairs in every generation.

STEINER, Lewis Henry, physician and librarian, was born at Frederick City, Md., May 4, 1827, son of Christian and Rebecca (Weltzheimer) Steiner. His earliest American ancestor, of German descent, settled in Frederick county in 1733, and his great-grandfather, John Steiner, commanded a company of militia and was a member of the county committee of observation in 1775. He was educated at the Frederick Academy and at Marshall College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1846. Taking up the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated M. D. in 1849, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Frederick. Removing to Baltimore in 1852, he began lecturing on chemistry and toxicology in the private medical institute of Dr. John R. W. Dunbar. He was also professor of chemistry and natural history in Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the National Medical College, and professor of chemistry in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore. He was also lecturer on chemistry and physics in the College of St. James. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed chief inspector of the U. S. sanitary commission for the army of the Potomac. In this service he labored indefatigably and without compensation until near the close of the war. Having been made president of the school board of Frederick county in 1865, he reorganized the public schools of the county, holding his place at the head of the board until 1868. In 1871 he was elected by the Republicans to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1879. In November, 1884, he was chosen the first librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore. Dr. Steiner's contributions to literature and science were constant from 1851, including a large number of pamphlets, addresses and translations contributed to the periodicals. He was also assistant editor of the "American Medical Monthly" from 1858 to 1861. In 1852 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1853 a fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was correspondent of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and Maryland Academy of Sciences, and in 1876 he was a member of the international medical congress in Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the American Public Health Association and the American Academy of Medicine. In 1866 Dr. Steiner was married to Sarah Spencer, daughter of Judge Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, Conn., and had six children. His son, Bernard C., succeeded him as librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore. He died suddenly on Feb. 18, 1892.

BIDDLE, Horace Porter, lawyer, poet and scientist, was born at Lancaster, Hocking co., O., March 24, 1811, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Converse) Biddle. His first American ancestor was John Biddle, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1639. The family name has been variously spelled as Biddell, Beadle, Bedell and Bidwell. He was the youngest of nine children, and lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years old, when he began the study of law under H. H. Hunter, of Lancaster. He was admitted to the bar in 1839; located at Logansport in 1839, and six years later was elected judge of the 8th circuit court. In October, 1857, he was elected to the supreme bench; but the court held that there was no vacancy. In 1874 he was re-elected judge of the supreme court by a majority of 33,000, and held that office for twelve years. He never spent a day in a college, and his scholarly attainments were secured wholly by self-education. In January, 1881, a few weeks before he arrived at the age of seventy, Mr. Biddle retired from active life, and during the first year of his retirement published almost all of his literary works. He is author of "The Musical Scale" (1867), a work which caused wide comment in musical circles; it is purely scientific, every disputed question being demonstrated. The author shows the harmonic series; what harmonies can co-exist and what cannot; their relation to the fundamental note on which they rest; that the true scale does not comply with the harmonic series except in the first, second, the major, third, fifth and seventh tone; that all besides these are discords to every tone in the scale. He shows the mode by which two tones produce a third resultant tone, which is not a harmonic; gives the analysis of harmony and the scale of the bell. He

also shows the exact imperfections of the tempered scale compared with the true scale. In these views he points out wherein he differs from Helmholtz, Tyndall and previous writers; also with certain articles in "The Dictionary of Music," published in London, edited by Sir George Grove. His poetical productions are: "A Few Poems"; "Glances at the World"; "American Boyhood"; "Last Poems," and "Amatorics by an Amateur." He published in pamphlet form: "A Discourse on Art"; "The Definition of Poetry"; "The Analysis of Rhyme"; "An Essay on Russian Literature," and "Prof. Tyndall's Work on Sound"; also "Elements of Knowledge" and "Prose Miscellany." His poetical works were highly complimented by Irving, Longfellow, Charles Mackay and other notable men. He died at Logansport, Ind., May 13, 1900.

SERVISS, Garrett Putnam, author and lecturer, was born at Sharon Springs, N. Y., March 24, 1851, son of Garrett P. and Katherine (Shelp) Serviss. His ancestors were prerevolutionary settlers in the Mohawk valley, one of his paternal ancestors having been killed in the Schenectady massacre of 1690; another ancestor, Capt. Garrett Putnam, was in the war of the revolution. He received his education in Johnstown Academy, and was graduated at Cornell University in 1872. Although receiving the degree of LL.B. from Columbia University, he never practiced law. In 1882–92 he filled the position of night editor on the New York "Sun," and was called the "Sun's Astronomer," on account of many popular articles he wrote while in this position, which had a general circulation. In 1892 Mr. Serviss entered the lecture field, and for two or three years he delivered in New York and other cities the "Urania lectures," which course was an enterprise backed by Andrew Carnegie for popularizing science. Since then he has been giving continuously lectures on astronomy, travel and history. He has contributed many articles to magazines, and is the author of "Astronomy with an Opera-glass" (1888), which has passed through many editions, and "Pleasures of the Telescope" (1901). He also wrote a semi-scientific romance, "Edison's Conquest of Mars," published simultaneously in many leading American newspapers in 1898. Mr. Serviss knows how to treat a scientific subject in a popular and fascinating way, and his lectures and books have done much toward interesting the layman in astronomy. He is president of the department of astronomy in the Brooklyn Institute, and is a member of Cornell University Club of New York city. He was married, June 19, 1875, to Eleanore, daughter of King D. Betts, of Ithaca.

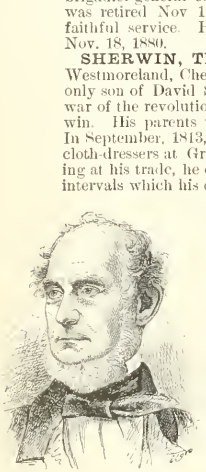
TAYLER, John, acting governor of New York, was born in New York city, July 4, 1742. He received his education at a classical school, and at the age of seventeen both his parents died. In 1760 he removed to Lake George and established a provision business, supplying troops with stores. Subsequently he resided in Oswego, where he acquired a knowledge of the Indian dialect, and was a leading member of the councils held between the whites and Indians. Without a commission he commanded the first regiment of New York troops in 1775, the field officers of which had all returned unfit for duty, and in 1776, after his return from Canada, he was elected a member of the provincial congress. He was declared by such men as Jay, Morris, Livingston, Benson and others to be a man of an "acute, discriminating mind, capable of taking a prospective view of every subject in debate, and to trace it through its most intricate and remote consequences." He was a member of the council of safety in 1777, and as such showed great diplomatic ability. The following anecdote is related of him in this connection: He had discovered that the wife of Sir John Johnson was in regular correspondence with her husband in Canada, by which means the most important intelligence was conveyed to the enemy. The council accordingly, upon Tayler's motion, adopted a resolution to remove the fair correspondent from the country, and his assuming to see the task carried into execution excited Johnson's resentment to such an extent that the latter sent Tayler a message, assuring him that whenever he caught him he would immediately deliver him up to the fury of the savages. Tayler's reply to this barbarous threat was that "If Mr. Tayler should be so fortunate as to have Sir John Johnson in his power he would most assuredly treat him as a gentleman." In 1813 he was elected lieutenant-governor, continuing in office nine years, and when Gov. Tompkins resigned in 1817, he discharged the duties of governor. He was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, and it was at his table that Hamilton made the comments on Burr's life and character which Burr made the pretext of his challenge. He was married, in 1771, to Margaret Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, by whom he had no issue; but upon the death of her favorite sister, in 1773, he adopted her infant daughter. Mr. Tayler died in Albany, N. Y., April 19, 1829.

ZEILIN, Jacob, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1806. He was commissioned second lieutenant Oct. 1, 1831, and during that year was stationed successively at Washington, Philadelphia and Gosport, Va. In March, 1832, he was placed on board the sloop Erie, was promoted to be first lieutenant Sept. 12, 1836, and after doing shore duty until 1842 he joined the frigate Columbus of the Brazil squadron, cruising in her until 1845. In that year he was stationed at Washington and Philadelphia until he was ordered on board the frigate Congress, in September, participating in operations along the Pacific coast throughout the Mexican war. He fought in the defense of Monterey, July 15, 1846, in the capture of Los Angeles, Aug. 13, 1846, and the action on the La Mesa, Jan. 13, 1847. He was commissioned captain Sept. 14, 1847, and for gallantry in action at the crossing of San Gabriel river, Jan. 9, 1847, was brevetted major. In the same year he was appointed military commandant of San Diego, and Sept. 20th participated in the bombardment of Guayamas. He took part in the fight at St. Joseph's, Sept. 30th, and in the occupation of Mazatlan in October, where he continued skirmishing with the Mexicans until June of the following year, when peace was ratified. He was stationed at Gosport, Va., from 1849 to 1852, when he was recalled to Washington and ordered to the frigate Mississippi of the East India Squadron, accompanying Com. Matthew C. Perry's cruise to Japan. He was transferred to the frigate Susquehanna in May, 1853, being placed in command of a battalion of marines at the landing effected on July 14th, and again transferred to the sloop Saratoga in March, 1854. On returning he was stationed at Gosport (1854–57) and at Washington during 1857, there commanding the first company of marines sent out to quell the riot in Baltimore on June 1st. He next performed duty on the frigate Wabash of the Mediterranean squadron (1858–59), and on his return he spent some time in the Norfolk navy yard before becoming commanding officer at Philadelphia (1860). The following year he was ordered to Washington to

J. Zeilin

command a company of marines in the battalion which co-operated with the army at the battle of Bull run. He was slightly wounded in the action, and five days later was commissioned major (July 26). In November he was made commanding officer at New York, where he remained until he was given command of a marine battalion at Port Royal, S. C., in August of the following year, participating in the operations of the south Atlantic blockading squadron under Adm. Dahlgren. Returning to the North he took command of the marine barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., in March, 1864, and on June 30 was commissioned colonel-commandant of the United States marine corps, assuming command at Washington in July. He received the commission of brigadier-general commandant March 2, 1867, and was retired Nov 1, 1876, on account of loug and faithful service. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1880.

SHERWIN, Thomas, educator, was born at Westmoreland, Cheshire co., N. H., March 26, 1799, only son of David Sherwin, who had served in the war of the revolution, and Hannah (Pritchard) Sherwin. His parents were natives of Boxford, Mass. In September, 1813, he was apprenticed to a firm of cloth-dressers at Groton, Mass., where, while working at his trade, he devoted his evenings and all the intervals which his duties permitted to study. After six years of this employment he took charge of a district school at Harvard, Mass., and, after brief terms of preparation at the Academy at Groton and the New Ipswich (N. H.) Academy, he entered Harvard College. He was graduated with high honors in 1825. He was principal of the academy at Lexington, Mass., in 1825–26, and during the next year was a tutor in mathematics at Harvard College. He then entered upon the profession of civil engineering; was engaged upon the dry-docks and other works at the Charlestown and Portsmouth navy yards, and had begun the survey for the Boston and Providence railroad, as assistant engineer, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish that occupation. In 1828 Mr. Sherwin opened a private school for boys in Boston, and in the following year was elected sub-master of the English High School, which had been established by vote of the citizens of Boston in 1821, to furnish young men not intending to enter college a business education. For more than forty years Mr. Sherwin was connected with the English High School. During thirty years he was its head master, and under his administration the school attained and held the leading position among the public institutions of learning of its class in this country. Within that time 3,937 boys came under his direction and influence, and most of them under his personal instruction. The teacher's work he regarded as "second to none in importance; inferior to none in its bearing upon the destinies of the world"; admitting of "no compromise with evil, no sacrifice of duty," and the best part of his work was the impress of his own character which he made upon the character of his pupils. Mr. Sherwin was one of the originators, in 1830, of the American Institute of Instruction, and in 1853–54 was its president; at various times he delivered able addresses upon the subject of education, and for thirty years he was one of its most efficient members. He took a leading part in the organization of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, of which he was the earliest vice-president and third president, and in 1847 helped to establish the "Massachusetts Teacher," an educational journal. In 1836 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; in 1868 a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. From the first organization of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he was a director, and until his death labored earnestly for its advancement. He was distinguished as a mathematician and published two works on algebra which for many years held their place in the schools as the standard text-books on that subject. Mr. Sherwin was married, June 10, 1836, to Mary King, daughter of Daniel L. and Mary (King) Gibbens, of Boston. Their children were Henry, Thomas and Edward Sherwin, who are still living. Two of their sons were in the navy during the civil war; the third was an officer of the 22d Massachusetts, was in more than twenty battles, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel and was afterward brevetted brigadier-general. Mr. Sherwin died at Dedham, Mass., July 23, 1869.



Thomas Sherwin

GOESSMANN, Charles Anthony, chemist, was born in Naumburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, June 13, 1827, son of Heinrich and Helena (Boediger) Goessmann. He was educated in the gymnasium at Fritzlar and at the University of Göttingen, where he was graduated with the degree of Ph. D. in 1852. In 1852–57 he served as assistant in the university laboratory of Göttingen under F. Woller. In 1855 he was appointed a privat-docent in the philosophical faculty of the university. Taking a leave of absence to study the industries of France, England and America, he came here in 1857, and became chemist and manager of a sugar refinery in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1862 he went to Onondaga, N. Y., and for seven years was chemist to a salt company there. In 1866 he was made professor of chemistry in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., and since 1869 has held the same position in the Massachusetts Agricultural State College. He was a director of the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station at Amherst in 1882–95. He has also been chemist to the state board of agriculture since 1873, and chemist to the state board of health since 1886. He is a member of the Physico-Medical Society of the University of Erlangen, Germany; honorary member of the New York State Agricultural Society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Chemical Society, of which he was president in 1886; and he is the author of many valuable papers on American salt resources, sugar, commercial fertilizers, and other chemical subjects relating to agriculture. In 1888 Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1862 he was married to Mary A. C., daughter of Edward Kinney, of Syracuse, N. Y., and he has two sons and three daughters.

COLEMAN, William, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1766. After receiving a classical education he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing his profession in Greenfield, Mass. He occasionally contributed to the Greenfield "Gazette," and he came into local prominence during Shays' rebellion, having been one of the leaders against the insurgents. He was also a representative in the state legislature for two years. Removing to New York city about 1794, he became a law partner of Aaron Burr, and was for a short period reporter of the New York supreme court, but lost that position on the defeat of the Federalists in 1800. Shortly after his removal Alexander Hamilton established, with the help of some friends, the "Evening Post," and installed Coleman, his personal friend, as its editor. The first issue was that of Nov. 16, 1801. In his first editorial

Coleman said his intention was to keep the paper clear of "personal virulence, low sarcasm and verbal contentions with printers and editors," and with the desire of "inculcating just principles in religion and politics as well as in morals." He always remained a stanch supporter of the Federal party, and the "Post" had not been long in existence before he was involved in many political and personal disputes, and soon became one of the most pungent, caustic, and bitterly partisan writers of the day. On one occasion, in 1804, a dispute with James Cheetham, editor of the "American Citizen," resulted in a challenge from the latter and the subsequent arrest of the principals, who were bound over to keep the peace. Because this duel did not take place, Capt. Thompson accused Coleman of a lack of personal courage. Thompson was called out by Coleman, and was mortally wounded. In 1805 he entered into partnership with Michael Burnham, who became the publisher of the "Post." It was while the "Post" was under the editorial supervision of Coleman that the celebrated satirical odes of Drake and Halleck appeared, in 1819, and their publication added greatly to the reputation of the journal. He remained its editor until his death, which occurred suddenly in New York city, July 13, 1829.

HALE, Salma, historian, was born at Alstead, Cheshire co., N. H., March 7, 1787, son of David and Hannah (Emerson) Hale. His father, Capt. David Hale, joined the revolutionary forces after the battle of Lexington, and served with them throughout the war. Salma Hale acquired a rudimentary education, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to a printer at Walpole, N. H. He was studious, early evinced a desire to write, and at an age when boys are usually occupied with the study of grammar he prepared and published a "New Grammar of the English Language" (1804, revised in 1831). In 1805 he became editor of the "Political Observer," an influential Republican paper published at Walpole, N. H. After serving as clerk of the court of common pleas in Cheshire county, he removed to Keene, N. H., in 1813, where he was clerk of the supreme judicial court and of its successor, the supreme court of judicature (1817–34). In 1834 he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire. He was elected a representative to congress on the Republican ticket in 1816, and was prominent as an opposer of the Missouri compromise. He was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1828, and again in 1844, and of the state senate in 1824. In 1845 he became secretary to the commission chosen to determine the northeastern boundary line of the United States. He participated in the inauguration and establishment of the first agricultural society in New Hampshire, and was actively interested in the temperance, abolition and Unitarian movements, and in all measures tending to advance the educational interests of the state. He was a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1816, and of the University of Vermont in 1823, both of which conferred upon him honorary degrees. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and wrote a "History of the United States" (1821), for which he was awarded a gold medal and $400 by the American Academy of Belles Lettres. Many editions were subsequently published. The following are his other publications: "Annals of the Town of Keene, N. H., from its First Settlement in 1734 to 1790" (1826; 2d ed., 1851); "The Administration of John Q. Adams, and the Opposition by Algernon Sidney" (1826); "Conspiracy of the Spaniards Against Venice, translated from Abbé Real, and of John Lewis Fiesechi Against Genoa, translated from Cardinal de Retz" (1828). An address delivered before the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1828 was published in 1832, and one on "The Connection of Chemistry and Agriculture," delivered at Keene, N. H., in 1848, was published in 1870. Mr. Hale died at Somerville, Mass., Nov. 19, 1866.

BROWN, James Salisbury, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 23, 1802, son of Sylvanus Brown. His father, son of Philip Brown, was descended from one of four brothers who emigrated from Wales and settled in Cumberland, R. I. He was a millwright and also an inventor; was master of arms on a flagship in the war of the revolution. In 1792 he invented and used the first slide-lathes for turning rolls, by which they were made straight and of uniform size; he designed the first machinery for S. Slater, and also built machines for fluting rolls, which were of great advantage to the business. James S. Brown attended school until his fifteenth year, when he was employed by David Wilkinson, a manufacturer of cotton machinery at Pawtucket. In 1819 he worked in the shop of Pitcher & Gay, Pawtucket, and when Mr. Gay withdrew from the business, in 1824, Mr. Brown took his place in the firm, the style of which was changed to Pitcher & Brown. In 1842 he bought Mr. Pitcher's interest, and continued the business alone until 1850. In 1846 he put up a furnace and foundry for making his own castings, and in 1849 erected a large building, which has since received other additions. Nearly all the machines used in the establishment were built by Mr. Brown, many of them with improvements of his own invention. In 1820 he invented the slide rest used in turning-lathes, by which the height of the tool can be adjusted while the lathe is in motion. His machine for cutting bevel-gears was invented in 1830; he patented, in 1838, a machine for boring the passage for roving through the arm of the long flyer roving machine, and his lathe for longitudinally turning bodies of irregular forms was patented in 1842. He also devised an improvement in planing machines, so that sixteen rolls, instead of four, may be used. He applied the turning-lathe to the cutting of large screws, six to eight inches long, for clothing, and in 1874 he patented a new machine for spindle-grinding. Besides inventions and improvements designed for use in his own business, he made improvements in various machines used in other manufactures in which he was engaged. He simplified and perfected Sharpe & Roberts' self-acting mule, which was introduced into this country in 1839 by Bradford Durfee, of Fall River. In January, 1857, he took out a patent for his improvement in the American speeder, which he made superior to the English fly-frame introduced about that time, and the demand on him for these machines was very great. He was employed, in 1862, by some capitalists of Baltimore to build the M. Bennets' machine for cutting files, and after introducting some modifications, built nine, and put them into successful operation. He also invented a machine for grinding file-blanks and a furnace for hardening files. During the civil war his improved turning-lathe, originally designed for the turning of rolls for cotton machinery, was employed in turning gun barrels; this, for a time, to a large extent superseded all other work in his shops. In 1864 Mr. Brown associated his son, James Brown, and his son-in-law, Charles A. Warland, with him, and the firm became James S. Brown & Sons. After the war he manufactured the so called Parke, Curtis & Madley mule, an English machine, which met with much favor among manufacturers. In this

mnle he made important and valuahle improvements, for which he seeured patents. In the latter part of his life he was mueh interested in the manufacture of malleable iron, for which he constrncted a foundry near his machine shop, at great expense. Mr. Brown was married, Feb. 23, 1829, to Sarah Phillips Gridley, of Boston, by whom he had three daughters and one son. The latter is still living in Pawtucket. He died in Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 29, 1879.

THOMAS, Lorenzo, soldier, was born at New Castle, Del., Oct. 26, 1804. He was of Welsh ancestry and came of a fighting family, his father, Evan Thomas, having served as a militiaman during the war of 1812, and his uncle having been a revolutionary officer and a favorite of Gen. Washingtou. Though originally designed for mereantile life, he ohtained an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and upon his gradnation there, in 1823, was attached to the 4th infantry, serving in Florida until 1831. He was promoted to the rank of captain Sept. 23, 1836, and after serving through the Florida war (1836–37) became a major and was detailed for staff duty. On July 7, 1838, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general at Washington, serving in this capacity until the outbreak of the Mexican war, during which he was chief of staff of Gen. William O. Butler, of the army of Mexico (1846–48). At the battle of Monterey he displayed unusual gallantry, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. When the war closed he was made adjutant-general and stationed at army headquarters, Washington, until 1853, when he became chief of staff to Gen. Winfield Scott. Upon entering active service in the civil war his advancement was more rapid. On May 7, 1861, he was brevettedbrigadier-general, and Aug. 3d of the same year was raised to the full rank of brigadier-general, in which capacity he served until 1863, being then intrusted with the enlistment and organization of colored troops in the South, conducting the work for two years. In recognition of faithful services during the war he was brevetted major-general March 12, 1865. On Feb. 21, 1868, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson secretary of war *ad interim*, to replace Edwin M. Stanton, whom the president desired to remove; but, the effort being unsuccessful, Gen. Thomas did not enter upon the active duties of the office. One year later, Feb. 22, he was retired from the army, having passed the age limit. He died in Washington, D. C., March 2, 1875.

PASTORIUS, Francis Daniel, colonist, was born at Sommerhausen, Franconia, Germany, Sept. 26, 1651. He was educated in the classical and modern languages, and all the science of his age, and entered upon the practice of law at Frankfort. Having much sympathy with the Pietists, he concerted with some of them a plan for emigrating to Pennsylvania, and as their agent purchased 23,000 acres, but they abandoned the intention of colonizing the land themselves. Pastorius had formed the acquaintance of William Penn in England, but he was not then a Quaker nor even a Pietist. He was also engaged by some merchants of Crefeld, who had secured 18,000 acres, to conduct a colony of German and Dutch Mennonites and Quakers to Pennsylvania. He arrived on August 20, 1683. The Crefelders, the first German emigrants to America, arrived on the Concord, Oct. 6th, and on Oct. 24th began to lay out Germantown. Two years later he was married and had two sons. He was until his death a man of influence among the colonists, was the first bailiff, and devised the town seal, which consisted of a clover leaf, on one of whose lobes was a bunch of grapes, on another a flax-covered spindle, and on the third a weaver's spool, with the motto, "Vinum, Linum, et Textrinum." In 1687 he was elected a member of the assembly. In 1688 he was one of the signers of a protest to the Friends' yearly meeting at Burlington against buying and selling slaves, or holding men in slavery, which was declared to be "an act irreconcilable with the precepts of the Christian religion." This protest began the struggle against that institution in this country, and is the subject of John G. Whittier's poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." For many years he taught in Germantown and Philadelphia, and many of the deeds and letters required by the German settlers were written by him. He published a pamphlet, consisting in part of letters to his father, and containing a description of the commonwealth and its government, and advice to emigrants, entitled "Umständige Geographische Beschreibung der Allerletzt Erfundenen Provintz Pennsylvaniae" (Frankfort-on-Main, 1700). Several volumes were left by him in manuscript, containing philosophical reflections, poems, and notes on theological, medical and legal subjects. His prologue to the Germantown book of records, "Hail to Posterity," is given in the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim," translated by Whittier. He died at Germantown, Pa., Sept. 27, 1719.

WOOLSEY, Sarah Chauncey (**Susan Coolidge**), author, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 29, 1845, daughter of John Mumford and Jane (Andrews) Woolsey, and niece of Dr. Theodore Woolsey, ex-president of Yale College. Her father was a son of William W. Woolsey, a merchant of New York city, and a descendant of George Woolsey, who came to America about 1620. She is also a descendant of the famous Jonathan Edwards, and through him of the Winthrops, one of his ancestors being Lucy, sister of the first Gov. Winthrop. She received a careful education, but her literary work did not begin until 1871. She contributed many excellent poems and prose sketches to the newspapers and magazines, which were widely quoted. Her poems have been published in "Verses" (1880); "A Few More Verses" (1889), "Rhymes and Ballads" (1892); and two selections are preserved in "Stedman's American Anthology" (1900). Miss Woolsey will be better remembered as a favorite writer of books for children, the most popular of which compose her famous "Katy Did" series, begun in 1872. Her other publications are: "The New Year's Bargain" (1871); "Mischief's Thanksgiving, and Other Stories" (1874); "Nine Little Goslings" (1875); "For Summer Afternoons" (1876); "Eyebright" (1879); "A Guernsey Lily" (1881); "Crosspatch" (1881); "A Round Dozen" (1883); "A Little Country Girl" (1885); "Ballads of Romance and History, With Others" (1887); "Clover" (1888); "The Barberry Bush, and Other Stories" (1893); "Old Convent School of Paris" (1895). She translated "My Household of Pets," by Theophile Gautier (1882), and "One Day in a Baby's Life," by M. Arnaud (1886), and edited and abridged the "Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delaney" (1879) and the "Diary and Letters of Frances Burney" (1880). In 1874 Miss Woolsey removed to Newport, R. I., where she still resides, writing constantly for the press, both in prose and verse. Her personality is marked by sincerity and simplicity, and a tender womanliness prevails in all of her writings.

LEWIS, Zachariah, journalist, was born in Wilton, Conn., Jan. 1, 1773, son of Isaac Lewis, a Congregational clergyman. He studied at Yale College, and after graduation there, in 1794, acted as

tutor until 1799. He then took up the study of theology at Philadelphia, under Rev. Ashbel Green, and was licensed to preach; but he did not continue in the ministry, on account of poor health. In 1803 he purchased from Noah Webster the "Commercial Advertiser," of New York, which the latter had been conducting in the name of his nephew, Ebenezer Belden. Lewis continued to be the chief editor until April, 1820, when he sold the paper to Col. William L. Stone and Francis Hall, the former assuming the editorship and the latter becoming the publisher. During this period Lewis was acting as corresponding secretary of the New York Religious Tract Society, which afterwards became the American Tract Society. In 1820 he began the publication of the "American Missionary Register," and at the same time took charge of the domestic correspondence of the United Foreign Missionary Society. He retired from active business life in 1825. He published "Remarks on a Subterranean Wall in North Carolina" (1800) and "Annual Reports of the New York Religious Tract Society from 1815 till 1820." His twin brother, Isaac Lewis, was an eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and was the author of a number of essays and sermons. Zachariah Lewis died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1840.

HALE, John, clergyman, was born at Charlestown, Mass., June 3, 1636, son of Deacon Robert and Jone (or Joanna) Hale. After graduating at Harvard in 1657, he studied divinity, and began to preach about 1664, at Bass-riverside, Salem, now Beverly, Mass. In 1657 he was ordained as the first pastor of the new Church of Christ at Bass river, where he remained until his death. In 1690 he was appointed one of the chaplains to accompany Phipps' expedition against Canada. He served from June to November, acting also as interpreter, his son, Robert, conducting parochial affairs during his absence, and for these services 300 acres of land were granted by the legislature to his grandson, Robert, in 1734. Mr. Hale was prominent in the early prosecutions for witchcraft, being the minister who, when Mrs. Morse was brought before the magistrates, opened the meeting with prayer. He himself acknowledges that he was present at several examinations and trials, and knew sundry of those who suffered; four of his parishioners were among those condemned, but a manuscript note of Bentley, in a copy of "Hale's Modest Inquiry," informs us that he "was the first to suspect the proceedings against witchcraft." In October, 1692, his wife was accused, and the storm he had helped to raise threatened to engulf his own home. Up to that time it had been believed that those who were accused of witchcraft were certainly in league with the devil; but Mr. Hale now gave a new turn to the prosecutions by declaring that "the devil might and did make use of the true Christian, in afflicting others, who would accuse the instrument he made use of, against their will, of his own diabolical acts." The change of sentiment thus produced caused Mr. Hale to write his "Modest Inquiry into the Nature of Witchcraft" (1697), in which he excuses the prosecution and deplores the "errors and mistakes that have been made in the year 1692," and the part that he had himself taken in them. Aside from the witchcraft mania, he appears to have been exceptionally liberal for his day. He was three times married: first, to Rebecca Byley, in 1664; second, to Sarah Noyes in 1684, and third, to Elizabeth Somerby, widow of Henry Clark, in 1698. His grandson, Robert, son of Robert Hale, was born at Beverly, Mass., Feb. 12, 1703. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, studied medicine, and practiced as a physician at Beverly, Mass. He participated in the capture of Louisburg, under Sir William Pepperell, in 1745; in 1747 he was a commissioner to New York to adopt measures for the general defense, and, in 1755, acted on a commission to concert measures against the French, in New Hampshire. He was for a long period a member of the state legislature, and was sheriff of Essex county in 1761. He died at Beverly, March 20, 1767. John Hale died at Beverly, Mass., May 15, 1700.

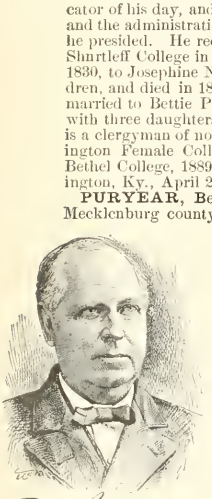
DELANO, Amasa, sailor, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 21, 1763, son of Samuel Delano, who served in the old French wars and as a patriot in 1776. Amasa enlisted in the army in 1777, but his father refused to permit him to serve on account of his tender age. He was for a short time in the merchant service, 1781–83, and later worked under his father at ship-building, 1783–86; he made his first voyage as commander in a vessel belonging to an uncle, in 1786, and subsequently cruised to all parts of the world. For a supposed infraction of the revenue laws, the authorities of St. Bartholomew, W. I., attempted to seize his ship, the Perseverance; but he sailed out of port under fire of their batteries. He published a work, entitled "A Narrative of Voyages and Travels" (1817). He died in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1823.

COCK, Thomas, physician, was born at Glen Cove, L. I., in 1782. After studying medicine in the office of Dr. Valentine Seaman, and in company with Dr. Valentine Mott, he became the partner of the former and settled in New York city. In 1812 he was elected to the chair of anatomy and physiology in Queen's (now Rutgers) College, N. J., serving for four years. From 1819 to 1834 he was visiting physician to the New York Hospital, and from the latter year still served as consulting physician. He first became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1820; was a fellow for seven years, when he was elected vice-president; served in this capacity until 1855, and as president from 1855 to 1858. In 1822 he fought the yellow fever epidemic with great energy, and during the cholera of 1832 was again brought into prominence by his energetic action, in recognition of which the city presented him a service of silver. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1852; was long an active member of the American Bible Society, and at his death its vice-president. He abandoned his practice on account of infirmity, and a few years later, June 14, 1869, he died in New York city.

Thomas T. Cock

BOATWRIGHT, Frederick William, educator, was born at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Jan. 28, 1868, son of Reuben B. and Maria E. (Woodruff) Boatwright. He was educated at Richmond College, graduating in 1888 with the degree of A. M. During the last year at this college he was tutor of Greek, and after graduation became assistant professor in the same study, at the same time acting as director of the gymnasium. Going to Europe in 1889, he took a post-graduate course at the universities of Leipsic and Halle and at the Sorbonne, Paris. On his return, in 1890, he became professor of modern languages in his alma mater, a position he continues to hold. In December, 1895, he was elected president of Richmond College, as the successor of Prof. Puryear. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and is the author of "Syllabus of German Literature and of French Literature in the Seventeenth Century" (1893). In December, 1890, he was married to Nellie M., daughter of John V. and Virginia (Moore) Thomas. They have one son.

RYLAND, Robert, clergyman and first president of Richmond College, was born in King and Queen county, Va., March 14, 1805, son of Josiah and Catherine (Peachey) Ryland. He was licensed to preach by the Brnington Baptist Church in 1825, and was ordained in 1827. After studying in classical schools, he entered Columbian College (now Columbian University), Washington, D. C., and was graduated in 1826. In the year following he became pastor of a church at Lynchburg, Va., and filled the position for five years. In 1832 he took charge of the Manual Labor School at Richmond, Va., known as the Virginia Baptist Seminary for the education of young ministers, and when that school was chartered in 1840, becoming Richmond College, he was made president of the same. Meanwhile, dnring 1834–36, he was chaplain of the University of Virginia. During his administration Richmond College prospered in means and members until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1866 he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. T. G. Jones, D.D., who held the position until 1869, when the office of president was abolished, and the head was called the chairman of the faculty. Dr. Ryland was made pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Richmond, where he served for twenty-five years, dnring which he baptized 3,800 persons, and developed a model church out of crude material. In 1868 he removed to Shelbyville, and later to Lexington and New Castle, Ky., where he conducted female schools and preached in several country churches. Dr. Ryland was eminent in mind and character, a pioneer educator of his day, and was successful in his teaching and the administration of the institutions over which he presided. He received the degree of D.D. from Shurtleff College in 1845. He was first married, in 1830, to Josephine Norwell, who bore him nine children, and died in 1846. On June 8, 1848, he was married to Bettie P. Thornton, who survived him, with three daughters. His son, William S. Ryland, is a clergyman of note, who was president of Lexington Female College, 1877–80, and president of Bethel College, 1889–98. Dr. Ryland died in Lexington, Ky., April 23, 1899.



PURYEAR, Bennett, educator, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., July 23, 1826, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Puryear. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon College, then located near Boydton, in 1847. After teaching one year in Alabama and spending one year as a student at the University of Virginia, he was appointed tutor in Richmond College in the summer of 1850, and the next year he was elected to a full professorship and given the chair of natural science. Richmond College was closed dnring the years of the civil war. It was reopened in 1866 with an entirely new faculty, except Prof. Puryear, who was recalled to the chair of natural science. Two years later the office of president was abolished, and a "chairman of the faculty" substituted in its place. In the new arrangement the work was done in co-ordinate and independent schools by professors of equal rank, one of whom was chosen by his colleagues as chairman. The chairman was the agent of the faculty in the exercise of discipline, and at the same time the representative of the college before the general public. This plan of organization had already been tried with most satisfactory results at the University of Virginia, and it has proved no less satisfactory at Richmond. Prof. Puryear was chosen as first chairman, and was re-elected for seventeen consecutive years. Then, after an interval of four years, he was again chosen, and held this office continuously until July, 1895. He had the coöperation of an exceptionally able faculty, but it was largely owing to his efficient administration that the college has had a career of uninterrupted and constantly increasing prosperity. From 1873 Prof. Puryear held the chair of chemistry, and at times he also had classes in mathematics, Latin, Greek, and in English, and whatever the subject he has taught it with clearness and force. He has taken much interest in public affairs, and has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper and periodical press. He has published articles on "The Theory of Vegetable Growth: The Relation of Chemistry to Agriculture"; on "The Public School"; "The Public School in Relation to the Negro"; "The Virginia State Debt"; "The Tariff," and on other subjects. In 1878 Georgetown College, Kentucky, and Howard College, Alabama, simultaneously conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

WALES, John, U. S. senator, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1783, son of Rev. Samuel and Catherine (Miles) Wales. Nathaniel Wales emigrated from England with his two brothers in 1635, settling in Boston, Mass. His son and grandson, both of whom bore the name Nathaniel, were prominent in the circles of the church, the former being a deacon, and the latter, in 1700, a presiding elder at Braintree, Mass., to which town he had removed from Boston. John, the next in line (b. 1700; d. 1765), was the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Raynham, Mass., for thirty-four years. He was married to a great-granddaughter of James Leonard, who emigrated from England in 1652, settling at Raynham, where he established the first iron foundry in America. Their son, Samuel Wales, was born at Raynham, Mass., March 2, 1747; was an accomplished scholar and an able and eloquent preacher, being a graduate of Yale College in 1767, and pastor of the First Church of Milford, Conn. (1770–82), and a professor in the Theological School at New Haven from 1782 until his death, Feb. 18, 1794. His son, John, was graduated at Yale in 1801. With the legal profession in view, he studied in the office of Seth P. Staples, his brother-in-law, and securing admission to the bar, commenced to practice in his native state. A few years later he settled in Baltimore, where he practiced for two years. Forming a partnership with James M. Broom, under the name of Broom & Wales, in 1815 he opened an office in Wilmington, Del., and was enrolled as a member of the Delaware bar on Oct. 30th. This partnership continued until 1819, when the senior member removed to Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Wales continued to practice in Wilmington, however, and there gained a high reputation in his profession. He was appointed state secretary in 1845, and in 1849 was elected to the U. S. senate, to fill the unexpired term of John M. Clayton. On March 4, 1851, he was succeeded by James A. Bayard, the Democrats having obtained a majority in the legislature. Besides being an able lawyer and conducting a large practice for nearly thirty years, he was active in local enterprises, serving as president of the national banks of Wilmington and Brandywine, and engaging with the very first in the work of establishing Delaware College. He was married at at Dover, Del., June 12, 1820, to Anne, daughter of Maj. John Patten. Their children were Leonard E., John P., Catherine B., Matilda C. and Josephine Wales. He died in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 3, 1863.

WALES, Leonard Eugene, jurist, was born in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26, 1823, son of John and Anne (Patten) Wales. After a preparatory course at

the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., he entered Yale University, and was graduated in 1845, thereafter pursuing legal studies under the direction of his father, and securing admission to the bar on May 8, 1848. He then became associated with his father in the profession, gradually assuming the burden of practice as the health of the latter began to fail. In July, 1853, he was elected city solicitor, and was re-elected in the following year. He had been appointed clerk of the U. S. district and circuit courts by Judge Willard Hall, in May, 1849, and continued to act in this capacity until September 13, 1864, when he resigned to accept the associate judgeship of the superior court of Delaware, under a commission from Gov. Philip Cannon. He enlisted in the civil war, and was one of the commissioners of the board of enrollment for Delaware; but resigned upon being appointed associate judge of the superior court of Delaware. During his term in the latter office he transacted considerable business in the orphan's court, of a very important character, and also sat with his associates in the court of errors and appeals, in the court of oyer and terminer, and in the court of general sessions of the peace and jail delivery, sharing the responsibility of the decisions, and fulfilling every expectation with honor to himself and the state. He was appointed by Pres. Arthur as U. S. district judge, March 24, 1884, and held this office until his death. In July, 1886, the U. S. district judge of the New Jersey district, John T. Nixon, having become disabled, Judge Wales was appointed his successor. Thus he performed for about three years the combined duties of both districts. Though burdened in this way with affairs of greater importance than formerly, so closely did he follow each case, that in this district every appeal to the supreme court from his decisions was dismissed. After the appointment of Judge Nixon's successor Judge Wales was given another extra burden in connection with the newly formed U. S. circuit court of appeals; judges of larger districts never being able to complete their entire tour of duty, he actually sat during some part or the whole of every term of the U. S. circuit court of appeals for his circuit, from its organization until his death. Judge Wales was one of the charter members of the Ferris Reform School; was prominent in the promotion of the West End Reading-room of Wilmington, Del.; was president of the Delaware branch of the Society of the Cincinnati; of the same branch of the Sons of the Revolution, and was also for many years president of the Historical Society of Delaware. He died, unmarried, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 8, 1897.

HAWES, William Post, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 4, 1803, son of Peter and Nancy (Post) Hawes, and a descendant of Edward Hawes, who came from England to Dedham about 1635. His grandfather, Joseph Hawes, was a lieutenant in Capt. Asa Fairbanks' company, which, with four other companies, took part in the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker hill. His great-grandfather, Daniel Hawes, being nearly seventy years of age, on the breaking out of the French and Indian war, in 1755, enlisted with nine of his sons to defend his country. After graduating at Columbia College in 1821, he entered the office of John Anthon, a lawyer of great eminence, where he passed three years in study, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He settled in the practice of his profession in his native city, and achieved a considerable success. Mr. Hawes employed his leisure in literary pursuits, and contributed freely to the periodical press of the day. His writings exhibited large powers of observation and a great love of nature. His language was pure and dignified, and of one sketch, "Hymn Tunes and Graveyards," it has been said that it was "worthy of the genius of Charles Lamb." He contributed various articles to the New York "Mirror," the "American Monthly Magazine," and "The Spirit of the Times and Turf Register," sometimes using the penname "J. Cypress, Jr." A collection of his writings, was published after his death, entitled "Sporting Scenes and Sundry Sketches: Being the Miscellaneous Writings of J. Cypress, Jr.," with a memoir (2 vols., 1842). He died in New York city in 1842.

LOWELL, Charles, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1782, son of John and Rebecca (Russell) Lowell, his father being a prominent jurist and statesman. The mother was a daughter of James and Katharine (Graves) Russell, of Charlestown, Mass. The first American ancestor was Percival Lowell, who, with his two sons, John and Richard, left England in 1639. The elder son, John, had a son of the same name who was married to Naomi Sylvester and became the father of Ebenezer, born in Boston, 1675. Ebenezer was married to Elizabeth Shaler, and these were the parents of John Lowell, pastor of the third parish of Newbury, which became upon the division of the town the first parish in Newburyport, where he officiated from 1726 to the time of his death, May 15, 1767. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Noah and Sarah (Turell) Champney, and their only son was the father of our subject. Charles Lowell was graduated at Harvard University in the year 1800, and though he engaged in the study of law, soon abandoned it for theology. He went abroad in 1802; studied in Edinburgh, Scotland, for two years, and then traveled on the continent of Europe, returning to the United States in 1805. On Jan. 1st of the following year he became pastor of the West Unitarian Church of Boston, and retained this charge until his death. However, in 1837, his health being poor, Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol was made his associate in pastoral work, and he was enabled to make an extended trip through Europe and the East, covering a period of about three years. Dr. Lowell was remarkable for the sweetness and benevolence of his nature. He was graceful and forceful as an orator, and strenuous in his opposition to slavery. He was greatly loved by his people, and though advancing years and failing health made his presence in the pulpit irregular, he was still retained as their pastor and adviser. He was a fellow of Harvard from 1818 to 1833, and the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by that university in 1823. He was a member of various literary societies both in America and Europe, contributed many articles to periodical literature, and published a number of separate discourses, besides "Occasional Sermons" (1855); "Sermons, Chiefly Practical" (1855); "Meditations for the Afflicted, Sick and Dying," and "Devotional Exercises for Communicants." Dr. Lowell was married, Oct. 2, 1806, to Harriet, daughter of Robert T. Spence, of Portsmouth, N. H., a U. S. naval officer. Their youngest son was the well-known poet, James Russell Lowell. Dr. Charles Lowell died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864.

FINCH, Francis Miles, jnrist, was boru at Ithaca, N. Y., June 9, 1827, son of Miles and Tryphena (Farling) Finch, of New England extraetiou. He received a good school edueatiou, and was graduated at Yale College with honors in 1849. During his university course he was one of the editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine," and he delivered an oration at graduation. His early tendeuey was entirely towards literature, and at college, where he was exceedingly popular, he was very felicitous in making impromptu speeches and in writing college songs. Among these, still remembered at Yale are: "Gather, Ye Smiles," "Linonia," and "Smoking Song." At the centenuial celebration of the Linonian Society of Yale, in 1853, he read a poem in which several lyrics were introduced, including one on Nathan Hale, but the one that will be longest remembered is the "Blue and the Gray," written aud published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1867. After graduation he returned to Ithaca, where he begau to study law, and in little over a year was admitted to the bar. Proving himself a laborious student, clear and persuasive in his reasoning powers, wise and reliable as a counsellor and conscieutious in the highest degree iu fulfilling his duty to his clients, his practice grew rapidly, and he gained ascendancy aud popularity among his professional associates. Early in Gen. Grant's first presideutial term he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 26th district of New York, which office he held for four years aud theu resigned. He was warmly interested iu the organization of Coruell University, was one of its first trustees, and its counsel and friendly adviser through all its early troubles. In May, 1880, he was appointed judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, to fill a vaeaney of six months; the uext year he was reappointed to fill a vaeaucy of ouc year, and iu the autumu of 1881 was elected to a full term of fourteen years, to Dec. 31, 1885. Since 1891 he has served as deau of the Coruell Law School aud in 1895 was chosen professor of the History and Evolution of Law. The honourary degree of LL.D. was eonferred on him by Hamilton College in 1885 and by Yale in 1892. Mr Finch was married, May 25, 1853, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Robert May Brooke, of Philadelphia, and has one son, Robert Brooke, aud two daughters, Mary Sibley and Heleu Elizabeth.

JONES, John, vocalist, was born in London, England, iu 1796. He first sang iu public, in 1816, at the Londou Adelphi Theatre, in the "Conjurer," aud for several years was heard in the British metropolis and some of the proviueial eities. He removed to the United States in 1828, settling in New York city, where he appeared in musical plays and eoneerts at Niblo's Garden, aud soon afterward was engaged as operatie tenor at the Park Theatre. In 1831 he was heard for a single seasou at the Chestnut Street Theatre, iu Philadelphia, but later returned to the Park Theatre, New York city, where he effected an enduring engagement, covering many years. In 1835 he made a short visit to Europe, and, after tweuty-eight years of successful singiug, retired, in 1844, on account of a partial loss of voice. His later days were spent in several New England towns aud in New York city as a teacher of singiug aud the pianoforte. Some years before his death he was awarded a life annuity by a dramatic benevolent association. He was a reliable, painstaking artist, and though his acting was indifferent and his range limited, the beautiful tenor-robusto quality of his voice, combined with his skill as a musician, made full atonement. In "La Dame Blanche," "Norma" and "Cinderella" he was especially pleasing. Several popular songs were composed by him, the most noted being "The Mellow Horn," which he sometimes sang iu eostume. He died in New York city, Nov. 2, 1861.

HINMAN, Benjamin, soldier, was born at Woodbury, Conn., in 1720, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Sherman) Hiuman; grandson of Benjamiu and Elizabeth (Lamb) Hinman; great-grandsou of Sergt. Edward Hinman, who came from England about 1645 aud was married to Hannah, daughter of Francis Stiles, of Windsor. He held a warraut as a master of a troop of horse in the 13th regiment, aud served in Canada against the Freneh in 1651. He received, April 19, 1775, a commission as eaptain in a regiment raised for the defeuce of His Majesty's territories against the Freuch by Elizur Goodrich, who was its eolonel. This regiment defended Crown Poiut and vicinity. Capt. Hinman's promotion during this war was rapid, aud at its closc he ranked as lieutenaut-eolonel and was promoted to a coloneley of horse in the 13th regiment. On the outbreak of the revolution he was eommissioned as eolonel of the 4th regimeut of colonial troops by Gov. Trumbull. He was in eomuand of his regiment at Ticonderoga; was present at New York when it was captured by the British, and remained iu aetive service until 1777, when failing health obliged him to return home. He represeuted Woodbury in the legislature for twenty sessions, and after the incorporatiou of Southbury he also represented that towu. He was also a member of the state convention which ratified the constitutiou of the United States. His wife was Molly Stiles. He died at Southbury, Coun., Mareh 22, 1810.

HINMAN, Elisha, naval officer, was born at Woodbury, Conu., Mareh 10, 1734, sou of Audrew aud Mary (Noble) Hinman, graudson of Capt. Titus aud Hannah (Coe) Hiuman; great-grandson of Sergt. Edward aud Hanuah (Stiles) Hinman, the first American aneestor. At fourteen years of age he took to a seafaring life, and before he had reached his tweutieth year he was the eaptaiu of a merchantman trading with Europe and the Indies. With two of his brothers he removed to New Loudon, aud there he amassed property which he lost when that town

was taken by the British. He was one of the first eaptains of the uavy appointed by congress, and commauded the Cabot, a Contiueutal brig fitted out in New London iu 1776. Later he sueceeded Paul Joues as captain of the Alfred, which was captured by the Ariadue aud Ceres while on her way home from France March 9, 1778. He was carried as a prisoner to England, but succeeded in eseaping to France, whenee he returned home, and engaged for a time in privateering. In 1779 he commanded the Hancock, a privateer sloop owned by Thomas Mumford, and had a run

of exceptionally brilliant successes. He was honorably acquitted of all blame for the loss of the Alfred, and in 1780 took command of the gunboat Dean. In 1780 Capts. Hinman and Havens in their sloops the Hancock and the Beaver captured the Lady Erskine, a brig of ten guns, one of a fleet of twenty-one sailing vessels, which was passing New London, under the convoy of the Thames, a frigate of thirty-one guns. He commanded several other vessels, and at the close of the war returned to the merchant service. In 1791 Pres. Adams offered him the command of the Constitution, but he felt compelled to decline by reason of his advanced age. From 1798 to 1802 he was in the revenue service. He died at New London, Aug. 29, 1807.

HINMAN, Royal Ralph, lawyer and author, was born at Southbury, Conn., June 5, 1785, son of Gen. Ephraim and Sylvania (French) Hinman; grandson of Deacon David and Sarah (Hinman) Hinman, and great-grandson of Benjamin and Sarah (Sherman) Hinman. His father, Gen. Ephraim Hinman, was a man of very original character and an officer of great distinction in the revolutionary, and later in the United States army. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Yale College in 1804. He acquired his legal knowledge under the tuition of Hon. D. S. Boardman, Hon. Nash B. Benedict and Judge Reeve, at the Litchfield Law School; was admitted to the bar and settled in the profession at Roxbury, Conn. He was admitted as a counsellor in the supreme court of the state of New York, at Albany, at the February term, 1827. Mr. Hinman represented his town in the state legislature, and in 1835 was elected secretary of state, being re-elected each year, until 1842. In 1835 he was also appointed chairman of the committee to revise the public statutes of the state, and in 1838 filled the same office on a similar committee. In 1844 he received the appointment as collector of customs for the port of New Haven, and later was postmaster at Hartford. He gave much time to historical and antiquarian research, published several admirable genealogical works, and in 1854 removed to New York, where he was wholly occupied with employment of a literary nature. He published: "Official Letters between the Kings and Queens of England and the Early Governors of Connecticut in 1635–79" (1836); "Historical Collections of Connecticut in the American Revolution" (1842); "Catalogue of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut" (1852–58); "A Family record of the Descendants of Sergeant Edward Hinman" (1856). Several volumes of statutes and of public and private acts, were compiled and published under his direction. He was married to Lydia, daughter of Gen. John Ashley, of Sheffield, Mass. He died in New York city, Oct. 16, 1868.

HINMAN, Joel, jurist, was born at Southbury, Conn., Jan. 27, 1802, son of Col. Joel and Sarah (Curtiss) Hinman and grandson of Col. Benjamin Hinman. He was admitted to the New Haven county bar about 1827, and while practicing his profession at Cheshire, Conn., was elected a judge of the superior court in 1842 and rapidly rose to eminence. His decisions were noted for their clear, practical common sense. He was a judge of the supreme court, 1851–61, and became chief-justice in the latter year. Twenty volumes of the Connecticut reports contain decisions rendered by Judge Hinman. He was married to a Miss Scovill, of Waterbury, Conn. He died at Cheshire, Conn., Feb. 21, 1870.

HEWIT, Nathaniel, clergyman and author, was born at New London, Conn., Aug. 28, 1788, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Avery) Hewit, of New London, Conn., and a descendant of Thomas Hewit, an English mariner, who settled in New London, Conn., during the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was graduated at Yale College in 1808, and began the study of law, but, deciding to enter the ministry, he obtained a situation as teacher in the Plainfield, Conn., Academy, and pursued at the same time his theological studies under Rev. Joel Benedict, D.D., of that town. He was licensed to preach by the New London County Association, Sept. 24, 1811, and supplied various congregations in Vermont and elsewhere. Mr. Hewit studied for about six months at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating with the class of 1814, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Plattsburg, N. Y. (1815–17), and of the First Congregational Church at Fairfield, Conn., succeeding the Rev. Dr. Heman Humphrey (1818–27). In 1827 his labors on behalf of the American Temperance Society, founded in 1826, were so earnest and extensive that he was invited by that body to undertake a three years' mission. His efforts were eminently successful, and won for him the sobriquet, "Luther of the early Temperance Reformation." In 1830 he became pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Bridgeport, Conn., and in 1831 he went to London and Paris, under the auspices of the American Temperance Society. In 1833 Dr. Hewit was actively instrumental in the establishment of the East Windsor, now the Hartford Theological Institute. In 1853 he withdrew from his pastorate on account of a division of the congregation in regard to supplying the pastor with an assistant, and an old-school Presbyterian church was formed, to which he ministered until 1858. Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1830. He was twice married: first, to Rebecca Woolsey, daughter of Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn.; second, to Susan, daughter of Rev. Andrew Eliot. His son, Nathaniel Augustus, became eminent in the Roman Catholic church. He died at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 3, 1867.

HEWIT, Henry Stewart, physician, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 26, 1825, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Rebecca W. (Hillhouse) Hewit and brother of Father Augustine Francis Hewit. He attended Yale College, but did not graduate. He studied medicine with Drs. Mott and Van Buren, and was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1847. He then entered the U. S. army as acting assistant surgeon, and rendered efficient service during the scourge of yellow fever which attacked Vera Cruz—where he was stationed—during the latter part of the Mexican war. Dr. Hewit was commissioned assistant surgeon in 1849, after which he was on duty at Fort Yuma, Cal., and accompanied Capt. Warner as surgeon in the famous exploring expedition in which that officer lost his life. In 1852 he resigned his commission in the army and established himself in practice at San Francisco; but removed to New York in 1855, and attained eminence in his profession. In 1861 he offered his services to the government and was commissioned brigade-surgeon of volunteers and was stationed at Paducah under Gen. C. F. Smith; later he was medical director on Gen. Grant's staff. In 1865 he received the brevet rank of colonel for meritorious conduct throughout the war. Dr. Hewit in 1855 followed his brother's example and entered the Roman Catholic church. He was deeply and actively interested in the benevolent work of the church, and after the close of the war was physician in charge of the House of the Good Shepherd, and also filled the same office at St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of numerous other medical societies, and was president of the medical board of the Charity Hospital and school trustee of the 21st ward of New York city at the time of his death. He died in New York city, Aug. 19, 1873.

HEWIT, Augustine Francis, R. C. clergyman, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 27, 1820, son of Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, at that time pastor of the Congregational church in Fairfield, and a descendant of Thomas Hewit, an English mariner who came to New London, Conn., during the latter part of the seventeenth century. His mother was Rebecca Woolsey Hillhouse, youngest daughter of Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven. His Christian name was Nathaniel Augustine, but upon entering the Redemptorist order he changed it to Augustine Francis. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and after graduating at Amherst College in 1839 he studied at the Theological Seminary, East Windsor, Conn., for two years. Removing to Baltimore, Md., he continued his ecclesiastical studies under the direction of Bishop Whittingham, by whom he was ordained deacon in 1841. The winter of 1845–46 was passed on a plantation near Newbern, N. C., and in the following spring he went to Charleston, S. C., where he was received into the Roman Catholic church. On March 25, 1847, he was ordained priest by Bishop Reynolds two years after Cardinal Newman became a Roman Catholic, and on account of this change of faith and his profound theological learning he was called the "Newman of America." During the next three years his principal occupation was teaching in the collegiate institute attached to the cathedral and editing the works of Bishop England. Having been sent to Philadelphia to superintend their publication, after finishing this work he joined the order of Redemptorists at Baltimore, and was employed in their missions until 1858, when he united with Father Hecker and others in founding the new congregation of St. Paul the Apostle. After several more years spent in the same missionary work he became a professor in the Paulist seminary in New York, which was removed to Washington in 1889 and established in the college of St. Thomas Aquinas, affiliated to the Catholic University of America, which was opened in that year. After the death of Father Hecker, December, 1888, Father Hewit was elected superior general of the congregation, and also held the office of rector of St. Thomas' College. He published several works, including "Life of Rev. Francis A. Baker, C.S.P."; "Problems of the Age"; "The King's Highway"; "Light in Darkness," and many articles in the Catholic reviews. Besides articles written for the reviews, Father Hewit contributed a paper to the first International Catholic Scientific Congress at Paris, another to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, 1893, also one to the Congress of Psychology at the same time and place, and has given several of the lectures in the public courses in the Catholic University in Washington. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Pope Leo XIII., which was also conferred by Amherst College. He celebrated his golden jubilee March 25, 1897, and died in New York city, July 3d, following.

A. F. Hewit

WINANS, Ross, inventor, was born at Vernon, N. J., in October, 1796. Nothing is told of his early life or education; but he became a farmer and displayed inventive talent by making a new plow. From this time he devoted himself to the study of mechanism—more particularly that of railroads. He invented the friction wheel for cars and the outside bearing on axles, now used altogether by the railways of this country. He also invented the eight-wheel car system. In 1830 he removed to Baltimore, Md., and subsequently the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., recognizing his ability, sent him to England under instructions to study the railway systems of that country. He remained a year, gaining information which proved of the greatest importance, not only to the Baltimore and Ohio Co. but to railroad enterprise in general throughout the country. He constructed the first locomotive which was successfully used by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and he invented the style of locomotive known as the "camel back." He organized the great railway machine shops of Baltimore, the largest in the country, and, with the assistance of his sons, managed them with great success. Being invited by the Russian government to build the rolling stock for the Moscow and St. Petersburg railroad in 1843, he declined the proposition in favor of his two sons. In 1858 he and his son, Thomas, constructed the first of so-called cigar steamers. In a circular issued at this time, this was described as being wholly of iron, and the length "is more than eleven times its breadth of beam, being sixteen feet broad and one hundred and eighty feet long." Others were built in England by his son, but they were not successful. Mr. Winans was an active Democrat and in favor of the Confederacy during the civil war, and in 1861 he represented Baltimore in the extra session of the Maryland legislature. For a time he was imprisoned in Fort McHenry. He made a number of selections from the works of eminent writers on scientific topics, and himself published a number of pamphlets on religious subjects. His wife, Julia, died May 24, 1850. His two sons, Thomas DeKay and William L. Winans, inherited his mechanical genius. He died in Baltimore, April 11, 1877.

LORIMER, George Claude, clergyman and author, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 4, 1838. At the age of ten he ran away from home and went to sea as cabin boy. After one voyage he landed in London penniless and soon became supernumerary in a theater, being advanced after a time to speaking parts. In 1857 he came to the United States with a theatrical company and for some time was a member of a stock company in Louisville, Ky. While there he became a convert to Baptist principles and decided to leave the stage and enter the ministry. He entered Georgetown, Ky., college, where he fitted himself for his calling, and in 1859 was ordained a minister. His first charge was at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he speedily distinguished himself as a speaker of great eloquence and zeal. In 1860 he was called to Paducah, Ky.; in 1868 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Albany, N. Y.; in 1870 he was summoned to the pastorate of the Shawmut Avenue Church, of Boston, and three years later took charge of Tremont Temple, succeeding Justin D. Fulton. He added greatly to the revenues and membership of the Temple, his sermons attracting large audiences, and became a pulpit orator of national fame. In 1879 he transferred his services to the First Baptist Church, of Chicago, Ill., and shortly after was made pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church in that city, where he repeated in increased measure the success which he had achieved in Boston. In 1890, his health failing, he resigned the pastorate of Immanuel Church and went abroad for rest and recuperation. Upon his return, in April, 1891, he received and accepted a second call to Tremont Temple. He ranks as one of the most eloquent and impassioned preacher of his time, and is also a man of ripe culture, broad information and catholic views. He edited "The Watchman" in 1876, and he is the author of "Under the Evergreens" (1872); "The Great Conflict" (1876); "Isms, Old and New"

(1882); "Jesus, the World's Savior" (1884), and Studies in Social Life" (1886). He was married to Belle C. Buford and has four children, one son and three daughters, two of whom are married.

PHELPS, Almira (Hart) Lincoln, educator and author, was born at Berlin, Hartford co., Conn., July 15, 1793, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Hinsdale) Hart. She was descended from Stephen Hart, who was deacon of the first church of Hartford and deputy to the general court of Connecticut, and also a descendant of Thomas Hooker, minister of the same church and founder of Hartford. She was the youngest of seventeen children, and was a sister of the reformer and educator, Mrs. Emma Willard, by whom she was educated. She began teaching at an early age, first in her father's house, and afterward at the Sandy Hill (New York) Female Academy. After the death of her first husband she was associated with her sister, Emma Willard, at the famous seminary in Troy, and in 1838 she took charge of a seminary in West Chester, Pa. Her reputation as a successful educator attracted the attention of the trustees of the Patapsco Female Institute, of which Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, chief-justice of Maryland, was president, and upon their invitation she removed to Ellicott City, Md., in 1841, to assume charge of that institution, which soon attained a high reputation. She was the author of a series of elementary treatises, which were for many years widely used as text-books, and was the second woman elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Her publications are: "Familiar Lectures on Botany" (1829); "Dictionary of Chemistry" (1830), "Botany for Beginners" (1831); "Geology for Beginners" (1832); "Female Student; or, Fireside Friend" (1833); "Chemistry for Beginners" (1834); "Lectures on Natural Philosophy" (1835); "Lectures on Chemistry" (1837); "Natural Philosophy for Beginners" (1837), and "Hours With My Pupils" (1869). She also wrote the tales: "Caroline Westerly (1833); "Ida Norman" (1850), and "Christian Household" (1860), and edited "Our Country in Its Relation to the Past, Present and Future" (1868), for the benefit of the Christian and sanitary commissions. In 1817 she was married to Simeon Lincoln, of Hartford, Conn., who died in 1823, and in 1831 she was married to Judge John Phelps, of Vermont. She was the mother of three daughters and one son, Charles E. Phelps, who commanded a Maryland regiment in the civil war, served two terms in congress, and was twice elected judge. She died in Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1884.

PHELPS, Charles Edward, lawyer, was born at Guilford, Vt., May 1, 1833, son of John and Almira Hart (Lincoln) Phelps. He is descended in the eighth generation from William Phelps, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630. He removed with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1838, and to Maryland in 1841. He was educated in private schools, and was graduated at Princeton in 1852. He studied law in the office of Robert J. Brent, in Baltimore, Md., and at the Harvard Law School. After traveling abroad he commenced the practice of his profession in Baltimore. He was one of the originators of the Maryland guard, becoming captain of a company, and afterwards major. In 1860 he was elected to the reform city council. In August, 1862, he accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 7th Maryland volunteers (Federal), and soon afterward became colonel. He was severely wounded at Laurel hill while temporarily commanding a division of the 5th army corps, during which he had two horses killed under him, and was captured. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers and was awarded a medal of honor for gallant conduct in the battle of Spottsylvania. He was elected to congress in 1864, and served on the committees on naval affairs and on the militia. He was re-elected in 1866, and served on the committee on appropriations. He served for a number of years as a member of the board of school commissioners of Baltimore, and in 1876 was president of the board. During the strike riots of 1877 he served as colonel of the 8th Maryland regiment. In 1882 he was elected associate judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore, as the result of an independent movement, for a term of fifteen years, and at the expiration of his term, in 1897, he was nominated by the Democratic, Republican and Prohibition parties, and re-elected without opposition. In 1868 he was married to Martha, daughter of William Woodward, of Baltimore, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He is a law professor in the University of Maryland, and is the author of "Phelps's Juridical Equity" and of "Falstaff and Equity."

COMSTOCK, Charles Carter, manufacturer, was born at Sullivan, Cheshire co., N. H., March 5, 1818, son of William and Ruth (Crane) Comstock. He acquired his education in the public schools during the winter months and helped his father on the farm in summer until his eighteenth year. He then induced his father to sell the farm of 100 acres for $2,300 and buy another of 280 acres with first-class improvements for $5,000. Through his help and good management the farm had almost doubled in value when the son attained his majority. In 1842 he became interested in lumbering and soon owned several mills. His family removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853, when the population of that city was about 4,000, and there engaged in the lumbering business, forming a partnership, the firm being known as E. F. Ward & Co. They took to Grand Rapids the first machinery ever used there in the manufacture of doors, window-sashes, frames and blinds. In 1857 he purchased the furniture factory of E. and S. A. Winchester. The financial revulsions of that year embarrassed him, but with persistent determination he rallied and during the next four years paid his debts in full and was once more in the full tide of successful business. Having sold his interest in this firm in 1866, he built a large brick factory at the corner of Canal and Newberry streets, stocking it with new and improved machinery, and making it the largest wooden-ware factory at that time in the country, consuming, on an average, 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually. In 1863–64 he was mayor of Grand Rapids, in 1870 was nominated for governor by the Democratic party; and in 1873 was nominated for congress by the People's party. While mayor he was active in matters of public improvements and was one of the early advisers in the effort to perfect the system of water-works. In 1878 he was a candidate for congress on the Greenback ticket, and in 1884 was elected representative for the 5th Michigan district for congress on what was termed the fusion ticket—Democratic and Greenback. He was prominent in organizing the Grand Rapids Chair Co., incorporated, in 1872, of which he was president until his death. He built the North Park Street railway and pavilion in 1890, expending nearly $100,000 for that purpose. Comstock park, of ninety-nine acres, upon which the state fair is held annually, was given by him to

C. C. Comstock

the West Michigan Fair Association. Through his enterprise the Michigan Soldiers' Home was located on its present site in Grand Rapids. He was married twice: in 1840, to Mary Winchester, by whom he had four children; and in 1865, to Cornelia Davis, by whom he had two children. He died at Grand Rapids, Feb. 20, 1900.

CONWAY, Mrs. Frederiek B. (Sarah G. Croeker), actress, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., in 1834, daughter of an Episcopal minister of that town. When she was an infant her family removed to New York, where she received her education, and also formed a taste for the stage, with which her sister was already connected. At the age of fifteen she entered the profession, making her début in a small theatre in Brooklyn. From there she went to Baltimore, Md., and became a member of the company of which John E. Owens was manager, making her first appearance there in 1849. In 1850 she joined the company at Purdy's National Theatre, Chatham street, New York, where she played one season, when she met Mr. Conway, and was married to him, while fulfilling an engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre. In 1852 Mrs. Conway joined J. W. Wallack's company, in which she succeeded Laura Keene as leading lady. This company, at the time one of the finest ever brought together in New York, included James W. Wallack, Jr., Lester Wallack, John Wyott, F. Chippendale, William R. Blake and Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Conway distinguished herself in the part of Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," and during the season became a great favorite among audiences with critical ideas at Wallack's Theatre. From New York she went to Philadelphia, where William Wheatley had leased the Arch Street Theatre, and where both Mr. and Mrs. Conway were engaged, in company with her sister, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, John Drew, Mrs. Charles Richards, George Boniface and other prominent actors. During the next season Mr. and Mrs. Conway were at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and from that time, for the next ten years, they traveled through the country as stars, being considered by managers among the most remunerative actors at that time before the public. In 1864 they settled in Brooklyn, and took the management of the Park Theatre, where they became at length very successful, and accumulated a fortune. Her sister, mentioned above, was Elizabeth, born in Stamford, Conn., March 12, 1830, who was married to David P. Bowers, March 4, 1847. She became popular at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where she remained until her husband's death in June, 1857. Subsequently she leased the Philadelphia Academy of Music. Mrs. Conway played for two seasons in England, and returning in 1863, acted for a few seasons in New York, when she retired from the stage. In 1866 she organized a dramatic company, which visited the principal cities throughout the United States, and played her old and favorite characters. Mrs. Conway died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1874.

DUNLOP, James, jurist and author, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1795, son of Andrew and Sarah Bella (Chambers) Dunlop. His grandfather was James Dunlop, who was present as a colonel at the battle of Brandywine; his great-grandfather was Benjamin Dunlop, who came from Antrim, Ireland, about 1726, and was the founder of Chambersburg. James was graduated at Yale in 1812; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Chambersburg. He practiced his profession with success; but finding the emoluments of a country lawyer too small for his ambition, he engaged in commercial enterprises, such as the manufacture of edge-tools. He was a member of the state senate when he prepared his paper on the boundary question, and in 1838 was a member of the convention to reform the constitution of the state, and distinguished himself by the learning and ability he displayed in the debates. He was a member of the Democratic party until the spoliation of the United States Bank by Jackson, when he became a Republican. He was esteemed at college as "a wit, with a vein of satire, yet always amiable," and he left a curious memento of this phase of his character in a sixteen-page pamphlet, entitled "Forensic Tour in the United States, by the Hon. John Philip Refalo, Sergeant-at-Law of Grey's Inn, London, in a Series of Sixteen Letters to His Friend in Liverpool," in which he lampooned certain peculiarities of the members of the supreme bench of that day. He prepared and published a digest of the "Laws of Pennsylvania, 1700–1853, Chronologically Arranged, With Notes and References to All the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Giving Construction to Said Laws, With a Copious Index" (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1858). This work was very highly commended by Hon. Judges Rogers, Grier, Coulter and others; he also published a "Digest of the General Laws of the United States" and "Memoir on the Controversy Between William Penn and Lord Baltimore, Respecting the Boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland" (in "Historical Society of Pennsylvania Memoirs," Vol. I.). He died while visiting in Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1856.

MURRAY, William Vans, statesman, was born at Cambridge, Somerset co., Md., in 1762. He received a classical education, and upon its completion, in 1783, went to London for the purpose of studying law. He took up his studies in the Temple, where he remained three years. Returning to America in 1786, he commenced the practice of his profession in his native state, and was elected a member of its legislature. In 1791 he was elected to congress by the Federalists, and served until 1797, bearing a prominent part in the legislation of the period, and displaying a combination of erudition, eloquence, wit, judgment and skill in debate seldom surpassed. Washington appointed him minister to the Netherlands in 1797, and in 1799 Pres. Adams made him envoy to France. Although associated in the latter mission with Oliver Ellsworth and William R. Davie, it was mainly owing to the work of Mr. Murray that the impending difficulties between France and the United States were dispelled, and the convention finally signed at Paris, Sept. 30, 1800. He was then returned to his former post at the Hague, where he remained until December, 1801. A pamphlet published by him, entitled "The Constitution and Laws of the United States," gained much commendation. He died in the town of his birth, Dec. 11, 1803.

WOOD, Jethro, inventor, was born at Dartmouth, Bristol co., Mass., March 16, 1774, only son of John and Dinah (Hussey) Wood, who were members of the Society of Friends. He was born in comparative affluence, and received a good education. From an early age his mind was occupied with the discovery of a new form of plow, and he experimented a long while by carving wood and raw potatoes to get what he thought the exact curve. He was residing at Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., in 1814, when he took out his first patent. Although a decided improvement, the plow was not entirely satisfactory, and on Sept. 1, 1819, he obtained another patent consisting

of an improved mold-board and a cast-iron standard for connecting it with the wooden beam. The entire substitution of cast iron for wrought iron occasioned a great deal of hostility to the original Wood plow; but after a severe test its advantages and general superiority were acknowledged. This was the first plow in which the parts most exposed to wear could be renewed in the field by the substitution of cast pieces. Wood continued to manufacture and sell his plows until his death, the patent being renewed in 1833 for fourteen more years. His son, Benjamin, succeeded to the business, which was considerably interfered with by the infringements of rival manufacturers until the validity of the patent was tested in the courts in 1845. After three days' trial a decision was rendered that the improvements were due to Jethro Wood, and that all manufacturers must pay his heirs for the privilege of making these plows. Jethro Wood was married, Jan. 1, 1793, at White Creek, N. Y., to Sylvia Howland, and had two sons and four daughters. He died about 1840.

DORSEY, Anna Hanson, author, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 12, 1815, daughter of Rev. William McKenney, one of the first chaplains in the navy. Her maternal grandfather, Nicholas Lingan, a kinsman of Charles Carroll, was the first man to issue manumission papers in the District of Columbia. In 1837 Miss McKenney was married to Lorenzo Dorsey, a son of Judge Owen Dorsey, of Baltimore. After her marriage she was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and devoted her talents almost exclusively to the writing of Roman Catholic stories. Her first story was a delightfully delicate and tender one, entitled, "The Student of Blenheim Forest," and her "Coaina: The Rose of the Algonquins," notable for its spirit of purity and devotion, was twice dramatized, and was translated into the German and Hindu languages. Her pen was very fluent, and her published works are voluminous. Her only son entered the Federal army and was mortally wounded while planting the colors on the ramparts at Fort Hell. Mrs. Dorsey contributed to the literature of the civil war two ballads: "They're Coming, Grandad!" and "Men of the Land." Her writings brought her the friendship and commendation of many prominent Catholics, in England and Europe as well as in America. Pope Leo twice sent her his blessing, and the University of Notre Dame conferred upon her the Laetare medal. Some of her publications are: "The Student of Blenheim Forest" (1847); "Flowers of Love and Memory" (1849); "Guy, the Leper" (1850); "Woodreve Manor" (1852); "May Brook" (1856); "The Oriental Pearl" (1857); "Coaina: The Rose of the Algonquins" (1868); "Mona, the Vestal" (1869); "The Old Gray Rosary" (1870); "Tangled Paths" (1879); "The Old House at Glenarra" (1886); "Palms" (1887); "Warp and Woof" (1887); "A Brave Girl"; "Zoe's Daughter," and many others. She spent the last years of her life at Washington with her children, and died there Dec. 26, 1896.

HUSSEY, Obed, inventor, was born in New England in the year 1791 of Nantucket Quaker stock. His youth, like that of most Nantucket boys, was spent partly at sea. He was educated, cultured and refined; he was a philosopher as well as writer of both poetry and prose, and withal a man of more than ordinary ability. He was an ingenious mechanic and a skillful draftsman. He invented a machine for the manufacture of hooks and eyes, a mill for crushing cane, an artificial-ice machine, a steam plow and many other devices and machines. His most successful invention, however, was a mowing and reaping machine, having for the first time a raker's stand, a hinged and removable platform, a jointed bar and a reciprocating saw-toothed cutter sliding within double guard fingers, the guards forming double bearings above and below the saw, whereby the cutting was made sure whether with a sharp or dull edge, and at the same time acting as a protection to the saw. The first public trial of his machine was made July 2, 1833, near Carthage, O., before the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, and was entirely successful. He obtained his first patent Dec. 31, 1833. He began manufacturing these machines in Cincinnati, O., and the following year introduced them in Illinois, New York and Missouri. In 1836 he was invited to exhibit his reaper before the Maryland Agricultural Society, which reported that "It may justly be denominated perfect, as it cuts every spear of grain, collects it in bunches of proper size for sheaves, and lays it straight and even for the binders." He then located in Baltimore, Md., where he devoted all his time to the manufacture and sale of his reapers. Meanwhile, competition sprang up, and the originality of the invention was claimed by C. H. McCormick (q. v.). In a suit for infringement of patent McCormick set up the defense of prior invention; but the courts decided against him, and he was forced to settle with Hussey. Subsequently the question was thoroughly investigated by the patent office when McCormick applied for an extension, and the following official letter embodies the conclusion arrived at: "Patent Office, Jan. 22, 1848.—Sir: In compliance with your requisition, I have examined the patent of Cyrus H. McCormick, dated 21st June, 1834, and found that the principal features embraced in said patent, viz.: the cutting-knife and mode of operating it, the fingers to guide the grain and the revolving rack for gathering the grain, were not new at the time of granting said letters patent. The knife, fingers and general arrangement and operation of the cutting apparatus were found in the reaping machine of O. Hussey, patented Dec. 31st, 1833. The revolving rack presents novelty chiefly in form, as its operation is similar to the revolving frame of James Ten Eyck, patented 2d November, 1825. Respectfully submitted, Charles G. Page, Examiner. To Hon. Edmund Burke, Com'r of Patents." On Aug. 17, 1847, Hussey received a patent for an improvement in his cutting apparatus. This consisted in opening the rearmost portion of the upper part of the guard fingers, permitting the shreds of grass to escape, and was considered so valuable that the patent was sold for $200,000 when it had only two years more to run. The Hussey cutting apparatus was revolutionary in the history of harvesting machines. A reaping machine had been invented by Rev. Patrick Bell, of Scotland, in 1826, which delivered the grain to the ground automatically, and which had been successfully used in England from the year 1827; but Hussey's device for cutting the grain involved a new principle, and was entirely different from every previous cutter, and from its appearance dates the success of the reaping machine. It was adopted by all manufacturers at the expiration of the patent, which was not renewed, and it continues to be used to this day practically as Hussey made it. McCormick himself was compelled to adopt the Hussey cutter for his machines. During the official tests at the exhibition of reaping machines in England in 1851, Hussey being absent, his machine was not properly operated, and a gold medal was awarded to the McCormick reaper; but upon Hussey's arrival further tests were demanded, and at a later trial the

Obed Hussey

jury decided in favor of Hussey's machine in every one of the points considered. His sympathetic nature is shown by the fact that he lost his life while getting a drink of water for a crying child, a total stranger. He was journeying from Baltimore to New England with his wife and daughter, in 1859, and when stepping upon the car the train started and he was thrown and killed.

PALMER, Thomas Witherell, senator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25, 1830, son of Thomas and Mary A. (Witherell) Palmer. He attended private schools, studied at an academy at St. Clair, Mich., and entered the University of Michigan, which he was compelled to leave by failing health towards the end of his sophomore year. Going abroad, he traveled through Spain on foot; went from there to South America, and returned home by way of New Orleans. He became clerk of a transportation company operating between Green Bay and Strong's Landing, Wis.; after eighteen months engaged in the mercantile business at Appleton, Wis., returning to Detroit about a year later. In 1853 he commenced operations in real estate, two years later forming a partnership with Charles Merrill, which continued until the latter's death in 1872. In 1873 he was elected a member of the first board of estimates from the city at large, and in 1878 was made state senator, introducing a bill which created the Girls' Reform School, and, with the assistance of E. W. Cottrell, securing the passage of his bill providing for a boulevard about the city of Detroit. He was chairman of the caucus which nominated Zachariah Chandler for the U. S. senate, and in 1883 was himself elected U.S. senator, to succeed Thomas W. Ferry, serving the full term of six years, and acting as a member of the committees on post-offices and post roads, education, labor, fisheries, agriculture, and rivers and harbors; was also president of the waterways convention held at Sault Ste. Marie, in August, 1887. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison minister to Spain, but resigned after one year's service, and in the following year became commissioner-at-large for the Columbian exposition, and was elected by acclamation president of the commission. Mr. Palmer is an able debater and forceful speaker, his public utterances showing sound judgment and great vigor of thought. He has been an important factor in financial and business enterprises, having been stockholder or director in the American Exchange National Bank; the Wayne County Savings Bank; the Security and Safe Deposit Co. of Detroit; the Detroit Steam Navigation Co.; the Michigan Lake Navigation Co.; the Frontier Iron Works; the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co.; president of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, and of the Percheron Navigation Co. He was for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He suggested the soldiers' monument of Detroit, and became secretary of the organization that secured its erection. In 1893 he donated 130 acres of land to the city for a park, later named for him. Mr. Palmer was married, Oct. 16, 1855, to Elizabeth P., daughter of Charles Merrill, of Detroit. They have no children of their own, but have adopted three.

T. W. Palmer

COOPER, Daniel C., pioneer and surveyor, was born at Long Hill, Morris co., N. J., Nov. 20, 1773. Attracted by the prospect of making some profitable land speculations, he removed to Ohio at an early age. In 1795 the site of the present city of Dayton, O., was selected by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory; Jonathan Dayton, soldier and congressman; Gen. James Wilkinson and Israel Ludlow, and they contracted for the purchase and settlement of the land known as the seventh and eighth ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami rivers, from John C. Symmes, who had obtained a grant from the government in 1788. Cooper and other surveyors were employed to run the boundaries of the new purchase, and on Nov. 4, 1795, the town was laid out, and was named Dayton, after Jonathan Dayton, who is mentioned above. Symmes found himself unable to complete his payments, and the land accordingly reverted to the government. Subsequently Cooper became the proprietor of the town location, and he laid it out again on a grand and liberal scale. To encourage the settlement of the town, he donated lots to mechanics and erected mills and otherwise fostered the growth of the town. He was a member of the state legislature. He died at Dayton, O., July 13, 1818.

ARENS, Franz Xavier, musician, was born at Neef, Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 26, 1856. At the age of seven he began taking his father's place as church organist, and for some time held the position of soloist in the choir. Coming to the United States in 1866, he was appointed organist and chorister in a suburb of Cleveland, and three years later entered a Wisconsin normal school to study music. He entered the School of Music at St. Francis, Wis.; went to Munich for two years in 1887, and then entered the Royal Conservatory of Music, Dresden, to take up composition and conducting, graduating there in 1884 with the diploma of honor, the highest award given. Returning, he was made conductor of a German singing society, and also of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Cleveland, O. From 1889 to 1892 he took a special course in vocal studies in Berlin. Meanwhile, he gave a series of orchestral concerts in the principal cities of Germany, presenting for the first time to European audiences a programme devoted entirely to the works of prominent American composers, such as MacDowell, Paine, Chadwick, Herbert, Van der Stucken, Shelley and others. In 1892 he became the conductor of the Indianapolis May musical festivals, a position he held for four years, during which he was appointed president and principal of the vocal department in the newly-founded School of Music in that city. He went to New York city in 1897; became conductor of the New York Manuscript Society: in 1900 he organized the People's Symphony Concert, of which he is the conductor, and teaches singing for concert and the opera. Mr. Arens has composed a symphonic fantasie, a string quartet, a Latin mass, a cantata for male chorus, tenor solo and orchestra, and numerous sacred and secular quartets and songs. He was married at Canal Dover, O., May 20, 1885, to Emma L., daughter of John Hucgel, of Canal Dover, O.

CONANT, Roger, pioneer, was born in Budleigh, Devonshire co., England, in April, 1591. He arrived in Plymouth, Mass., in 1623, and two years later removed to Nantasket, occupying the house that had been built by Miles Standish a year or two previously. He removed to Cape Ann shortly afterwards, where he organized the first Puritan church. He was the overseer or agent of a small colony of settlers that had been sent out from Dorchester, England, of which Rev. John White, the minister of that place, was the moving spirit. The experiment at Cape Ann was not a success; most of the people were sent back to England, and Conant, White and some of their associates removed to Nanmkeag, or Nahumkeik, in 1626, where, it is said, he erected the

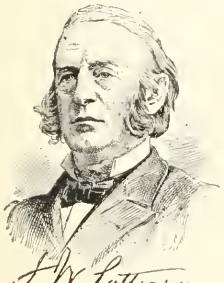
first house. They were encouraged by the new location to send for more colonists and cattle, and on March 4, 1628, a patent was procured from the New England Company, granting to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcote, John Humphrey, John Endicott and Simon Whitcomb a tract of land from three miles south of the Charles river to three miles north of the Merrimack. In May, 1632, Conant was chosen one of a committee to confer on the subject of raising a general stock for purposes of trade, and in 1636 he was appointed to examine and mark all the Salem canoes. He was a representative in the first court held in 1634, and was appointed justice of the quarterly court in what afterwards became Essex county, in 1637. The name of the settlement was changed to Salem in 1629, a name, according to Mather, of Hebrew origin, meaning "peace." Conant's son, also named Roger, was the first white child born in Salem, and in consequence received a grant of twenty acres in 1640. Roger Conant died at Beverly, Mass., Nov. 19, 1679.

HEWITT, John Henry, poet and journalist, was born in New York, July 11, 1801. He was the son of a musician, and afterwards became proficient in the art, which enabled him in after life to earn a livelihood. In 1818 he entered West Point, but was not graduated, owing to a dispute with the commandant. While there he wrote the words and music of "The Minstrel's Return from the War," which became one of the most admired ballads of the day. Removing to Baltimore, Md., in 1825, he began his literary and musical career by contributing to various papers and composing songs and ballads, and became identified with several literary ventures, such as the "Emerald," the "Minerva" and the "Saturday Visitor." In competition with Edgar Allan Poe for a prize for the best poem, the award was given to Hewitt for his "Song of the Winds." Poe's poem was "The Coliseum." Hewitt composed the music to which his verses were set, and has been called the "Father of American Ballad Poetry." He also wrote the oratorio, "Jephtha's Daughter"; "Flora's Festival"; "The Seasons," and "The Fairy Bridal"; the melodrama, "Rip Van Winkle"; "the military opera, "Vivandiere"; the comedy, "The Governess," and the allegorical drama, "Washington." A volume of his poems was published in 1838, and a more complete collection appeared in 1877, under the name "Shadows on the Wall." The creations of his mind were pure and simple. He sang of love and patriotism to the comprehension of the people. Often he descended from his serious strain, and, under the *nom de plume* of Jenks, wrote for the rural press verses on every-day topics. Some of his most admired songs were published under the name of "Eugene Raymond." He was twice married: first, to Estelle Mangin, who died in 1860, leaving seven children. His second wife was Alethia Smith, who survived him. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1890.

WILDEY, Thomas, a founder of the order of Odd Fellows in the United States, was born in London, England, Jan. 15, 1782. He was a coachspring maker by trade. In 1817 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Baltimore, Md. He had been connected with the order of Odd Fellows in England, and in 1819 he published a notice calling for a meeting of such Odd Fellows as might be in Baltimore. On April 13th five persons, one of whom was Wildey, held a preliminary meeting, and on April 26, 1819, the Washington lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States was organized. It gradually grew in favor, and when he had retired from office as grand sire in 1833 he had instituted four lodges in Maryland, had organized the grand lodge of Maryland and of the United States, and had originated the Patriarchal order. He had also extended the institution to Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, Kentucky, Delaware and the District of Columbia, and he saw them all united under their present grand lodge of the United States. In 1826 Wildey visited England and obtained a charter from the Manchester Unity, giving the new order independence, character and power. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19, 1861, and a monument was erected to his memory in that city in 1865.

TECUMSEH, Shawnee chief, was born near the junction of the Miami and Mad rivers, Ohio, about 1768. His father, Pukusheno, was killed in his childhood. He was the uncompromising foe of the whites, but had a creditable aversion to the Indian practice of torturing and burning captives. He bore a part in the warfare which preceded Wayne's treaty, made at Greenville, in August, 1795, ceding the land thereabouts to the United States. Ten years later he elaborated his vast plan for the union of all the Indians to resist American aggression. With his brother, Elskwatawa, "the prophet" (1771–1834), he visited the tribes from the Lakes to the Gulf, and by May, 1807, gathered 700 braves in a camp near Greenville. In August, 1810, in a conference with William H. Harrison, then governor of the Northwest Territory, he avowed his plan, denied the equity or binding force of the treaties, and demanded the restitution of the ceded lands. After another council, in July 1811, Harrison wrote to Washington that if he were further from the whites Tecumseh might "be the founder of an empire that would rival in glory Mexico or Peru." For the attainment of such an end, however, not only a great leader was necessary, but men capable of being led. The scheme was brought to naught by Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe, won Oct. 29, 1811, while the chief was carrying on his propaganda in the South. In June, 1812, he joined the British in Canada, took part in the fight at Raisin river, was present at Hull's surrender, and was commissioned brigadier. At the siege of Fort Meigs, May, 1813, he led 2,000 warriors, stopped the massacre of prisoners, and showed a nobler mind than Gen. Proctor, whom he told to "go and put on petticoats." He lost faith in the British before Perry's victory of Sept. 10th, and was prevented from leaving them only by his fidelity to the allies whom he had enlisted. Before the battle of the Thames he laid aside his uniform, put on his Indian costume, and predicted his death. This battle was won for the Americans, Oct. 5, 1813, by Col. Richard M. Johnson, who may have killed Tecumseh; but this is uncertain. A Canadian historian ascribes to him and his followers the preservation of Canada, and his biographers credit him with all the savage virtues and some of the civilized ones—temperance, chastity, humanity. His eloquence transcended Indian models; the interpreters said they could not translate his impassioned harangues. His manners were impressive, his spirit lofty and unbending. "You are Proctor, I am Tecumseh," he said to his English colleague; and to Harrison, who asked him to sit near his "father": "The sun is my father, the earth my mother." Though he labored for an impossible cause against manifest destiny, the splendor of his scheme showed the greatness of his mind. His "Life," with that of his brother, the prophet, was written by B. Drake (1841), and by E. Eggleston and L. E. Seelye (1878).

PATTERSON, James Willis, educator and senator, was born at Henniker, N. H., July 2, 1823, son of William and Frances Mary (Shepard) Patterson. Alexander Patterson, the first American ancestor, was born at Bush Mills, Ireland, in 1714, and, emigrating to the United States, settled in Londonderry, N. H. He was married to Elizabeth Arhuckle, and their son, Joseph, became a soldier in the revolution, and was wounded at the battle of White Plains. The latter was married to Susannah Duncan, who became the grandmother of the subject of this sketch. William Patterson (b. 1784; d. 1862), was a farmer and a militia captain; "an active, energetic man, and highly respected." His wife, Frances Mary (b. 1795; d. 1858), was the daughter of Jane (Blair) Shepard. The son was educated at the Henniker Academy and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1848. Upon graduation he at once commenced to teach in the academy at Woodstock, Conn., and continued there two years, when he entered the Theological Seminary at New Haven, Conn. In 1852 he was appointed tutor in Dartmouth College, was advanced to the chair of mathematics in 1854, and to that of astronomy and meteorology in 1859, in which capacity he remained until 1865. In addition to his duties as professor he found work in the cause of education outside, teaching and lecturing in teachers' institutes as early as 1854, and serving as school commissioner of Grafton county and as secretary of the state board of education (1858–62). He was a member of the state legislature in 1862, and was elected a representative from New Hampshire to the 38th congress (1863–65), serving on the committee on expenditures in the treasury department, and for the District of Columbia. In 1864 he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and was re-appointed to this office in 1865. He was re-elected to the 39th congress (1865–67), in which he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, the special committees on the death of Pres. Lincoln, and on a bureau of education and free schools in the District of Columbia. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866; he was elected senator to the 40th congress (1867–73), serving on the committees on foreign relations, District of Columbia, and enrolled bills. In 1877 he was returned to the state legislature, and in 1881 was appointed state superintendent of education for New Hampshire, serving until 1893. He was the author of numerous speeches, lectures, addresses and orations, a few of which may be mentioned: Oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Manchester, N. H., Sept. 11, 1879; address at the quarto-centennial celebration of the College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., May 8, 1889; oration at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. John Stark in the state house yard, Concord, N. H., Oct. 23, 1890; address before the International Congregational Council of the City Temple, London, England, upon "Arbitration or a Code of International Law, the Basis of Peace," July 17, 1891, address before the Congregational Club, of Boston, Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21, 1891; speech in state legislature in 1862 on Federal relations; speech on the consular service in congress, and others on the civil service, the constitutional amendments and the Freedmen's Bureau. He was appointed to the chair of oratory at Dartmouth shortly before his death. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., 1868. Mr. Patterson was married, Dec. 24, 1854, to Sarah P., daughter of Thomas and Abby (Parker) Wilder, of Laconia, N. H. He died at Hanover, N. H., May 4, 1893, survived by one son, George Willis (b. 1857).



MELVILL, Thomas, merchant and soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1751, son of Allan and Jean (Cargill) Melvill, and grandson of Thomas Melvill, minister of Scoonie parish, Fifeshire, Scotland. Left an orphan when ten years of age, the lad was educated by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary Cargill, who is said to have been a relative of the celebrated and eccentric Dr. Abernethy. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1769, later receiving the degree of A.M. from his alma mater and from Harvard. He visited Scotland in 1771, and on his return to Boston in 1773 entered with spirit into the patriotic movements of the time. He was a member of the Long Room Club; was in sympathy with the Sons of Liberty, and was one of the "Indians" who actively participated in the Boston tea party on the night of Dec. 16, 1773; some of the tea taken from his shoes that night is still preserved by the family. In 1774 he was married to Priscilla, daughter of John Scollay, a prominent Boston merchant, and among his descendants was Herman Melville, the author. Melvill was appointed aid to Gen. Warren before the battle of Bunker hill, and later was a captain in Col. Craft's regiment of artillery. He commanded a detachment of artillery sent to Nantasket to watch the movements of the British fleet, and he served in the Rhode Island campaigns of 1777 and 1779, having been promoted major. Early in the latter year Melvill returned to his commercial avocation in Boston, for there is a record of his attendance at a meeting of merchants held in Faneuil Hall, June 16, 1779, to take measures for reducing and regulating the price of merchandise and of enhancing the value of the Continental or paper money. In the same year he was elected fireward, and when he resigned in 1825 the fire board passed a vote of thanks to "Thos. Melvill, Esq., for the zeal, intrepidity and judgment, with which he has on all occasions discharged his duty as a fireward for forty-six years in succession, and for twenty-five as chairman of the board." When the custom house was established in Boston, in 1786, he was appointed surveyor; in 1789 was made inspector, and upon the death of James Lovell, in 1814, he was appointed naval officer of the port. The last named position he held until 1829. He was in the state legislature in 1832. Melvill was the last man in Boston to wear the cocked hat and small clothes of the revolutionary period, and his quaint and picturesque figure inspired Oliver Wendell Holmes to write his poem, "The Last Leaf," in which the following stanza occurs:

> "I know it is a sin
> For me to sit and grin
> At him here;
> But the old-three cornered hat,
> And the breeches and all that
> Are so queer!"

"His aspect among the crowds of a later generation," wrote Dr. Holmes, "reminded me of a withered leaf which has held to its stem through the storms of autumn and winter, and finds itself still clinging to its hough, while the new growths of spring are bursting their buds and spreading their foliage around it." Maj. Melvill died in Boston, Sept. 16, 1832.

BEALE, Edward Fitzgerald, U. S. minister to Austria, was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1822. His father and grandfather were U. S. naval officers, and both received medals of honor from congress. Edward's education was begun in George-

town College, from which he went to the U. S. Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1842. During the war with Mexico he was distinguished by conspicuous gallantry and was presented with a sword by his brother officers for bearing dispatches through the enemy's lines. Resigning his commission at the close of the war, he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico and California, and was commissioned brigader-general, being deputed to terminate an Indian war in California. For ten years he conducted many important explorations in the far West, and in 1861 was appointed surveyor-general of California by Pres. Lincoln, but as soon as the war of secession began offered his services in a military capacity. In 1875 he was appointed U. S. minister to Austria by Pres. Grant, but resigned in 1877, and returned to southern California, where he devoted himself to the interests of his large sheep and cattle ranch.

MUNCH, Friedrich, author and politician, was born at Neider-Gmünden, Upper Hesse, Germany, June 25, 1799. He passed his early years in the country, occupying himself with agricultural work until he was seventeen, when, in compliance with the desire of his parents, he entered the University of Giessen to study theology. His preference, however, was for politics, and though he completed the course and took up the duties of a pastor, he did not remit his interest in public affairs nor abandon his dreams of a public career. The political conditions of Germany at that period were such that Münch saw no possibility of gratifying his desires, and he conceived the plan of emigrating to the United States with others of his countrymen. In 1838 he sailed at the head of an emigrant party, and having heard of the fertility of Missouri proceeded to that state, being one of the first settlers of German birth. Here he took up farming, and gradually prospered, though he had to contend with various obstacles, including illnesses, and here, with liberty to express his opinions fully, he entered the field of politics and eventually was elected to the state senate. This honor came to him during the period of the civil war, and about the same time he lost a son, who fell on the field of battle. Under the pseudonym "Far West," Mr. Münch published a series of political, historical and philosophical essays, and a number of works. The latter are: "Ueber Religion und Christenthum" (Boston, 1847); "Der Staat Missouri" (New York, 1859; 2d ed., 1866); "Amerikanische Weinbauschule" (St. Louis, 3d ed. 1867); "Die Sinnliebe und die geistige Lebensansicht oder Materialismus und Dualismus, beleuchtet vom beutigen Standpunkt der Wissenschaft" (Philadelphia, 1871); "Geisteslehre für die heranriefende Jugend" (St. Louis, 1872); "Erinnerungen aus Deutschland's trübster zeit. Dargestellt in den Lebensbildern von Karl Follen, Paul Follen und Friedrich Münch" (St. Louis, 1873); "Fünf Reden über Religion, Aberglanben, und vernünftiges Menschenthum" (St. Louis, 1876). Friedrich Münch wrote also German poetry. In his declining years he devoted himself to vine culture. He died at Dutzow, near Washington, Mo., Dec. 14, 1881.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, engineer, was born at Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784, son of Moses and Lucy (Harriman) Long. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and taught for some time. In December, 1814, he entered the corps of engineers of the U. S. army as second lieutenant, and in the following year became assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, which post he held until April, 1816. He was then transferred to the topographical engineers, with the brevet rank of major; in 1818–23, he supervised the explorations made between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, and in 1823–24, of the sources of the Mississippi, whereupon he was made brevet lieutenant colonel of topographical engineers (1826). The highest summit of the Rocky mountains was named after him, Long's peak. In 1827–30 he was engaged in surveying the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and subsequently became engineer-in-chief of the Western and Atlantic railroad in Georgia (1834–40). In the latter capacity he introduced a system of curves in the location of roads, and a new species of truss bridges, afterwards generally adopted in the United States, and called by his name. In 1838 Long became major in the organization of topographical engineers, and in 1861 chief of that body with the rank of colonel. He retired from active service June 1, 1863. Col. Long was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of several other literary and scientific bodies. He published, in 1829, a "Railroad Manual," which was the first original treatise of the kind in America. Besides, there appeared, in 1823, an account of his first expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1819–20, from the notes of Maj. Long and others, published in Philadelphia by Edwin James, and in 1824: "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, etc.," by William H. Keating (2 vols.). He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1819, to Martha Hotchkiss. Their son, Henry Clay Long, became well known as a civil engineer. Stephen Harriman Long died at Alton, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

HATHEWAY, Samuel Gilbert, legislator, was born at Freetown, Bristol co., Mass., July 18, 1780. He was a descendant of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the famous navigator. He was educated at the common schools and later went to sea, though he was soon cured of his boyish liking for a sailor's life, and settled as a farmer in Cortland county, N. Y., where he acquired large landed possessions. He was for eight years a justice of the peace, and from 1814 to 1818 was a member of the lower house of the legislature, being elected in 1822 to the state senate. He was a representative from New York to the 23d congress (1833–35), to which he was elected as a Democrat; in 1854 served as a presidential elector; in 1856 was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and in 1860 to the national Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C. Deeply interested in military affairs, he attached himself to the militia, in which he attained the rank of major-general. He was a public-spirited and popular citizen, and besides filling a variety of local offices held in his control nearly every office in his district. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were among his personal friends. He died at Solon, Cortland co., N. Y., May 2, 1857. A memoir of Mr. Hatheway was published by Henry S. Randall in that year.

HATHEWAY, Samuel Gilbert, 2d, soldier and lawyer, was born at Freetown, Mass., Jan. 18, 1810, son of Samuel G. Hatheway. He received a liberal education, was graduated at Union College in 1831; after the usual course of legal study was admitted to the bar, and in 1833 settled in practice at Elmira, N. Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1842–43, but, declining a renomination in 1844, returned to the law. He then for some years devoted himself exclusively to his profession, acquiring a considerable practice; however, in 1856, and again in 1862, he ventured into the political arena as a candidate for congress, but was unsuccessful. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal army and later became colonel of the 14th New York regiment. He was for a time acting brigadier-general in command of Abercrombie's brigade. His health obliged him to resign from the army a few months before his death, which occurred at Solon, N. Y., April 16, 1864.

WOOLLEY, Jacob Benjamin, merchant, was born near Shrewsbury, N. J., Nov. 13, 1840, son of Jacob and Letetia (Kirby) Woolley. His earliest American ancestor was Emanuel Woolley, who, with his wife Elizabeth, emigrated to Newport, R. I., in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was made freeman of the town in 1653, and was a member of the company formed at Gravesend, Long Island, which received the Monmouth patent, to buy land of the Indians in East Jersey. From Emanuel Woolley the descent runs through his son, John, and his wife, Marcy Potter; through their son, John, and his wife, Patience Lippitt; through their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Catharine Cook; through their son, Jacob, and his wife, Elizabeth Tucker, who were Mr. Woolley's grandparents. After a common school education he removed to New York city, and entered the employ of a dry-goods merchant. In 1871 he went to Washington, and was appointed storekeeper of the bureau of engraving and printing, a position he held for five years. On returning to New York he began the business of importing Oriental works of art, and is recognized as an authority on the subject. Mr. Woolley is a member of the Society of Friends, and, in addition to his regular business, he has been collecting the records of the Friends' Meeting houses in Shrewsbury, N. J., and Newport, R. I. Those of births, marriages and deaths have been copied for preservation. He has for many years been compiling the annals of the Woolley family in America, which are soon to be published, and he is the founder of the Friends' Library at Shrewsbury, to which he has donated many rare volumes. On Jan. 5, 1865, he was married to Susan L., daughter of John Du Gan, and has two daughters.

COBB, Stephen Alonzo, lawyer and congressman, was born at Madison, Somerset co., Me., June 17, 1833. He received a common school education, and in 1850 accompanied his father to Minnesota, where he worked in the lumbering business for four years, meanwhile preparing for college. He entered Beloit College in 1854, and spent two years there, going in 1856 to Brown University, at which he was graduated in 1858. In the following year he settled in Wyandotte, Kan., and commenced the practice of the law. In 1862 he was a state senator, but entered the army, and served through the war, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was mayor of Wyandotte in 1862 and 1868, and again a member of the state senate in 1869 and 1870, and speaker of the house in 1872. In the same year he was elected to the 43d congress, where he served on the committees on post roads and the state department. He died in August, 1878.

LYMAN, Joseph Bardwell, agriculturist, was born at Chester, Hampden co., Mass., Oct. 6, 1829. Upon graduation at Yale College in 1850 he taught for three years, and then entered the law school of the University of Louisiana. Having graduated there in 1856 he practiced for five years (until 1861) in New Orleans, and then removed to Stamford, Conn., where he engaged in horticulture, and where he, together with his wife, wrote "The Philosophy of Housekeeping" (1867). Subsequently Lyman settled in New York city, and in 1864 became agricultural editor of the "World," writing also for the "Agriculturist." Later (1868), he became managing editor of "Hearth and Home," and a few months afterward joined the "Tribune," serving on its editorial staff until his death. He was an honorary member of several horticultural and agricultural associations, and was active as one of the managers of the American Institute, and as a member of the Farmers' and Rural clubs. Besides the aforementioned book and several agricultural works left unfinished, he published "Resources of the Pacific States" (1865); "Women of the War" (1866), and "Cotton Culture" (1867). Joseph Bardwell Lyman died at Richmond Hill, L. I., Jan. 28, 1872. His wife, Laura Elizabeth Baker, to whom he was married July 14, 1858, also distinguished herself as a journalist. She was born at Kent's hill, Kennebec co., Me., April 2, 1831, and was graduated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., in 1849. In 1870 she contributed a series of articles to "Hearth and Home" under the pen-name of "Kate Hunnibee." Subsequently (1869–87) she edited the "Home Interest" department of the New York "Tribune," and for some time also (1876–77) the "Dining-Room Magazine." In 1875 Mrs. Lyman was elected president of the Woman's Physiological Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARMICHAEL, William, diplomatist, was born in Maryland. He was a man of wealth, and resided in London at the outbreak of the revolutionary war. While on his way to America in 1776 with despatches from Arthur Lee he was detained in Paris by illness, and remained for more than a year, assisting Mr. Deane, the American minister at Paris, in his correspondence. He went to Berlin to communicate to the King of Prussia intelligence concerning American commerce, and later aided the American commissioners in Paris. After returning to America he was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1778 to 1780. During Mr. Jay's mission to Spain he was secretary of legation, and remained as chargé d'affaires after Mr. Jay left Spain, in 1782, receiving a commission in 1790, and retaining the office for about fifteen years. In 1792 he was authorized, with William Short, to negotiate with Spain concerning the free navigation of the Mississippi river, but they were unable to accomplish their object. Mr. Carmichael returned to the United States in 1794, and died in February, 1795. His letters were published in Sparks' "Diplomatic Correspondence."

BURRILL, James, senator, was born in Providence, R. I., April 25, 1772, son of James and Elizabeth (Rawson) Burrill. He was descended from George Burrill, one of the early settlers of the town of Lynn, Mass., and a wealthy landholder in that place, who died in 1653. He pursued his preparatory studies in the school of Mr. William Wilkinson, and was graduated at Brown University in 1788. He was admitted to the bar in 1791, and rose rapidly to distinction. In 1797 he was chosen attorney-general of Rhode Island, and was in office from October, 1797, to May, 1814. He was speaker of the house in the general assembly from May, 1814, to October, 1816. In 1816 he was elected chief-justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, but resigned in the following year to become a member of the U. S. senate, where he won for himself very high rank, serving on the committees on the judiciary, commerce, manufactures and accounts. "To the Senate of the United States," said a journalist, "there perhaps has never belonged a more useful legislator or a more practical statesman. All who knew Mr. Burrill marveled at his resources and at his power to command them at pleasure. He was always judicious, luminous and forcible, master of an infinite variety of facts and principles, and ever ready in applying them." The hill for the admission of Missouri into the Union contained a clause prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the new

state, and in support of this clause Mr. Burrill made a speech which the Hon. William Pinkney, who was opposed to the passage of the bill, said "was distinguished for its ability, and for an admirable force of reasoning, as well as by the moderation and mildness of its spirit." He was considered an able scholar and a wise judge. Mr. Burrill was married, Oct. 8, 1797, to Sally Arnold. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1820, before the expiration of his senatorial term.

KEEN, Morris Longstreth, inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1820, son of Joseph Swift and Ann (Longstreth) Keen. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Longstreth, founder of Phœnixville, Pa., son of Bartholomew Longstreth, of Longstreth Dale, deanery of Craven, Yorkshire, England. The first American ancestor, Jöran Kyn (George Keen), was a soldier who accompanied Gov. Johan Printz from Sweden to the Swedish colony on the Delaware, known as New Sweden, in 1643, and after residing with the governor for some years on Tinicum island, finally settled at Upland, now Chester, Pa. He had a son, Hans, who married Wilemka —— and their son, Matthias (b. 1667; d. 1714), was elected to the assembly (1713–14), served as vestryman of the Swedish Lutheran congregation of Gloria Dei, being chairman of the committee which erected the church building, now the oldest in Philadelphia. He was married to Henricka, daughter of Jan Classon, of Bucks county, Pa., and had a son named John, who was married to Susannah, daughter of James Steelman, of Great Egg harbor, N. J. The second Matthias, son of John, was married to Mary Swift, sister of John Swift, collector of the port of Philadelphia under George III., and their son, John, who was married to Mildred, daughter of James Cooke, of Loudon, England, served in Gen. John Cadwalader's division of Pennsylvania troops at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in the latter of which he received a wound. Morris L. Keen, who received his early education at private schools, became an apprentice in the Norris locomotive works, and later, with his younger brother, Joseph, established a foundry in West Philadelphia for the manufacture of flat-irons on a principle of his own invention. He received more than forty patents in many departments of machinery and manufacture; but the most notable among them was that on a process for obtaining paper from wood, practically the same as used today. The object had been attained before by a very expensive chemical method; but his object was to obtain a cheaper method. In an old engine-house of the Wilmington and Philadelphia railroad, at Gray's ferry in West Philadelphia, he first made his experiments, and succeeded in preparing paper by boiling wood in water under pressure, perfecting the process in a paper-mill at Royer's ford, Chester co., Pa., in 1854. In 1863 the American Wood-paper Co. was formed, with patent-rights for the United States and foreign countries. He died at Highland Grove, near Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1883.

KEEN, Gregory Bernard, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1844, son of Joseph Swift and Lucy Ann (Hutton) Keen, and a half brother of Morris Longstreth Keen. After attending a Philadelphia private school taught by Prof. Ephraim D. Saunders, in 1857 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated A. B. in 1861 with the valedictory, and in 1864 received the degree of A. M. From 1863 until 1866 he studied in the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, was graduated in the latter year, and ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. He then officiated as assistant minister at Grace Church, Philadelphia, and during a prolonged illness of the principal of the Protestant Episcopal mission school performed some of the duties of that office also. In 1868 he resigned from the Episcopal ministry and joined the Roman Catholic Church. During 1869–70 he traveled in Europe, accompanying the Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., bishop of Philadelphia, to the council of the Vatican, and on his return attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. (1870–71). He then became professor of mathematics in the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, Pa. (1871-72), and for several years devoted himself to the study of Greek literature. In 1880 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which office he held until 1898, and in 1887 he was chosen librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. During his administration of this office the library quadrupled in size and a magnificent building was erected. Resigning in 1898, he became librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and still (1901) holds this office. He edited the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography" (1883–84), contributing translations of various Dutch and Swedish manuscripts relating to the early Swedish colony on the Delaware, as well as a series of articles on "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, the Founder of Upland." In the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor, are chapters by him on "New Sweden" and "New Albion."

Gregory B. Keen

He was a delegate to the Columbian Catholic congress at Chicago in 1893; is now the historiographer of the Alumni Society of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity; a member of the American Philosophical Society; the American Catholic Historical Society; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution; the Society of the War of 1812, and is registrar of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1885, to Stella Maria, daughter of John Marshall and Hanna Martina (Gunwalsen) Watson, of New York city. Their children are: Lucia Maria, John Francis Gregory and Joseph Bernard Keen.

KEEN, William Williams, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1837, son of William Williams and Susan (Budd) Keen. His father, a merchant, was the son of Joseph, who was the son of Matthias Keen by his second wife, Margaret Thomas. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Central High School, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1853. He then entered Brown University, was graduated there in 1859, and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1862. Entering the U. S. army in May of the latter year, he served as a surgeon until July, 1864, during which period he was in charge of the Ascension and Eighth Street general hospitals, at Washington, D. C., and of the U. S. Army Hospital for Nervous Diseases at Turner's lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Going abroad, he studied in the leading medical schools of Europe for two years, returning in 1866 to take up private practice in Philadelphia, and to become lecturer on pathological anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, which position he held for nine years. He also conducted the Philadelphia School of Anatomy with great success, lecturing to the largest private classes ever held in America (1866–75). From 1876 to 1890

he was professor of artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1884 was appointed professor of surgery in the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, serving for five years. Since 1889 he has been professor of the principles of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; member of the Surgical Society of Paris; honorary member of the Belgian Surgical Society; the College of Physicians; the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences; the Pathological Society, serving as its secretary from 1869 to 1872; was elected a trustee of the Crozer Theological Seminary in 1867; of Brown University in 1873, and a manager of the American Baptist Publication Society in 1872. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1891. Besides contributing extensively to the periodicals of his profession he has published a number of standard medical works, among them being "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves" (1864); "Reflex Paralysis" (1864); "Clinical Charts of the Human Body" (1872); "Complications and Sequels of Continued Fevers" (1876); "Early History of Practical Anatomy" (1875); "Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever" (1898); "History of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia" (1898); "American Text Book of Surgery" (1900), and over 200 contributions to medical journals. "Gray's Anatomy" was edited by him (1887). Dr. Keen was married, Dec. 11, 1867, to Emma Corisina, daughter of Jefferson Borden, of Fall River, Mass., and had four daughters.

WHITE, Edward Douglas, jurist and senator, was born on his father's plantation in La Fourche parish, La., Nov. 3, 1845, son of Edward Douglas and Catharine S. (Ringgold) White. His father was the seventh governor of Louisiana; his grandfather, James White, emigrated to the territory of Louisiana before it was ceded to the United States, and after its purchase from Napoleon became the first parish judge of the Attakapas region in southwestern Louisiana. His maternal grandmother was a Mrs. Wilcox, of Pennsylvania. Young White received his early education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., and subsequently at the Georgetown College in Georgetown, D. C. On the outbreak of the civil war he was withdrawn from that college and finished his education at the Jesuit College in New Orleans. He afterwards entered the Confederate army. After the war he entered the law office of Hon. Edward Bermudez, who subsequently became chief-justice of Louisiana. Mr. White was admitted to the bar in 1868 and at once began practice in New Orleans. He took an interest in politics and in 1874 was elected state senator for four years. Gov. Nichols, in 1878, appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, a position which he occupied until the adoption of a new constitution creating a new court (1891). He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat to succeed James B. Eustis, receiving 119 votes against 11 for H. C. Warmoth, Republican, and before the expiration of his term he was appointed (Feb. 19, 1894) associate justice of the U. S. supreme court.

JONES, William Palmer, physician, was born in Adair county, Ky., Oct. 17, 1819, son of William and Mary B. (Powell) Jones. His great-grandfather, David Jones, a native of Wales, emigrated to Maryland, where his son, David, was born. David's grandson, William, served in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. William Palmer Jones studied while not working on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty entered the Louisville Medical Institute, subsequently receiving the degree of M. D. from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and from the Memphis Medical College. He practiced at Edmonton and Bowling Green, Ky., removing again to Nashville, Tenn., in 1849. In 1852 he established the "Parlour Visitor," and in 1853 became one of the editors of the "Southern Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences," retaining these connections for several years. In 1858 he founded, with other physicians, the Shelby Medical College, becoming professor of materia medica. Later he was given charge of the Academy Hospital, the first Federal hospital established in Nashville after the beginning of the war, and in 1862 was elected superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. He assisted in securing an appropriation for the erection of a separate suitable hospital for insane negroes, and was one of a committee of the county court to build a hospital for the insane and a home for the poor of Davidson county. He was also one of a committee of the general assembly for a similar purpose. In 1873 he was a member of the state senate, and, being chairman of the committee on public schools, introduced bills leading to the enactment of the present public school law, the building of two additional institutions for the insane, and the establishment of state normal schools. Dr. Jones was postmaster of Nashville for eight years; president of the city council; director of the First National Bank, of the Capital City Bank, and of the state prison; a member of the state board of education; trustee of three universities; professor of psychological medicine and mental hygiene in the University of Tennessee, serving for more than twenty years as president of the faculty. He was a member of the American Medical Association; the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Tennessee State Medical Society. He was married at Nashville, Oct. 27, 1851, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Robert B. and Jane G. (Owen) Currey, of Nashville, and had nine children. He died Sept. 25, 1897.

BATTLE, William Horn, jurist and educator, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 17, 1802. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1820; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in Louisburg, N. C. In 1833 and 1834 he was elected to the assembly from Franklin county, although it was opposed to him in politics. In 1834 he was associated with Thomas P. Devereux as reporter of the supreme court of the state. He continued this work until 1840, and as such assisted in publishing four volumes of law and two of equity decisions. In August, 1840, he was appointed by Gov. Dudley a judge of the superior court, and in November was elected to the same position by the assembly. He removed to Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1843, and was elected in 1845 professor of law in the University of North Carolina, but without salary. He opened a law school, which continued until 1866, and many of the leading lawyers of the state received their professional training under him. In 1848 he was transferred to the supreme court to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Joseph John Daniel. He failed to be confirmed in this position, but was returned to the superior court bench, where he served until 1852, and was then elected to the supreme court bench to fill a vacancy. He occupied this place until 1865, when all offices were declared vacant; was immediately re-elected, and served until 1868. In 1876 he was elected president of the Raleigh National Bank, but returned to Chapel Hill the next year, and was again elected to the professorship of law in the university. Besides the supreme court reports already mentioned, Judge Battle published, in 1832, a second edition of "Haywood's Reports" in two volumes, annotated, and this was followed by reprints of other volumes of the early

reports. In 1833 he was appointed, with Gov. Iredell and Judge Nash, to collate, revise and digest all the public statute laws of the state, beginning with the earliest colonial times. This work was published in two volumes, under the title of "Revised Statutes of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1837). He published also a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina," in three volumes (1866), and a "Revisal of the Laws" (Raleigh, 1873). In 1833 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina. Judge Battle was married in June, 1825, to Lucy Martin, daughter of Kemp Plummer, a prominent lawyer, of Warrenton. They had eight children. Two of their sons died in battle during the civil war. Hon. Kemp P. Battle, professor in the University of North Carolina; Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh, a lawyer, and president of the State Agricultural Society, and Dr. W. H. Battle, of Anson county, are his sons. He died at Chapel Hill, N. C., March 14, 1879.

CREIGHTON, John Andrew, capitalist, was born in Licking county, O., Oct. 15, 1831, son of James and Bridget (Hughes) Creighton. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1805, settling in Ohio in 1813. The son was educated at St. Joseph's Dominican school, near Somerset, Perry co., O., and in 1854 left this institution to engage with his brother in the construction of a telegraph line between Toledo and Cleveland. He also assisted in constructing the North Missouri railway, since part of the Wabash system. After a brief employment in Omaha, Neb., he made two trading trips to Denver, Col., and in 1861 he joined his brother, Edward, in Fort Laramie, Wyo., to construct a telegraph line from Omaha to Salt Lake. In the following spring he purchased 1,000 sacks of flour and other merchandise for trade among the miners along the Salmon river, but heavy rains had made the rivers unfordable, and he then sold his goods to Brigham Young for $10,000 in gold and a draft of equal value, and went to Omaha, where he purchased a large outfit. In the spring of 1863 he set out with thirty five teams of six yokes of cattle each for Bannack, Mont., where gold had just been discovered. After a journey of 117 days, during which sixty-five of his cattle died, he reached his destination, Virginia City. This venture was exceedingly successful, and within thirty days his cousin, James, who was also his partner in the enterprise, returned to Omaha with $33,000 in gold. In 1865 Mr. Creighton returned to Omaha. In 1866 he built a telegraph line from Salt Lake to Virginia City, extending it in the following year 120 miles further to Helena. In 1868 he entered into a copartnership with Francis C. Morgan in the grocery business at Omaha, but in 1873 disposed of his interest in this concern, and embarked at Corinne, Utah, in the business of forwarding merchandise to Montana. Two years later he sold his cattle interests in Wyoming for $700,000, investing it largely in bank stock and mining properties at Butte City, Montana, and in real estate at Omaha. Mr. Creighton is president of the State Savings Bank at Butte City, and of the Union Stock Yard National Bank at South Omaha, Neb., and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Omaha. He has distributed upwards of half a million of dollars among various religious and charitable institutions in Omaha and its vicinity, and in 1895 Pope Leo XIII. conferred on him the title of Count of the Papal court, a distinction which only one American had previously received. On a former occasion Mr. Creighton had been created a Knight of St. Gregory. In 1900 the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred upon him the Laetare medal. Mr. Creighton was married in Omaha, June 8, 1868, to Sarah E., daughter of David and Emily Wareham.

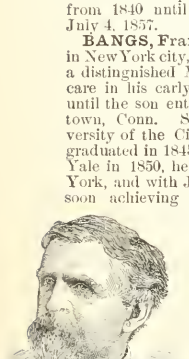
HAUN, Henry P., senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815. He received an academic education, and applied himself to the study of law at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1836. He established himself in the practice of his profession, and was elected attorney for Scott county. In 1845 he removed to Iowa, where he was chosen a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state in 1846. Four years later he removed to California, where he resided during the remainder of his life, becoming prominent in legal and political circles. He was elected a county judge in 1851, and in 1859 became a member of the U. S. senate, filling the unexpired term of Senator Broderick, deceased. He was a member of the committees on Indian affairs and on territories, serving from Dec. 5, 1859, until March 5, 1860. Mr. Haun was a Democrat, and on that ticket was defeated as the nominee for the governorship of California. He died at Maysville, Cal., May 6, 1860.

CONNESS, John, senator, was born in Ireland, Sept. 20, 1821. He emigrated to New York city when only thirteen years of age, learned the trade of piano-maker, and pursued that occupation until the discovery of gold in California, when, in 1849, he removed to that territory with the first emigration. There he engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits, but when the attempt was made by southern men to change the free institutions of the young state and to dominate opinion by strategy and force, Conness joined his efforts to those of Broderick in favor of freedom on the Pacific coast. This, and not personal ambition, brought him to the centre of political action, where he was an important factor up to the period of the civil war. He was a member of the state legislature in 1853, and was re-elected three times. In 1859 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor, and in 1861 polled 30,944 votes for the office of governor against the 32,751 received by Breckinridge, the winning candidate. Mr. Conness was elected to the U. S. senate in 1863, where he charged himself, first of all, with the support of measures necessary to maintain the national power, and, thereafter, with the changes needed in the fundamental and statute law to maintain the new order of things resulting from the triumph of the national cause. He gave his persistent attention to legislation for the benefit of his state, which had been neglected through the period of bitter controversy since the admission of California into the Union. He served as a member of the committees on finance, the Pacific railroad, post-office and post roads; as chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and was also a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866. Immediately after the expiration of his senatorial term in 1869, he made his home in the suburbs of Boston, Mass.

OGDEN, Francis Barber, inventor, was born at Boonton, N. J., March 3, 1783, son of Matthias Ogden (1754–91), and brother of Aaron Ogden (1756–1839), soldiers. At the battle of New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815), he served as aid-de-camp under Gen. Andrew Jackson. Previously he had studied mechanical science, and is said to have been the first who applied the important principles of the expansive power of steam, and who employed right-angular cranks in marine engines. In 1817 he built, in Leeds, Yorkshire, the first low-pressure

condensing engine with two cylinders, in which the steam worked expansively and the cranks were adjusted at right angles. He had secured a patent for engines constructed on this principle as early as 1813. James Watt declared, upon examination of a model submitted to him by Ogden at Soho, that the combination was certainly original, and that "a beautiful engine" could be made according to the plans. In May, 1837, John Ericsson launched on the Thames the Francis B. Ogden, the first screw-propeller that was introduced into practical use. This towed the American packet-ship Toronto at the rate of five miles an hour. The first screw-propeller used in the United States, the Robert F. Stockton, was an iron boat built at Liverpool under the superintendence of Ogden. Francis B. Ogden was U. S. consul at Liverpool in 1829–40, and then at Bristol from 1840 until his death, which occurred there July 4, 1857.

BANGS, Francis Nehemiah, lawyer, was born in New York city, Feb. 23, 1878, son of Nathan Bangs, a distinguished Methodist divine, who took special care in his early education, supervising it himself until the son entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Subsequently he entered the University of the City of New York, at which he was graduated in 1845. After continuing his studies at Yale in 1850, he was admitted to the bar of New York, and with John Sedgwick opened a law office, soon achieving a wide reputation and securing a large practice in bankruptcy cases. In 1871 his partner was appointed to the bench and retired from the firm, which afterwards became a railroad law firm, and had charge of some of the most important international cases. In the celebrated Cesnola suits and the Havemeyer suits Mr. Bangs achieved considerable prominence, as also in the Grant and Ward failure litigation. He was an indefatigable worker and devoted himself with remarkable assiduity to the interests of his clients. Mr. Bangs was president of the Bar Association of New York in 1882 and 1883, and was one of its original members. He took a prominent part in the impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo, taking the witness stand against Judge Barnard, who was convicted upon every count upon which Mr. Bangs testified. Mr. Bangs was a fearless advocate and resisted the acts of the judges during the ring misrule. He was a Republican, and a prominent and active member of the Union League Club of New York, of which he was one of the original members. His health failed from overwork, and he sought rest at Ocala, Fla., where he died Nov. 13, 1885.



HAWKINS, John Henry Willis, reformer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 28, 1797, son of John and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Hawkins, and grandson of John and Susannah (Brown) Hawkins, who came to America in 1773 with their ten children, settling in Baltimore. John H. W. Hawkins was apprenticed to a hatter named Coxe, and speedily became a skilled artisan, but the pernicious habit of dealing out spirituous liquors to apprentices which prevailed at that time in hat-making establishments laid the foundation for habits of inebriety which caused him much suffering in later life. In 1814, when the British landed at North point, a few miles from Baltimore, under Gen. Ross, John Hawkins joined the volunteer forces under Gen. Striker, and participated in the struggle which ensued. During the years 1819–21 he visited the West, obtaining employment at various places in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. In 1821 he returned to Baltimore, and in 1822 was married to Rachel, a daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Baltimore. In 1828 he removed to Wheeling, Va., to engage in the manufacture of hats, but was unsuccessful and returned to his native city in 1830–31. In 1832 Mrs. Hawkins died, and two years later he was married to Mrs. Ann Ruth Gibson. Early in 1840 he associated himself with the Washington Temperance Society, originated at Baltimore in the same year, and immediately began to work earnestly in behalf of temperance. He developed a great power of influencing an audience, and so successful were his efforts in the work of reformation that he gave himself wholly to it. In March, 1841, a delegation of the Baltimore Society, of which Mr. Hawkins was one, visited New York, by invitation, to help to arouse the citizens of that place in the cause of temperance. The first meeting was held at the Methodist church in Greene street, Anson J. Phelps presiding. Thousands flocked to the meetings which followed during the space of six weeks, and hundreds of the most debased drunkards were reformed. His next destination was Boston and the surrounding towns, where he accomplished as much good. Later in the same year he attended and addressed the state temperance convention in Maine. His influence was brought to bear on all classes of the community, and his efforts in the cause were indefatigable until the day of his death. His memoir has been published by his son, William George Hawkins. He died at Pequea, Pa., Aug. 26, 1858. His son by his first wife, William George Hawkins, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 22, 1823. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy and at Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1848. Desiring to enter the Episcopal ministry, he pursued his divinity course at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Va., 1848–51; in the latter year he was made priest, and held rectorships in Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Nebraska. He was editor of the "National Freedman," 1863–66, and later served as chaplain of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y.; he was also actively interested in domestic missions. In 1885 he was appointed rector of the English and classical school at Beatrice, Gage co., Neb. He has contributed to periodical literature, and has published the "Life of John H. W. Hawkins" (1859); "Lemsford Lane; or, Another Helper from North Carolina" (1863); "History of the New York National Freedman's Association" (1868).

GOODE, John, lawyer and congressman, was born in Bedford county, Va., May 27, 1829, son of John and Ann M. Goode, of English descent. He was educated at the New London Academy and at Emory and Henry College. He studied law with Hon. John W. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Va., during the winters of 1849–50 and 1850–51, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1851. At the age of twenty-two he was elected to represent Bedford county in the general assembly of Virginia. As a member of the convention of 1861 he voted for the ordinance of secession after the failure of the peace conference at Washington. Volunteering at the outbreak of the civil war, he participated in the first battle of Manassas, and was afterwards assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early. His military career, however, was brief; for on Feb. 22, 1862, he took his seat in the Confederate congress, remaining a member of that body until the termination of the war. In the winter of 1865 he opened a law office at Norfolk, Va., and was soon elected to represent that city in the Virginia house of delegates. In 1874 he was elected a representative from Virginia to the 44th congress, and being subse-

quently re-elected to the 45th and 46th congresses, served as chairman of the committee on education, and retired March 3, 1881. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852, 1856 and 1884, and in the latter year served as president of the electoral college. He was a member of the national Democratic convention in 1868, 1872, 1883 and 1892, and served on the national Democratic committee during 1868–76. He has been a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, William and Mary College, and the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. From May, 1885, until August, 1886, he was solicitor-general of the United States, and in 1893 served as a member of the U. S. and Chilian claims commission, organized under the treaty of Aug. 7, 1892. In July, 1898, he was elected president of the Virginia State Bar Association; in 1901 was unanimously elected president of the Virginia constitutional convention of that year. He was married, in 1855, to Sallie, daughter of R. A. Urquhart, of Isle of Wight, Va., and has four children.

ZÜNDT, Ernest Anton, poet and playwright, was born at Georgenberg, near Mindelheim, in Swabia, Germany, Jan. 12, 1819. Upon graduation at the classical gymnasium, he entered the University of Munich, where he studied philosophy and jurisprudence. Dissatisfied with political and social conditions in Germany, he emigrated in 1857 to the United States and founded in Green Bay, Wis., the Green Bay "Post." The journal was discontinued after ten months, and Zündt removed to Milwaukee, where he became a private teacher, and for one season held the position of stage manager at the City Theatre. Subsequently he succeeded Otto Ruppius as editor of the "Gradaus"; worked for the "Herold" and "Banner"; and then served for three years as a teacher in the public schools. Unable to secure a permanent situation, he went to St. Louis and worked there for three years as assistant editor on the "Westliche Post." In 1868 he removed to Jefferson City, Mo., and until 1876 was instructor in German in the public schools. He then returned to St. Louis, and was employed in various smaller official capacities, having to contend against diseases and hardships of various kinds. In 1886–88 he was engaged in editing the "Freie Presse," of Minneapolis, and has since lived with his son in Jefferson City. The numerous poetical productions of Ernst Anton Zündt display a great variety of subjects. He is at his best in his epico-didactical poems, all of which are conceived with considerable broadness and force. His lyrics, often containing political allusions, occasionally recall those of Heine, by their fine irony, graceful, popular style and biting sarcasm. No less successful are his dramas and remodelings of English poems. Zündt published: "Einsame Stunden," poems (1842); "Lucretia," a German rendering of Ponsard's tragedy (1842); "Die Gemsenjäger" (1854); "Lyrische und Dramatische Dichtungen," containing: "Jugurtha," a tragedy in five acts, German recasts of Milford's "Rienzi" and of Ponsard's "Galilei" (1871); "Dorurösehen," "Aschenbrödel," "Eisfee" (1879); the festal plays: "Lasst uns Frieden Haben," "Columbia am Rhein," "Im Olymp," and others.

ADLER, Cyrus, librarian, was born at Van Buren, Ark., Sept. 13, 1863, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sulzberger) Adler. He was educated at the Philadelphia High School, University of Pennsylvania (B. A., 1883; M. A., 1886) and Johns Hopkins University, where he obtained the degree of Ph. D. (1887), and was consecutively fellow (1885–87) instructor (1887) and associate (1892) in Semitic languages. In 1888 he became honorary assistant curator in the department of Oriental antiquities in the U. S. National Museum in Washington, and a year later custodian of the section of historic religious ceremonials, which department was subsequently developed by him. In 1892 Adler was made librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. He went to the Orient as special commissioner for the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, visiting Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Algiers and Morocco, and also participated in the organization of the U. S. government exhibits at the exposition at Cincinnati (1888), at Chicago (1893), and at Atlanta (1895). For six years (1892–98) he acted as secretary of the American Jewish Historical Society, originated by him, and is now its president. A member of many learned societies, he fulfilled various official duties in some of them, having acted as vice president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, as vice-president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, and as trustee of the American Jewish Publication Society. He is a trustee of Gratz College, and was elected, in 1899, a member of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Adler has assisted in the organization of the international catalogue of scientific literature, having been delegated by the U. S. government to the conference on this subject held in London in 1898. Besides an illustrated catalogue of Biblical antiquities at the Atlanta exposition, published in the "Report of the U. S. National Museum for 1896" (pp. 943–1023, with forty-six plates), and of the Benquiat collection in the National Museum in conjunction with Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, and other papers on Semitic philology, Assyriology, etc., in the journals of the learned societies of which he is a member, he has contributed "Progress of Oriental Science in America during 1888" and "The Shofar: Its Use and Origin" to the Smithsonian publications; has published, with Allan Ramsay, a series of folk-tales, collected in Constantinople, under the title "Told in the Coffee House" (1898), and since 1899 has edited the "American Jewish Year Book." Dr. Adler has charge of the departments of Post Biblical Antiquities and of the Jews of America in the "Jewish Encyclopedia."

HAVEN, Solomon George, lawyer and congressman, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1810. He was the son of Asa and Sarah (Billings) Haven. His first American ancestor was Richard Haven, who, with his wife, Susanna, emigrated from the western part of England, settling at Lynn, Mass., in 1645. Their son, Moses, was married to Mary Ballord, and had a son named Joseph, who was married to Martha. The next in line, Josiah, was married to Esther Streeter, and his son, Asa, was the grandfather of Solomon. The latter spent his early life on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. Afterward he received instruction from a private tutor and began the study of medicine, but abandoned it to gratify his preference for the law. He paid the expenses of his course of study by teaching, and read law during the summer vacations in the office of Gov. John Young, of Genesco, N. Y. In 1835 this arrangement was interrupted by his removal to Buffalo, where he resumed his studies in the office of Fillmore & Hall. He was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1835, and in the following year became a partner in the firm of Fillmore, Hall & Haven, continuing in this connection for some years. Mr. Haven attained eminence as a lawyer and was prominent in public affairs. He was commissioner of deeds; district attorney of Erie county, N. Y., and mayor of Buffalo. He was a prominent and influential member of the Whig party, by whom he was elected to the U. S. congress three times, serving from 1851 to 1857. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1861.

BAYLIES, Francis, lawyer, was born at Taunton, Bristol co., Mass., Oct. 16, 1783, son of William Baylies, who was born at Uxbridge, Mass., Dec. 5, 1743; was graduated at Harvard in 1760, studied medicine and practiced at Dighton. He was a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1775 and also of the state convention that adopted the Federal constitution. In 1783 he was a state senator; in 1801 was a member of the electoral college, and in 1805–9 represented Massachusetts in congress. Dr. Baylies was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the State Historical Society. The son studied law in the office of his brother, William, and was admitted to the bar. In 1812–20 he was register of probate in Bristol county, Mass.; in 1821–27 a representative in congress from Massachusetts; from 1827 to 1832 a member of the state legislature, and also in 1835. It is said that the only electoral vote for Andrew Jackson from New England was cast by him. In 1832 he was appointed chargé d'affaires to Buenos Ayres. He was the author of "A History of the Plymouth Colony" (2 vols., 1830; new ed., 1866). He died at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 28, 1852.

HANNEGAN, Edward A., senator and diplomat, was born in Ohio, of Irish descent. He received a good education in Kentucky, in which state (at Lexington) his boyhood was passed; was admitted to the bar in his twenty-fourth year, and settled in Covington, Ind. He was frequently elected to the state legislature, and from 1833 to 1837 served in the U. S. congress as a representative from Indiana, being elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1842 he was elected to the senate, and served in that body from 1843 to 1849, during part of that time officiating as chairman of the committee on roads and canals and on enrolled bills. Upon his retirement from the senate he was appointed minister to Prussia, occupying this post from March 22, 1849, until Jan. 13, 1850, when he was recalled. Though eloquent and brilliant, he was erratic, and in May, 1852, while his brain was befogged by liquor, he killed his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan. He was never indicted, public sentiment being in his favor. He left the state, settling in St. Louis in 1857, where he died Jan. 25, 1859.

JASTROW, Marcus rabbi, Hebrew scholar and educator, was born at Rogasen, Posen, Prussian Poland, June 5, 1829, son of Abraham and Yetta Jastrow. His father was a merchant, well versed in Hebrew lore, and gave his son a good educational training. Marcus Jastrow first studied under Rabbi Moses Feilchenfeld, taking up religion and Hebrew literature, and then, at the gymnasium of his native city, pursuing a regular course. He afterward entered the University of Berlin, and upon graduation (1855) continued his studies in the University of Halle, where he received the degree of Ph.D. Having for some time served as teacher in a religious school in Berlin, he was, in 1857, called to the ministry as assistant rabbi of a congregation in Warsaw; but his liberal political views aroused the suspicion of the Russian government, and he was expelled from Russia in 1861. Although the edict of banishment was subsequently repealed, Jastrow, who meanwhile became rabbi at Mannheim, in Baden, Germany, did not return until 1863. On the eve of the Polish insurrection, which broke out in 1863, he again left Warsaw, this time forever, and accepted a call from a large congregation at Worms, Hesse-Darmstadt, where he stayed until 1866. In this year he received an invitation to become rabbi of the Rodef Shalom congregation of Philadelphia, which shortly after his arrival elected him its preacher for life. In this capacity he introduced some innovations in the service and a ritual compiled by him. He filled this office until December, 1892, when he retired and was elected rabbi-emeritus. He also held the chair of Talmud, Hebrew philosophy and Jewish history and literature at the Maimonides College (1868–72), and took active part in the educational and charitable affairs of the community. He is a member of many institutions, such as the publication committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America; is one of the vice-presidents of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association of America, and chief editor of the department of the Talmud of the "Jewish Encyclopedia." Jastrow's reputation as a Talmudical scholar and writer extends over the United States as well as abroad, his principal work being "A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli (Babylonian) and Yerushalmi (called Jerusalem), and the Midrashic Literature" (begun in 1886 and issued in parts). He also published "Four Centuries of Jewish History" (German), "The History and the Future of the Text of the Talmud" ("Gratz College Publications," 1897), and a number of pamphlets and magazine articles. He was married in Berlin, in 1858, to Bertha Wolffsohn, and has two sons (Profs. Joseph and Morris Jastrow) and three daughters.

JASTROW, Morris, philologist and author, was born in Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 13, 1861, son of Rev. Dr. Marcus and Bertha (Wolffsohn) Jastrow, who emigrated to America in 1866. After a thorough preparatory training in private schools, Morris Jastrow entered the University of Pennsylvania (Sept. 15, 1877), where he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A.B. The next three years he spent in Germany pursuing rabbinical, philosophical, philological and theological studies at Breslau, Leipsic and Strassburg. Having received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Leipsic (July 18, 1884) he spent another year in Paris attending courses at the College de France, the École des Hautes Études and École des Langues Orientales Vivantes. In 1885 he returned to Philadelphia, and was appointed lecturer in Semitic languages in the University of Pennsylvania; also assistant preacher to the congregation Rodef Shalom. He retired from the pulpit in 1886 and has since devoted himself exclusively to Semitic philology and archæology. In 1887 he was elected to the chair of Arabic and of rabbinical literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and some years later to that of Semitic languages, which he still (1901) holds. In 1888–98 he was also assistant librarian, and since 1898 has been chief librarian. Prof. Jastrow is chief editor of the department of the Bible of the "Jewish Encyclopedia." Since 1886 he has been an active member of the American Oriental Society, and in 1897 was elected secretary of its newly founded section for the historical study of religions, being elected in the same year also a member of the American Philosophical Society. Prof. Jastrow has contributed about 100 papers of a philological, archæological and historical nature to the "Proceedings" and "Journals" of the American Oriental Society, "The American Journal of Semitic Languages," "Zeitschrift für Assyriologie," "The American Journal of Theology," the "Century Magazine," "Zeitschrift für alt-Testamentliche Wissenschaft," "The Journal of Biblical Literature," and other periodicals. His chief larger works published separately are: "The Arabic Text of the Grammatical Treatises of Abu Zakariyya Yahyab of Dawyind Hayyug" (1897); "The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria" (1898); forming Vol. II of the

series of "Handbooks in the History of Religions" edited by him; "A Fragment of the Babylonian, Dibbarra Epic" (1891), in a series published by the University of Pennsylvania. He is also the contributor of the volume on the book of "Lamentations" to the new "Polychrome Bible," edited by Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins, and of a work on the "Study of Religion" (1901), in the "Contemporary Science Series," edited by Havelock Ellis. Prof. Jastrow was married, Feb. 28, 1893, to Helen, daughter of Herman F. Bachman, of Philadelphia.

JASTROW, Joseph, psychologist, was born in Warsaw, Russian Poland, Jan. 30, 1863, son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. and Bertha (Wolfsohn) Jastrow, German Jews. When he was three years old the Jastrow family came to America, and settled in Philadelphia. Here he attended private schools and the Rugby Academy. Later (September, 1878), he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 was graduated, having taken the mental science prize, with the degree of A.B. He then entered Johns Hopkins University as graduate student of psychology, logic and philosophy, received the degree of A.M. in 1885 and that of Ph.D. in 1886, and was there fellow in psychology (1885–86). After two years he accepted the chair of experimental and comparative psychology in the University of Wisconsin, which position he has since then held. In 1893 he had charge of the official department of psychology at the World's Columbian exposition, and arranged an exhibit of apparatus suitable for psychological investigation, and a working laboratory for the taking of mental tests. This was the first exhibit of its kind, and was awarded a medal. Joseph Jastrow was one of the founders and first secretary of the American Psychological Association, fellow and presiding officer of the anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1891), and is associate editor of the "Psychological Review." He has contributed a large number of essays, papers and psychological treatises of a popular character to special as well as to general periodicals, including the "Popular Science Monthly," "Harpers' Monthly," "Educational Review," "Science," "Dial," "American Journal of Psychology," and "Mind." In addition, he has published: "Time Relations of Mental Phenomena" (1890), and "Fact and Fable in Psychology" (1900). The first is an inquiry into the nature and duration of psychological phenomena. The second is virtually a reprint of a number of essays, most of which originally appeared in the "Popular Science Monthly," with some alterations. The book is an arraignment of all "occult sciences," such as theosophy, spiritualism, palmistry, Christian science and psychical research. Prof. Jastrow was married in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 2, 1888, to Rachel, daughter of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold.

HEMMETER, John Cohn, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1863, son of John and Mathilde (Ziegler) Hemmeter, who emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1853, settling in Baltimore. The son attended the public schools of his native city, and after he was graduated at the Baltimore City College in 1881 went to Wiesbaden, Germany, where he became a pupil at the Kaiserliches Gymnasium, also studying at the Fresenius Chemical Laboratory. On returning to America in 1882 he entered the University of Maryland Medical School; was graduated in 1884, and began in the same year to practice in Baltimore. From 1885 until 1888 he served as physician in charge of Bay View Hospital. Since 1899 he has been professor of medicine at the University of Maryland Medical School and director of the clinical laboratory. He is also consulting physician to the university and other hospitals. Dr. Hemmeter's clinical and experimental researches in regard to diseases of the digestive organs have made his name familiar throughout the medical world, his numerous papers on this subject appearing in American, French and German medical and scientific journals. Among his more important contributions to medicine are those relating to the pathological anatomic histology of gastric hyperacidity, which was formerly considered a pure neurosis of the stomach, certain forms of which he has proved are due to an increased number of acid cells in the peptic ducts, there being an atrophy of the cells in sub acidity. He originated and introduced a method of intubating the duodenum, by which it is possible to investigate directly the upper part of the small intestine, and his researches concerning the early diagnosis of cancer of the stomach are of great value to physicians and have been confirmed by German clinicians. He is the associate editor of the "Archiv für Verdauungs Krankheiten," published in Berlin. His published works are: "The Special Pathology and Treatment of Organic Diseases of the Stomach" (1897); "Diseases of the Stomach" (1897; new ed., 1898), concerning which Prof. Boas, of Berlin, says: "It is the best contemporary treatise on diseases of the stomach which we possess, not only in America but in the whole world"; "Diseases of the Intestines," in two volumes (1901); a monograph on the "Physiological Effects of Ergot and its Clinical Applications" (1889); a biography of Theodore Billroth and a review of this author's work on the "Psychology of Music" 1901), besides some forty papers published in Europe and America, and numerous contributions to medical journals. While in Wiesbaden Dr. Hemmeter studied the theory and harmony of music with H. Jahn, director of the Imperial Opera, and he has since written many numbers for the piano and voice, as well as for full orchestra and mixed chorus. His cantata entitled "Hygiea," for full orchestra and male chorus, was first produced in Baltimore at a convention of the American Medical Association in 1896. He has also composed a musical setting for the 23d Psalm for full orchestra and chorus. Dr. Hemmeter received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1890. He is a member of the University, Johns Hopkins and Germania clubs, of Baltimore; of the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical, Maryland Clinical and Johns Hopkins medical societies, and of the Baltimore Medical Journal Club; honorary member of the Tri-State Medical Association of the Carolinas and Virginia; president of the American Gastro-Enterological Association; also honorary member of several musical societies. He was married, Jan. 18, 1893, to Helene E., daughter of Charles Hilgenberg, of Baltimore.

J. C. Hemmeter

PITKIN, Timothy, lawyer, was born at Farmington, Hartford co., Conn., Jan. 21, 1766, son of Timothy Pitkin, who was pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. His grandfather, William Pitkin, was governor of Connecticut in 1766–69; his uncle, also named William, was major in the expedition against Canada in 1758; a congressman in 1784, and was chief-justice of the supreme court of Connecticut for nineteen years. Timothy was grad-

uated at Yale College in 1785, devoted much time to the study of astronomy, and calculated the eclipses of 1800. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; in connection with his practice, he engaged early in political life; was for several years a member of the state legislature, and was speaker of the house during five sessions. He was a representative in congress from 1805 to 1819, and during his term was considered an authority on the political history of the United States. On leaving congress he was again elected to the state legislature. In 1829 Yale conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He was the author of "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States" (1816; 3d ed., 1835), and "A Political and Civil History of the United States" (2 vols., 1828). He died Dec. 18, 1847, at the home of his son, Hon. Timothy Pitkin, in New Haven, Conn.

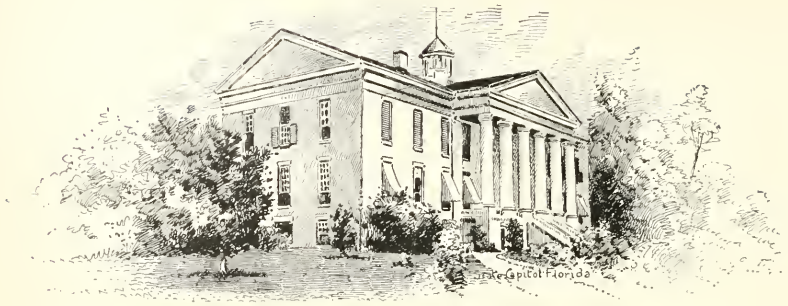
BURBANK, Luther, horticulturist, was born at Lancaster, Worcester co., Mass., March 7, 1849, son of Samuel W. Burbank, a farmer and manufacturer, whose ancestors emigrated to Massachusetts from the north of England before the revolutionary war. His mother, Olive Ross, was of Scotch descent and was a native of the adjoining town of Sterling. Luther Burbank was educated at Lancaster Academy. At the age of eighteen he went to Worcester, Mass., to learn wood turning and pattern making in the shops of the Ames Plow Co., and for three years was in the employ of that company, but found the work increasingly distasteful and too confining for one accustomed to living in the open air. He had been a lover of nature from his childhood, and the study of horticulture had had especial attractions for him. Naturally, therefore, on changing his occupation he turned to one that was wholly congenial, and buying a twenty-acre farm at Lunenburg, Mass., he began experiments with fruits, vegetables and flowers, with the object of producing new species and varieties. The well-known Burbank potato was one result of his efforts in this direction. A warmer climate than that of New England being essential to continuous work, Mr. Burbank removed to Santa Rosa, Cal., in 1878, establishing his principal experimental grounds near Sebastopol in the same county (Sonoma), where every condition of soil and climate best suited to the work of propagation was found. Here fruits, flowers, vegetables, grains, trees, shrubs and grasses have been developed or created; such wonderful results being secured within a short period of time that Mr. Burbank is not inaptly called the wizard of horticulture. Many new chestnuts and walnuts have been added to the lists of those trees; among the latter a Persian walnut that bears nuts of superior quality when only four years old. A plum-tree, the Delaware, has been produced, bush-like in form and only a few feet high, and an improved beach plum with fruit disposed like huckleberries along the branches. Another plum, the Burbank, is so well adapted to various climates that it is now well known in many lands, and has supplanted most other varieties in New Zealand and South Africa, where it ripens in February. Among the many varieties of plum that owe their origin to him are one five or six times as large as the French prune from which it was developed; a golden plum twelve times the size of the original; the Wickson, as large as a turkey's egg; another, the flesh and skin of which as well as the leaves and twigs of the tree are blood-red; a seedless plum, and still more remarkable a Plum-cot, combining the flavor and characteristics of a plum and an apricot. Many hybrids have been obtained by crossing with Japanese and eastern American varieties. From the Siberian raspberry and the Californian dewberry, which is a hybrid, the "Primus," has been evolved; from the common raspberry and blackberry a red hybrid; still another fruit is a white blackberry. Many of Mr. Burbank's most remarkable results have been obtained with flowers. By crossing the common American field daisy with a common European species, and the result with a Japanese species he developed by rigid selection for a number of years the Shasta daisy, with several rows of petals and with flowers over four inches across. An amaryllis nearly a foot in diameter, a perennial sweet pea, improved roses, cannas and poppies a calla lily three feet in circumference, and another only one inch in diameter, and many other flowers bear further witness by their unusual coloring, size or fragrance to Mr. Burbank's skill. His extensive gardens, whose fame has become world-wide, constitute one of the chief attractions of that part of the state, and at one time 80,000 lilies, representing a value of $250,000, were to be seen there in full bloom. No horticulturist has ever worked on so vast a scale nor in so scientific a manner in this line as he. The benefits he has conferred upon mankind will be better appreciated a generation later, for the life of one man is too short to show the full results. He is unmarried.

CAMPBELL, Francis Joseph, instructor of the blind, was born in Franklin county, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1832, son of James and Linda C. (Robinson) Campbell. While at play one day in early childhood a thorn pierced his eye-ball and the accident resulted in his total blindness. He learned to help his father about the farm, but did not go to school until he was nearly twelve years old, when he was placed in an institution for the blind just opened at Nashville. Joseph learned rapidly, and though at first unable to tell one tune from another, took the first prize for piano playing after fifteen months of study, and when eighteen years of age was appointed teacher of music in the Tennessee State Institution for the Blind; while holding this position he took private lessons at the Nashville University. Subsequently he entered the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., to study improved methods of teaching, afterward going to the Wisconsin Institution for the Blind, where he taught music. Mr. Campbell returned to Tennessee, but was boycotted for being an abolitionist; consequently he went back to Massachusetts and was appointed professor of music at the Perkins Institute, South Boston. Here he was very successful, but his strength became overtaxed, and through the kindness of Dr. Howe, of the Perkins Institute, and others, a two years' trip to Europe was planned. The musicians of Boston united to give him a farewell orchestral concert, from which a handsome sum was realized. He went first to the conservatory in Leipsic, and afterwards studied with both Kullak and Tausig. While attending a meeting of the blind in London, in 1871, at which Dr. Campbell was deeply impressed by the fact that most of the persons present were objects of charity, because they had not been taught to help themselves, he decided to remain in that city and do something for these unfortunates. After conferring with Dr. Armitage, the founder of the British and Foreign Association for Promoting the Education of the Blind, who contributed £1,000, an experimental school was opened, March 1, 1872. Dr. Campbell succeeded in so interesting the marquis (afterwards duke) of Westminster in the work

that he gave £1,000 towards founding a school at Mount street, Westow, Upper Norwood, London. Others joined in the effort, and by October the pupils were removed to the new location. The enlarged institution has become celebrated throughout the world, under the name of the Royal Normal College for the Blind. It embraces a preparatory, a grammar and a high school, a technical school and an academy of music. The course of instruction includes gymnastics, dancing, military drill, swimming, skating, rowing, cycling and other sports. The training in each of the five schools is directed toward preparing the blind for self-support. Dr. Campbell is hampered little by his loss of sight, as is shown by the fact that he made a successful ascent of Mont Blanc; he has also climbed the Jungfrau and Eiger, and even attacked the Matterhorn being the first blind man to accomplish that feat. He is a fellow of the Society of Arts; of the Royal Geographical Society; LL.D. of Glasgow University; officer of the French Academy. He was married, in 1856, to Mary F. Bond, of Bridgewater, Mass. His wife died in England in 1873. He was married, a second time, to Sophia E. Faulkner, of South Acton, in 1875.

ARNOLD, Isaac Newton, lawyer, congressman and historian, was born at Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, son of George Washington and Sophia (Mason) Arnold. His earliest ancestor in America, Thomas Arnold, came from Melcombe, England, and settled in Rhode Island. From him the line of descent runs through John, Jonathan and Thomas, who was Mr. Arnold's grandfather. His parents were born in Rhode Island, but about 1800 removed to western New York, where his father was a physician in good standing. The son attended the Hartwick Seminary until he was fifteen years of age, when he divided his time between teaching in a district school and studying law in the office of Richard Cooper, and later of Judge Morehouse, both of Cooperstown, N. Y. After he was admitted to the bar, in 1835, he practiced law in partnership with Judge Morehouse for a short time. In 1836 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was associated with Mahlon D. Ogden as a law partner, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois. In 1837 he was elected city clerk. Becoming actively interested in politics, he strongly opposed the policy of repudiating the state debt, which had been incurred in connection with the Illinois and Michigan canal, then only partly completed; and on his election to the state legislature, in 1842, he succeeded in having the canal bill passed; as chairman of the committee on finance making an elaborate report advocating taxation. In 1844 he was a presidential elector on the Polk ticket, and in the same year was re-elected to the legislature, returning to the practice of his profession in 1846. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Buffalo convention, and helped to organize the Free-soil movement, with four others calling a state convention at Ottawa, Ill., which nominated a Van Buren and Adams electoral ticket, and opened the first formidable anti-slavery campaign in Illinois. In 1855 he was again elected to the legislature and in 1860 to the 37th congress, where he was honored during his first session by being chosen to pronounce the eulogy on Stephen A. Douglas after the latter's death. Mr. Arnold's first speech of a political nature advocated the confiscation of the secessionists' property and the liberation of slaves. He voted for the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in March, 1862, introduced a bill prohibiting slavery in every place under national control, which was passed after much opposition. In February, 1864, he introduced a resolution confirming Pres. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and declaring that the constitution should be so amended as to prohibit slavery. This was the first step taken by congress in favor of the abolition of slavery. The bill passed both houses Feb. 1, 1865. At the battle of Bull run Mr. Arnold was aid to Col. Hunter, and was active in caring for the wounded. While in congress he served as chairman of the committees on the defenses and fortification of the Great lakes and rivers, and on manufactures. He declined a renomination in 1864, but in 1865 accepted the appointment from Pres. Johnson as auditor of the treasury of the post-office department, residence in Washington affording him ready access to documents necessary in the preparation of his work, "The History of Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery in the United States." Differing with Pres. Johnson as to the latter's policy, he resigned in 1867 and returned to Chicago, where he completed his book. In 1873 he resumed practice, but after two or three years was compelled by failing health to retire, and from that time turned his attention entirely to historical literature. In 1880 he published his "Life of Benedict Arnold: His Patriotism and His Treason," actuated by the desire to make known Arnold's "patriotic services, his sufferings, his heroism, and the wrongs which drove him to a desperate action." Family letters and manuscripts gave him material for the last twenty years of Arnold's life. Beside these works and his "Recollections of the Early Illinois Bar" (1880), he published many interesting and valuable historical sketches. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society; was its vice-president for many years, and its president from 1876 until his death. Among the treasures of the society was the original manuscript of the emancipation proclamation, given to Mr. Arnold by Pres. Lincoln. This was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Mr. Arnold was married: first, to Catherine E. Dorrance, of Pittsfield, Mass.; second, to her sister, Harriet Augusta Dorrance, by whom he had nine children. He died in Chicago, April 24, 1884.

HAVILAND, John, architect and civil engineer, was born near Taunton, England, Dec. 15, 1792. He studied his profession with Elmes, the eminent writer upon architecture. In 1815, by invitation of his uncle, Count Mordwinoff, minister of marine to the Czar Alexander, he entered the Russian imperial corps of engineers, but meeting there Admiral Sountag, an American, then in the Russian service, he was induced to emigrate to the United States in 1816, where he attained eminence as an architect. He introduced the radiating form in the construction of prisons, and first applied this form of architecture to the Pittsburgh Penitentiary. Later he built the Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry hill, Philadelphia, which became the model for all subsequent buildings of a like nature. His plans were highly commended by commissioners from England, France, Russia and Prussia, deputed by their governments to examine structures which were attracting the attention of the civilized world. Among the public buildings constructed from plans made by Mr. Haviland were the Hall of Justice, at New York; the United States Naval Asylum, at Norfolk; the New Jersey State Penitentiary; the state penitentiaries of Rhode Island and Missouri, the Albany, Lancaster, Berks county, Pa., and many other jails; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.; the State Insane Asylum, Harrisburg, Pa.; the United States mint, Philadelphia; the county hall, Newark, and hall of justice, New York, as well as many churches and private residences. He published, with Hugh Bridgeport, the "Builders' Assistant, for the Use of Carpenters and Others" (1818). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1852.



JACKSON, Andrew, first territorial governor of Florida (1821) and seventh president of the United States. (See Vol. V., p. 289.) Spain ceded Florida to the United States, Feb. 22, 1819, and Pres. Monroe appointed him governor in 1821, but he held the office only a few weeks.

DU VAL, William Pope, second territorial governor of Florida (1822–34), was born at Mt. Comfort, near Richmond, Va., in 1784, son of William and Ann (Pope) DuVal. The first American ancestor was Mars Marin DuVal, a Huguenot refugee who emigrated from France about 1645 or 1650, settling in Maryland. His son, Daniel, removed to Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of Manakin Town. Daniel's son, Samuel, who became a general of minute-men in the revolution, was married to Lucy Claiborne, the fifth in descent from William Claiborne, who emigrated from England to Virginia with Gov. Sir Francis Wyatt in 1621. Their son, the father of Gov. DuVal, was an able lawyer, who became associated with Patrick Henry in the conduct of the famous British debt cases; and as a patriot he accompanied the earliest troops to Williamsburg, Va., in 1775. He attained the rank of captain, and later became a major of riflemen, in which capacity he captured a British vessel by firing down upon her decks from the bluffs above, while she was becalmed on the James river. His wife, Ann, was the daughter of John Pope, and the great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Pope, of Pope's creek, Va., whose daughter, Anne, was married to Maj. John Washington, the ancestor of Pres. Washington. William Pope DuVal received his early education in his native place; but, finding his home life unhappy, obtained the reluctant consent of his father, and at the age of fourteen set out afoot for the frontier, declaring that he would not return until he could do so as a congressman from Kentucky. After a wild life in the woods he finally settled at Bardstown, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar when not quite twenty. Though starting with the poorest of circumstances, he soon gained legal success, and the intense humor of his nature brought him into wide popularity. He served as a captain of mounted rangers in 1812, soon after which he was elected to the 13th congress (1813–15), as a representative from Kentucky. After his congressional term he returned to Bardstown, and resumed practice. He was a member of a club called the Bardstown Pleiades, the others being George Wickliffe, Ben Hardin, Ben Chapeze, Felix Grundy and — Hays. In 1822 he was appointed governor of Florida territory by Pres. Monroe. Being reappointed to this office by presidents Adams and Jackson, he served continuously until 1834. He won the admiration and confidence of the Florida Indians, by whom he was regarded as a sort of William Penn; but he exercised a greater decision in dealing with them, and never hesitated to punish any whites who infringed the rights of the Indian. So completely had he won the confidence of the savage race that at one time during the Seminole war the Indians agreed to sign a certain treaty and move to Indian territory, provided they could have the personal reassurances of Gov. DuVal. In 1848 he removed to Texas, which was his home at the time of his death. He was a personal friend of Washington Irving, who wrote the romance of his early life as "Ralph Ringwood." James K. Paulding also wrote of him, as "Nimrod Wildfire." A county in the state perpetuates his name. He was married, in 1804, to Nancy, daughter of Col. Wm. R. Hynes. She died in 1841, leaving seven children: Elizabeth, Harrison, Thomas Howard, John Crittenden, Marcia, Mary, Laura and Florida. Burr and John C. DuVal were captured with Fannin's entire command of 500 men during the Texan war, and Burr was killed in the massacre of Goliad that followed, March 27, 1836. Burr DuVal had had considerable experience hunting with the Florida Indians, and he begged Col. Fannin not to surrender, but leave the prairie and push on to the woods near by, for there, he said, he could whip the whole Mexican force with his Kentucky riflemen alone. On Fannin's signing the capitulation, Burr said: "Sir! you have not only signed your death warrant, but the death warrants of all of us." It turned out so. The Mexicans played a treacherous trick and shot all but John C. DuVal and two others, who escaped by swimming across the Colorado river. Thomas DuVal was for many years U. S. district judge. Gov. DuVal died in Washington, D. C., while on a visit to that city, March 19, 1854.

EATON, John Henry, third territorial governor of Florida (1834–35) and secretary of war under Jackson. (See Vol. V., p. 295).

CALL, Richard Keith, fourth and sixth territorial governor of Florida (1835–40; 1841–44), was born at Pittsfield, Prince George co., Va., in 1791, son of Capt. William and Helen Meade (Walker) Call, and nephew of Maj. Richard Keith Call, who served in the revolutionary army and was one of seven men who cut their way through the British cavalry at Charleston, May 6, 1780. Capt. William Call was also a revolutionary soldier. His son, Richard, was educated at the old Fields' School and at Mt. Pleasant Academy. When the Creek war broke out he left the latter school to join the military force commanded by Gen. Jackson, and took part in every action of that campaign. It was

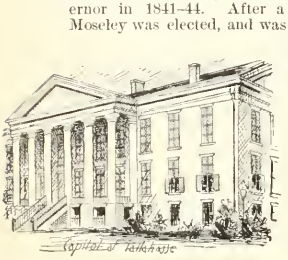
impossible to keep the men properly provisioned in that frontier wilderness, and they were often mutinous from hunger. Call was almost the only one who remained on duty continuously, and when the trouble was over Gen. Jackson showed his appreciation by sending the young man back to school. On July 15, 1814, Jackson secured him the appointment as first lieutenant in the 44th infantry, U. S. army. He was promoted to brevet captain on Nov. 7th of the same year. At the battle of New Orleans he was special aid to Gen. Jackson, and was volunteer aid to him in April, 1818. In July, 1818, he was made captain and served until May 1, 1822, when he resigned, having fought side by side with Gen. Jackson through every battle in which the latter participated. He settled in Pensacola and entered upon the practice of law. In April, 1822, he was a member of the legislative council of Florida; in 1823–25 he served as a delegate to congress, and in 1825 he was receiver of the west Florida land office. In January, 1823, he became brigadier-general of the west Florida militia. In 1835 he was appointed governor of Florida. The war with the Seminoles breaking out, he devoted himself to raising troops for defense, and was commander-in-chief from Dec. 6, 1835, to Dec. 6, 1836. Gen. Call defeated the Indians and routed them from Withlacoochee in the second and third battles of Wahoo swamp, and it is said that he personally saved Gen. Clinch and his command from being cut to pieces. His persistent appeals to the Federal government for help to subdue the hostile Indians brought him into conflict with Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war in Van Buren's cabinet, and the controversy led to his removal from office in 1839. Though a Democrat, he at once began canvassing in the North for Harrison, then a presidential candidate, and he was largely instrumental in securing the latter's election. In return Pres. Harrison reappointed him as governor in 1841, and he held this position until 1844. In the following year, when Florida became a state, he was a candidate for governor, but his part in the election of a Whig president influenced the people against him, and he was defeated despite the sacrifices he had made to protect the citizens of Florida during the Seminole war. From July 1 to Dec. 8, 1846, he was major-general of state militia. In the development of Florida he took the greatest interest. He built the third railroad in the United States, from Tallahassee to St. Marks on the Gulf of Mexico, and he also founded the town of Port Leon, which was eventually destroyed by a cyclone. From the first Gov. Call fought secession, looking on it as treason, and lent his eloquence and fortune to prevent the separation, though he defended the institution of slavery. He was married at the Hermitage (Gen. Jackson's home), near Nashville, Tenn., in 1824, to Mary Letitia Kirkman, of Nashville, Tenn. Their daughter, Ellen Call Long, who has had exceptional opportunities for acquiring historical information about her native state, is the author of a comprehensive history of Florida not yet published. Gov. Call died at Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 14, 1862.

REID, Robert Raymond, fifth territorial governor of Florida (1840–41), was born in Prince William parish, S. C., Sept. 8, 1789. His early education was received in the schools of Augusta, Ga., and upon completing this course he entered Columbia College, later studying law and practicing it in Georgia. Before he was nineteen years of age he was selected to deliver a public address in Augusta, on the anniversary of Franklin's birthday, Jan. 16, 1808, and the manuscript of this speech shows the solid order of his abilities and the maturity of his style, though still a minor. In 1813 he delivered an Independence Day address, which was published at the request of the citizens of Augusta. At the early age of twenty-seven he was appointed judge of the Burke county superior court, and retained this office until 1819, when he took his seat in the 16th congress as a representative from Georgia, being re elected for the following term, thus serving until 1823. While in the house of representatives a notable speech was delivered by him, Jan. 28, 1820, on "the restriction of slavery in Missouri," fully anticipating the controversy which later developed. Soon after his retirement from congress he was again appointed to the bench, this time as a judge of the middle circuit, and remained in this charge until a change in the state legislature in 1825, when he resumed the practice of his profession, appearing in many important cases. In February, 1827, he was appointed presiding judge of the court of Augusta, was re-elected by the legislature in November, 1829, and continued in that office until May, 1832, when he received a commission as U. S. judge for the district of East Florida from Pres. Jackson, for whom he had voted as presidential elector in 1828. This commission was renewed in 1836, and he continued to hold the office until December, 1839, when he was appointed by Pres. Van Buren governor of the territory of Florida. In this latter office he served until 1841, and as governor presided at the convention which formulated the state constitution. Gov. Reid was not only a jurist of profound legal and oratorical talent, but a man of high moral sense and tender sympathies. He was married, in 1811, to Anna Margaretta McLaws, who died, Sept. 7, 1825, leaving two sons and three daughters; and he was married the second time, May 8, 1829, to Elizabeth Napier Delphia Virginia Randolph, of Columbia county, Fla. Gov. Reid died in Leon county, near Tallahassee, Fla., July 1, 1841.

BRANCH, John, seventh territorial governor of Florida (1844) and secretary of the navy under Pres. Jackson. (See Vol. V., p. 295.)

MOSELEY, William Dunn, first state governor of Florida (1845–49), was born at the family homestead, Moseley Hall, Lenoir co., N. C., Feb. 1, 1795, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Herring) Dunn. His earliest ancestor, William Moseley, came to this country in 1649, and settled in Princess Anne county, Va. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Arthur; his son, Edward, and his son, Tully, who was Gov. Moseley's grandfather. His father removed from Virginia to Lenoir county, N. C., where he was a planter. The son, after obtaining a fairly good English education at a neighboring academy, worked on his father's farm for several years. At the age of eighteen, desiring a collegiate education, he taught a small school near his home, and his earnings, together with some assistance, enabled him to enter the University of North Carolina. Among his classmates were James K. Polk, William M. Green (afterward bishop of Mississippi), John Y. Mason and W. H. Morrison, but at the end of the first year young Moseley received the highest honors over these clever students. His funds gave out at the close of his junior year, but Dr. Caldwell offered him a tutorship in the college, and he finished his course, being graduated in 1818. In 1819 he began the study of law at Wilmington, N. C., was admitted to the bar, and began to practice there. He soon became active in political affairs, and in 1829 was elected, without opposition, as a member of the state senate, where he served by re-

elections until 1836. On account of his ability as a parliamentarian he became president of the senate in 1832, and remained as such during his service in that body. In 1834 the Democratic party nominated him for governor of North Carolina, but David L. Swaine defeated him by three votes. In 1835 he bought a plantation on Miccosoukie lake, Jefferson county, Fla., and resided there until 1851, except when called away by public duties. In 1840 he was elected a representative in the territorial legislature, and in 1844 to the state senate, receiving the largest vote ever given a candidate at that time. In 1845, while the legislature was in session, Florida was admitted to the Union, and each party nominated its ablest man for governor. Mr. Moseley was the Democratic candidate in opposition to Richard Keith Call, who had been territorial governor in 1841–44. After a vigorous campaign, Moseley was elected, and was inaugurated in June, 1845. He remained in this office until October, 1849. As the state law prohibited re-election, he then retired from public life, and returned to his plantation, which he cultivated until 1851, when he removed to Palatka, Fla. He was married, in 1822, to Susan, daughter of Col. Thomas H. Hill, of Wilmington, N.C., by whom he had six children. She died in 1842. Gov. Moseley's death occcurred at Palatka, Fla., Jan. 4, 1863.


Capitol of Tallahassee

BROWN, Thomas, second governor of Florida (1849–53), was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Oct. 24, 1785, son of William and Margaret (Templeman) Brown. His great-grandfather, Edward Brown, came from England to Virginia with John Smith in 1606. Edward's son, William, removed to Westmoreland county, and was the grandfather of Thomas Brown. His maternal grandfather, Capt. Templeman, was the commander of a ship sailing from White Haven, England, and was engaged in the American trade. Thomas attended school for a short time at Alexandria, and afterward at Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., until 1812, when he enlisted in the army. He was aid to Gen. John P. Hungerford during the occupation of Washington city and Alexandria, and served through the war until the army was disbanded in 1814. He first entered the mercantile business with a brother at Alexandria, and subsequently became chief clerk in the post-office at Richmond, Va. In 1817 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, where he represented Fauquier county. In 1828 he removed to Florida with his family, and settled in Tallahassee, which became his permanent home. He owned a large number of slaves, and his kindness to them is remembered to this day by such of the old family servants as still survive. In 1845 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1849 he became the second governor of Florida after the state was admitted to the Union. He held the executive office for the full term of four years. For more than sixty years Gov. Brown was an active Mason, attaining the thirty-third degree, and filling the position of grand secretary in the Tallahassee lodge for a long period. He compiled a valuable and interesting book on Masonry. He was married, in 1809, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Simpson, of Westmoreland county, Va. She was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and when a small child was brought to this country by her parents. Gov. Brown had by her seven children, of whom one daughter, Elizabeth Brown Douglas, is now (1901) living at the age of eighty-four. He died in Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 24, 1867.

BROOME, James E., third governor of Florida (1853–57), was born at Hamburg, Aiken co., S. C., Dec. 15, 1808, son of John and Jeanette (Witherspoon) Broome. His father was born in England, Jan. 5, 1774, and came to this country in 1785. His mother was a near relative of John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1837 James Broome removed to Tallahassee, Fla., where he engaged in the mercantile business until about 1841, when he retired. Such was his reputation for honesty and ability, that in 1843 he was appointed judge of the probate court of Leon county by Gov. Richard K. Call, although the latter was of an opposing political party; he held this office until 1848, when he voluntarily resigned it. In 1852 he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party, and while the state was controlled by the Whigs at that time, by his earnestness as a speaker and his thorough acquaintance with the tariff, then the main issue, he defeated Col. George T. Ward, the Whig candidate. Gov. Broome was an ardent supporter of the doctrine of states-rights, being a secessionist as early as 1850. He was known as the "veto-governor" of Florida, because he vetoed more bills than any of his predecessors, every veto being sustained. His veto to abolish the supreme court of the state is said to be the most masterly effort of the kind that ever left the executive office. When the stirring days of actual secession began, his counsel was needed, and the Democrats of Nassau county elected him to the state senate, where he served for four years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He had one of the largest plantations in the state, and devoted much of his time to its interests; he was also at one period engaged in wholesale mercantile business. In 1865 he removed to New York city, residing there and in Brooklyn the remainder of his life. Gov. Brown was married five times. He died while on a visit to his son, at Deland, Fla., Nov. 23, 1883. He left three children.

PERRY, Madison S., fourth governor of Florida (1857–61). On Nov. 26, 1860, the legislature of Florida met in regular session, and on the same day Gov. Perry addressed a message to the two houses, declaring his opinion that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, viewed in connection with the circumstances that led to it, made the only hope of the southern states for domestic peace and safety, future respectability and prosperity, dependent upon their immediate secession from the Union.

MILTON, John, fifth governor of Florida (1861–65), was born near Louisville, Jefferson co., Ga., April 20, 1807, son of Gen. Homer Virgil and Elizabeth (Robinson) Milton. His great-grandfather, John Milton, settled in Halifax county, N. C., about 1730. Family tradition says that he was a lineal descendant of Judge Christopher Milton, brother of John Milton, the poet. Capt. John Milton, Gov. Milton's grandfather, was a patriot and a soldier in the revolution. At the surrender of Fort Howe he was taken as a hostage and was confined for many months in the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine. He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati; was the first secretary of Georgia, and served for several terms, and received the vote of Georgia for first president of the United States. The grandson received a good English education at the Louisville Academy, studied law under Roger L. Gamble, and began to practice at Louisville. After a year or two he removed to Columbus, Ga., and there ran for congress on the nullification question, but was defeated. Later he had a large legal practice in Mo-

bile, Ala., and during the Seminole war in Florida served from 1835 to 1837 as captain of a volunteer company. He afterward practiced at Marion, Ala., and in New Orleans. In 1846 he removed to Jackson county, Fla., where he settled on a farm, only appearing in court occasionally. Entering politics, he became a leader of the Democratic party in that state. He was a presidential elector in 1848, and spoke in every part of Florida, becoming known to the people as an orator and a statesman. In 1849 he was elected to the state senate. He wielded a powerful influence in every election from 1846 to 1860, and in the latter year was elected by a large majority governor of Florida for the term of four years. He favored a Confederacy, not only for the protection of state rights, but to preserve the rights of property in slaves, and when the civil war began he gave it support and material aid. In January, 1861, he seized the U. S. arsenal at Apalachicola, forts Marion and Augustine, and the navy yard at Pensacola. At a state convention held Jan. 12th it was voted that Florida secede from the Union, and she was the third state to do so. During 1862 Fernandina was captured by the Dupont expedition, and shortly afterward St. Augustine surrendered without a struggle, followed by the surrender of Jacksonville and Apalachicola. In 1864–65 repeated calls for men and provisions were made on the Confederate states, almost draining them of these resources. Through the influence of Gov. Milton, and without regard to age or exemption, the citizens of Florida enlisted, leaving barely enough men at home to guard the state from invasion. Tallahassee was an objective point, and in March, 1865, the Federal troops landed at St. Marks, but were repulsed at the Natural Bridge and were forced to re-embark. Similar attempts were made elsewhere, and these attacks, together with the knowledge that the Confederacy was growing weaker, greatly distressed Gov. Milton. This constant care, aggravated by mental work, produced softening of the brain and caused his death eight days before the surrender of Gen. Lee. Gov. Milton's rare social qualities, seconded by his tact and sympathy, contributed much to his popularity. His conversation was full of wisdom and wit, while his knowledge of state and national measures was prodigious. By descent he was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was married; first, to Susan Amanda Cobb, of Athens, Ga., by whom he had one son and two daughters; second to Caroline Howze, of Marion, Ala., by whom he had two sons and seven daughters. He died at his home, near Marianna, Fla., April 1, 1865.

John A. Milton

MARVIN, William, sixth (provisional) governor of Florida (1865), was born at Fairfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., April 14, 1808, son of Selden and Charlotte (Pratt) Marvin. His earliest ancestor in America, Reinold Marvin, emigrated from England to Lyme, Conn., in 1638, where his descendants were well-to-do farmers. William Marvin spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Tompkins county, N. Y., and was educated in the district school and at Homer Academy. At the age of fifteen he began to teach school, studying law as opportunity offered. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court and court of chancery of New York state in 1833, and opened a law office at Phelps, N. Y. In 1835 he was appointed, by Pres. Jackson, U. S. district-attorney for the southern district of Florida, and removed to Key West. He was appointed judge by Pres. Van Buren in 1839, and in 1849, after Florida had been admitted into the Union, Pres. Polk appointed him judge of the district, which office he held until 1863, when he resigned it on account of impaired health. He was twice elected a member of the legislative council of the territory, and he was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Florida, held at St. Joseph in 1838. Florida was without a governor from the date of Gov. Milton's death, April 1, 1865, until July, 1865, when Pres. Johnson appointed Judge Marvin provisional governor for the purpose of re-establishing the state government. On Oct. 28, 1865, a state convention at Tallahassee adopted a new constitution, organized a legislature, repealed the ordinance of secession, and established new courts. The constitution secured all civil rights to the negro but withheld the elective franchise from him, and on Gov. Marvin's election as a Democrat to the U. S. senate in 1866, though Mr. Sumner and other senators praised his administration, he was refused a seat because of this measure, congress having made the negro's enfranchisement a condition of representation of Confederate states in either house. In pursuance of this policy, congress passed laws providing for the reconstruction of governments in the seceded states, based on both the negro and white votes, whereupon Gov. Marvin refused to be a candidate for any elective office under the new régimé and retired to private life. In 1867 he removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., where he thereafter resided. He was the author of "Laws of Wreck and Salvage," and "The Authorship of the Four Gospels." He was married, first, in 1846, to Harriet Newell, daughter of Judge Elisha Foote, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and had one daughter, Harriet, who was married to Col. Marshall I. Ludington, U. S. A., afterward quartermaster-general; second, in 1867, to Mrs. Elizabeth Riddle Jewett, of Skaneateles, N. Y. Judge Marvin's brother, Richard Pratt Marvin, was born at Fairfield, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1803. He was admitted to the New York state bar in 1820, and afterward settled at Jamestown, N. Y. In 1835 he was elected to the assembly, and in 1836 and 1838 was chosen to represent the 31st district in congress; while in Washington he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court. In 1846 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He was elected a justice of the supreme court in 1847, and in January, 1855, was appointed to the court of appeals; in November of the same year he was re-elected to the supreme court, and again in 1863, serving until 1873; his judicial career extended over a period of more than twenty-four years. He was one of the best jurists in the state. He died at Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1892.

Wm Marvin

WALKER, David Shelby, seventh governor of Florida (1865–68), was born near Russelville, Logan co., Ky., May 2, 1815, son of David and Mary (Barbour) Walker. His father represented Kentucky in congress from 1817 to his death in 1820. The latter was the son of Jacob Walker, who was the son of George and Mary (Meade) Walker. Mary Meade was the daughter of David and Susannah (Everard) Meade, and granddaughter of

Sir Richard Everard, proprietory governor of North Carolina in 1723. David Meade was the son of Andrew and Mary (Latham) Meade. "Honest Andrew" came from Kerry, Ireland, toward the end of the seventeenth century, and settled in Virginia, where he served for many years in the house of burgesses, was a county judge and a colonel of militia. Gov. Walker was educated in private schools of Kentucky and Tennessee, after which he studied law with his elder brother, George K. Walker. In 1837 he settled in Leon county, Fla., and subsequently took an important part in the forming of the state government. He was mayor of Tallahassee from 1848 to 1852; was a senator in the first state legislature, representing Leon and Wakulla counties, and was the first official in charge of the state land office. In 1858 he became a judge of the supreme court, holding the position until 1865, when he was elected governor of Florida. By his courtesy toward those who differed from him politically, at a period which was perhaps the most trying in Florida's history, and by his tact for ready adaptation to all circumstances he made a calm, dispassioned and sagacious administrator. He was prevented, however, from serving out his full term of office by the enforcement of the "ironclad oath," which as a loyal Southerner he could not take. In 1868 he returned to the practice of law, which he continued until in 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Drew judge of the 2d judicial district, which position he held until his death. He served for many years as superintendent of public instruction, trustee of the Agricultural College and of the Southern Florida Seminary. Through his influence a law was passed giving to the city of Tallahassee the first free school ever established in the South. He originated the idea of a public library at Tallahassee, for which he donated a building in 1883, and he founded the University Library, becoming its president. In religion he was an Episcopalian, serving as vestryman in that church for over twenty years. Gov. Walker was married, in 1842, to Philoclea, daughter of Col. Robert W. Alston, and by this marriage had six children. In 1875 he was married the second time to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. E. B. Duncan, and by her had one daughter. Honest and generous in thought as well as action, he possessed a charm of manner, a genial hospitality, and that crowning virtue, charity. He died at Tallahassee, Fla., July 20, 1891.

REED, Harrison, eighth governor of Florida (1868–72), was born at Littleton, Middlesex co., Mass., Aug. 26, 1813, son of Seth Harrison and Rhoda (Finney) Reed. His parents removed to Tyngsboro, on the Merrimac, and later to Castleton, Vt., where his father kept a hotel, and the son attended the academy. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the printing business, in the office of the "Statesman," and after three years' service, owing to failing health, his indentures were cancelled, and he entered service in a mercantile establishment at Troy, N. Y. In 1836 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he opened the first store of general merchandise and organized the first Sunday-school. In the financial crash of 1837 he failed in business, and joined his father and brothers in settling Summit, Waukesha co. Soon after entering upon his work as a farmer he was called upon to take charge of the Milwaukee "Sentinel," then just established by John O'Rourke (under the auspices of Solomon Juneau), who was taken sick and died within six weeks. Here as printer, publisher and editor, he worked for five years in laying the foundation of the first Whig newspaper in the territory west of Lake Michigan, to-day the most influential Whig paper of the Northwest. On the organization of Wisconsin territory Mr. Reed left the "Sentinel," which was afterwards managed by Rufus King, and removed to Madison to take charge of the Wisconsin "Enquirer," the organ of the administration. On the retirement of Gov. Doty in 1843, Mr. Reed removed to Winnebago county, purchased the abandoned mills and water power constructed for the Menominee Indians, and laid out the town of Neenah (Indian for "Falling Water"), and for eighteen years labored to establish the leading manufacturing city of the Fox river valley. He was chairman of the first board of county commissioners of Winnebago county, and in 1848 was elected as a Whig to represent the counties of Winnebago and Marquette in the convention to form the state constitution. At the first Whig state convention he was nominated with Gen. Rufus King as elector at large on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. He established at Neenah "The Conservator," a Whig journal, and conducted it for five years, until 1858, when he removed again to Madison. Here he became associated with Messrs. Atwood and Reeblee on the "State Journal," the official state paper. In 1861 Mr. Reed removed to Washington, D. C., and secured a position in the treasury department, and subsequently was appointed on the board of commissioners for the collection of taxes in Florida. Removing to Fernandina, he entered upon the duties of his office, but resigned in 1865; was appointed special agent of the post office department of Alabama and Florida, which position he held until he was elected governor of Florida, under the new state constitution of 1868, in the formation of which he had taken an active part. In that year Gen. Meade turned the state over to the civil authorities (July 14th). On Aug. 10, 1869, he was married to Chloe, daughter of Susbanus Merrick, of Syracuse, N. Y. At the outbreak of the war she had been sent South by the Freedmen's Aid Society of that place, under direction of Samuel J. May, and was appointed by Gen. Saxton, the military commander, to take charge of the fugitive slaves, "Contrabands," in Florida. In 1862 she established schools for them at Fernandina and St. Augustine, and afterward at Columbia, S. C., and at Wilmington, N. C., at which last place she was married and went to Florida to preside over the executive mansion at Tallahassee. She was appointed an alternate to represent Florida at the World's Fair at Chicago. On the eve of her "silver wedding," Aug. 5, 1897, she died suddenly, leaving one son to honor her memory. At the expiration of his term Gov. Reed returned to his farm on the St. John's river, and in 1875 became the editor of "The Semi-Tropical," a monthly magazine devoted to southern literary, social and industrial development, which lived a life of three years of usefulness. He was postmaster of Tallahassee, Fla., 1889–93.

HART, Ossian Bingley, ninth governor of Florida (1873–74), was born in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 17, 1821, son of Isaiah David and Nancy (Nelson) Hart, of English descent. His grandfather, William Hart, was a Virginian by birth, and in 1801 removed from Georgia to Florida. Isaiah David Hart removed to the bank of the St. John's river in 1821, bought a large tract of land, and laid out a town which he named after Gen. Andrew Jackson. He built the first house in Jacksonville, and opened a village store, at the same time looking after his large plantation and slaves. The plot of land on which the present St. James Park is located, was given to the city by him, and some of the streets of Jacksonville still bear the names of his children: Laura, Julia and Ossian, the last being changed to Ocean. Until the time of his death Mr. Hart held various public offices of importance in the rapidly growing city. Ossian B. Hart's early years were passed in the town or on the plantation until he was

sixteen, when he was sent to Washington, where his education was completed. On his return home, after studying law for two years, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in Jacksonville. In 1843, allured by the attractions of the Indian river country, he took up a grant of land near Fort Pierce, and joining a small party, removed there with his wife. They remained there for three years, enduring many privations while clearing and cultivating the land. In 1844 he was elected to the state legislature by the few voters in St. Lucie county, entirely on his personal merits, as the Whig party to which he belonged was in the minority. In 1846, finding the hardships of pioneer life too great, he removed to Key West, where he practiced law for ten years, going from there to Tampa in 1856. From the first outbreak of the disunion element, though born and bred in the environment of slavery, Mr. Hart took a firm stand against secession, and drew upon himself and family the bitterest persecution. At the close of the war he returned to Jacksonville, and took an active part in the reconstruction of state government and rebuilding the damaged city. In 1868 he was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of Florida, and his ability as a jurist is thus recorded by his fellow judges: "He was called upon to engage in the decision of some of the most delicate and important political, as well as legal questions ever presented to any court in this state, in all of which he sought to hold the scales of justice with an even hand, and administer impartially to all alike." In the first campaign, after the reorganization of the national government was accomplished in 1870, Judge Hart was nominated by the Republicans as a representative in congress, and after an exciting canvass was declared elected. The vote, however, was so close that this was disputed by the other side, and both candidates went to Washington, where the returns were examined and decided to be in favor of the Democratic candidate. Judge Hart's ready acceptance of this verdict so increased the number of his friends that in 1872 he was nominated as governor of Florida, and was elected by an unquestioned majority. He was inaugurated in January, 1873, but he did not complete his term. The campaign had been unusually severe, and brought on an attack of pneumonia, resulting in his death. Gov. Hart was married, Oct. 2, 1843, to Catherine Smith, daughter of Abner Campbell, of Newark, N. J. He died at his home in Jacksonville, March 18, 1874.

O B Hart

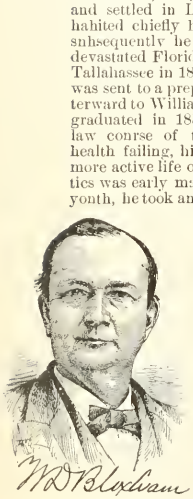
STEARNS, Marcellus Lovejoy, tenth state governor of Florida (1874-76), was born at Lovell, Oxford co., Me., April 29, 1829, son of Caleb and Eliza W. (Russell) Stearns. His father was a merchant and farmer, and his mother, daughter of George Russell, was a descendant of Maj. Russell, who edited the first newspaper ever published in Boston, Mass. He prepared for college at Waterville Academy (now Coburn Classical Institute), Waterville, Me., under the instruction of Rev. Isaac Hamblen, and during his vacations taught school to support himself. In 1859 he entered Waterville College (now Colby University), and though he was never graduated the honorary degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1877. He left college during his junior year, and enlisted as a private in the 12th regiment of Maine volunteers; became orderly sergeant at the organization of the regiment; was promoted second lieutenant in 1862 and first lieutenant in 1863. He was one of the "forlorn hope" at the siege of Port Hudson, on the Red river expedition, under Gen. N. P. Banks, and lost an arm at the battle of Winchester. On March 25, 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 20th regiment of the veteran reserve corps, and while stationed in Maine studied law in the office of Josiah H. Drummond at Portland, until transferred to the Freedman's bureau, under Gen. O. O. Howard, and sent to Wheeling, W. Va. Afterwards he went to Quincy, Fla., where he was mustered out of service Jan. 1, 1868. He continued to reside at Quincy, however, and became active in organizing the negroes of Florida into the Republican party. In 1868 he was a member of the convention which drafted the new constitution for the state of Florida, and during the same year was elected to the state legislature, becoming speaker of the lower house. In 1869 he was appointed U. S. surveyor-general of Florida by Pres. Grant, and held this office until 1873. In 1872 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and upon the death of Gov. Hart in 1874 was inaugurated as governor, filling the office for three years. In 1876 Gov. Stearns was renominated by the Republicans, but defeated. In January, 1877, he was appointed U. S. commissioner at Hot Springs, serving until 1880, and after an extended tour of the Pacific states was commissioned by the secretary of the interior to inspect certain public works in Florida. In 1886 he traveled through Europe with Mrs. Stearns, and on his return in August, 1887, made his home in Atlantic, Ia., where he was engaged in the banking business for three years. Gov. Stearns was married, Dec. 12, 1878, to Ellen Austin, daughter of Rev. Horace D. Walker, of Bridgewater, Mass. He died at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1891, and was buried at Lovell, Me.

DREW, George Franklin, eleventh governor of Florida (1877–80), was born at Alton, N. H., Aug. 6, 1827, son of John and Charlotte (Davis) Drew, of English descent, the family originally coming from Cornwall. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the Gilmanton Academy, going at the age of seventeen to Lowell, Mass., where he learned the machinist's trade, and removing in 1846 to Cohoes, N. Y. After remaining there for a year he went to Columbus, Ga., and opened a machine shop; in 1854 he removed to Doherty county, Ga., subsequently going to Lee county, where he engaged in the saw-mill business on a large scale, and finally settling at Ellanville, Madison co., Fla., in 1865. There he built a saw-mill which was the largest in the state, and from which lumber was shipped to all parts of the world, the trade with the West Indies and with New York city being especially important. In 1876 he was elected governor of Florida by a large Democratic majority, and by careful management of the finances of Florida, succeeded in raising its credit, which had been very low, to an equality with that of New York or Massachusetts. On retiring from office in 1880, he engaged in the lumber business again, and in 1883 organized a stock company in connection with the

George F. Drew

sale of hardware at Jacksonville. His lumber interests are the most extensive in Florida, keeping eleven saw-mills running in different parts of the state, and furnishing employment to a large number of people. In 1854 he was married to Amelia Dicken, of Columbus, Ga., and has two sons and two daughters.

BLOXHAM, William Dunnington, twelfth and sixteenth governor of Florida (1881–84; 1897–1901), was born in Leon county, Fla., July 9, 1835, son of William and Martha (Williams) Bloxham. The Bloxhams are of English descent. His grandfather, who owned ships running between Virginia and England, suffered heavy financial losses during the war of 1812. His father was a planter, born in Alexandria, Va., who removed to Florida in 1825 and settled in Leon county, then a wilderness inhabited chiefly by Indians, with few white settlers; subsequently he served in the Seminole wars that devastated Florida for a series of years; he died in Tallahassee in 1862. William, at the age of thirteen, was sent to a preparatory school in Virginia, and afterward to William and Mary College, where he was graduated in 1855. He was also graduated in the law course of that venerable institution, but his health failing, his profession was given up for the more active life of a planter. His fondness for politics was early manifested, and, notwithstanding his youth, he took an active part in his county in the election of Buchanan. In 1861 he was elected to the legislature without opposition. In 1862 he organized a company of infantry from Leon county and commanded it until the close of the civil war. He opposed the reconstruction measures of congress and during the turbulent political period immediately succeeding the war, known in the South as the "Carpet Bag era," Mr. Bloxham was in the front rank of the leaders of the Democratic party of Florida, and, being a popular speaker, was a prominent figure on the platform. He was a presidential elector in 1868.



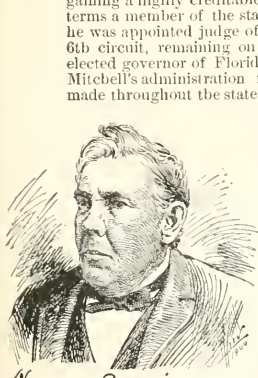
In 1870 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention to fill a vacancy then existing in the position of lieutenant-governor of the state; his election, after a spirited canvass, being the first Democratic triumph in Florida after the war. In 1872 he was nominated for governor without opposition, but owing to a severe storm that swept the peninsular part of the state on the day of election, a small vote was polled, and the ticket was defeated. In 1876 he served as a member of the state Democratic executive committee, and took an active part in the campaign that resulted in the election of Hon. Geo. F. Drew as governor. Mr. Bloxham was appointed secretary of state under the new administration, which position he resigned in the summer of 1880, when he was again nominated for governor. He made an active canvass of the state; was elected by over 5,000 majority, and served as governor from Jan. 4, 1881, until Jan. 6, 1885. During his administration, with Hons. George P. Raney as attorney-general; W. D. Barnes, comptroller; Hugh A. Corley, commissioner of lands, and H. A. L'Engle, treasurer, constituting the trustees of the internal improvement fund of Florida, Gov. Bloxham made the celebrated "Disston Land Sale." This sale practically relieved the landed fund of the state of a debt of $1,000,000, and gave an impetus to railroad building without a parallel in the South. Capital and population followed, and the results not only demonstrated the wisdom of the sale, but made it the most important event in the political and financial history of the state. The convention that nominated his successor pronounced it the "most brilliant in the history of the commonwealth." In May, 1885, Pres. Cleveland appointed Gov. Bloxham minister to Bolivia, but he declined the position, and in November of the same year accepted the appointment of U. S. surveyor-general for the district of Florida, which he held until December, 1889. A vacancy occurring in the position of comptroller of the state on May 1, 1890, Gov. F. P. Fleming appointed ex-Gov. Bloxham to fill it; in August he was unanimously nominated for the same position by the Democratic state convention, and almost unanimously elected, receiving 29,176 votes to his opponent's 4,637 votes. In June, 1892, he was again nominated, without dissent, at the state Democratic convention for comptroller, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, to a four years' term of office. In 1896 he was elected governor of Florida for the second time, and was inaugurated in 1897, his term expiring in January, 1901. Gov. Bloxham was married, in 1856, to Mary, daughter of Dr. William David, of Lynchburg, Va.

PERRY, Edward Aylesworth, thirteenth governor of Florida (1885–89), was born at Richmond, Mass., March 15, 1831, son of Asa and Philnra (Aylesworth) Perry, and a descendant of Arthur Perry, a member of an artillery company in Boston in 1638. His son, Arthur, was married to Anna Judson; their son, Joshua, was married to Mary Leavenworth; and their son, David, was married to Jerusha Lord, who were the parents of Asa Perry. Edward A. Perry received his early education in Lee Academy, at Richmond, Mass., and pursued his studies still further at Yale. Later he removed to Pensacola, Fla., where he studied law under Judge Richard L. Campbell, securing admission to the bar in 1853. At the beginning of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but was made a captain before going into battle. After rendering active service at the battles of Bethel Church and Seven Pines he was made colonel of the 2d Florida regiment, and was later engaged in all the battles fought on the peninsula, as well as those around Richmond, Va., where he was first wounded. He was then appointed brigadier-general, in command of the entire division of Florida troops. After participating in the seven days' fight of the Wilderness about Fredericksburg, and the engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, he received a wound which incapacitated him for further service, though he stuck to his saddle all day before giving up his command. In 1884 he was elected governor of Florida, remaining in office from 1885 to 1889. He was a member of several literary clubs at Yale, and later became president of the Osceola Club, of Pensacola, Fla., serving as such from its organization to the time of his death. Gov. Perry was married, Feb. 1, 1859, to Wathen Herbert, daughter of Hubbard Bonner Taylor, of Greenville, Ala. One son and four daughters were born of this union: Genevieve Catherine, Ellen Herbert, Edward Wathen, Frances Taylor and Ruby Aylesworth. Gov. Perry died at Pensacola, Fla., in October, 1889.

FLEMING, Francis Philip, fourteenth governor of Florida (1889–93), was born at Panama, Duval co., Fla., Sept. 28, 1841, son of Lewis and Margaret (Seton) Fleming, both natives of Florida. His father was a planter, who owned an estate on the bank of the St. John's river. The son was educated by tutors, and previous to the secession of his state was engaged in active business pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in a company of Florida volunteers, which soon after was incorporated into the famous 2d Florida regiment. His

faithful service on the battle grounds of Virginia earned for him promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, being in the last year of the struggle on duty in Tennessee and in northern Georgia. On leaving the army he studied law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, soon afterwards becoming a member of the law firm of Fleming & Daniel, with which he was connected until the death of one of its members, earning for himself not merely a local, but a state reputation as an able advocate. He was elected governor of Florida in 1888, and was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1889, for a term of four years. Throughout his career, while devoting himself strictly to his profession, he has exhibited a lively interest in all matters connected with the welfare and advancement of the state. He was married, May 23, 1871, to Floride Lydia Pearson.

MITCHELL, Henry Lawrence, fifteenth governor of Florida (1893–97), was born in Jefferson county, near Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 3, 1831. He was educated in the common schools of Alabama and continued in Jacksonville, Fla., where he removed at the age of fifteen. He studied law in the office of Judge James Gettis, and after being admitted to the bar in 1849 he formed a partnership with his preceptor, with whom he practiced under the name of Gettis & Mitchell until the beginning of the civil war. He at that time held the position of state's attorney of the 6th circuit, which he immediately resigned, and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving throughout the war as captain and gaining a highly creditable record. He was for two terms a member of the state legislature, and in 1875 he was appointed judge of the circuit court for the 6th circuit, remaining on the bench until he was elected governor of Florida in 1892. During Gov. Mitchell's administration many improvements were made throughout the state. Capital had begun to find its way to the peninsula, and industries sprung up on every hand. His determined stand against prize fighting attracted considerable attention when a contest between James J. Corbett and Charley Mitchell took place in Jacksonville in 1895, contrary to his direction and in violation of the state law. The participants were afterwards arrested and punished. Immediately upon his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, Gov. Mitchell was elected clerk of the circuit court of his home county, Hillsboro, which he held for four years, retiring in January, 1901.



JENNINGS, William Sherman, seventeenth governor of Florida (1901–05), was born near Walnut Hill, Ill., March 24, 1863, son of Joseph W. and Amanda (Conch) Jennings, and a cousin of William Jennings Bryan. His father was a successful fruit-grower, stock-raiser and grain-producer of Illinois, the son of Charles W. and Maria W. Jennings, and grandson of Israel and Irene Jennings. Her son received his early education in the public schools of Marion county, and in 1879 entered the Normal University at Carbondale, completing his course in 1883. He then studied law at the Union College of Law, in Chicago (1884–85), and completed his legal studies under the direction of his brother, Charles E. Jennings, who was the state attorney for Marion county. Removing to Florida in November, 1885, he secured his admission to the bar in 1886, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Brooksville. In the following year he was appointed commissioner of the circuit court, which position he resigned a year later, to become judge of Hernando county; and in the latter office he continued to officiate from May, 1888, to January, 1893, when he resigned to accept an election to the state legislature. From 1893 to 1895 he remained a member of the Florida house of representatives, during the latter year serving as speaker; and, his ability being recognized, he was appointed a member of several important committees, as well as chairman of that on rules and regulations. He accepted a post on the public health committee, at the special request of the governor. In 1889 he was appointed colonel of the 35th Florida regiment of the state militia, by Gov. Fleming; in 1896 he served as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and for ten years he was president of the Brooksville town council. He was chairman of the Democratic committee in 1898. He was elected governor of Florida in 1900, for the term ending in 1905. He was married, March 5, 1890, to Corinne Jordan, who died a few months later; and he was married again in Tallahassee, May 12, 1891, to May, daughter of Sen. Austin S. Mann, of Florida. He has one son, Sherman Bryan Jennings, born in 1894.

McCAFFREY, John, clergyman, was born at Emmettsburg, Md., Sept. 6, 1806. He studied theology at Emmettsburg and Baltimore and was consecrated to the priesthood in 1838. He was appointed president of Mount St. Mary's College and did much to enlarge its influence and increase its prosperity. He was a man of much learning and high literary taste and delivered several series of lectures on philosophical and literary topics, both in his collegiate capacity and before the Roman Catholic Association of Baltimore. An especially admired address delivered by Father McCaffrey was "The Landing of the Pilgrims." He also published a series of catechisms. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25, 1882.

LAW, Lyman, lawyer and congressman, was born at New London, Conn., Aug. 19, 1770, son of Richard and Ann (Prentis) Law, and descended through his mother from William Brewster, who came to this country on the Mayflower in 1620. He received his education at Yale College, and after being graduated there in 1791, studied law under the direction of his father. Upon his admission to the bar, he established a practice at New London, and became an eminent counsellor of that town. He was elected to the legislature of Connecticut, and during one session served as speaker of that body. His ability being recognized, he was placed on the Federalist ticket as a candidate for the national legislature, and was elected, serving from 1811 to 1817 in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses. He died in the town of his birth, Feb. 3, 1842.

SALISBURY, Albert, educator, was born at Lima, Rock co., Wis., Jan. 24, 1843, son of Oliver and Emily (Cravath) Salisbury. He was educated in the district schools and was graduated at Milton College in 1870. His college course was interrupted by his enlistment, in 1863, as a private in the 13th Wisconsin infantry, which served chiefly in the army of the Cumberland. In 1870 he was appointed principal of the public schools at Brodhead, Wis., and in 1873 he became professor of history and conductor of teachers' institutes in the Whitewater State Normal School, where he remained for ten years. He had a large share in organizing the system of teachers' institutes for which Wisconsin is noted. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of schools for the American Missionary Association, in its work among the freedmen and the Indians, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. For three years he traveled about 30,000 miles yearly, inspecting and supervising educational institutions which were scattered from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to the Rocky mountains. He has been president of the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School since 1885, and has greatly enlarged the school, improved its equipment, introduced new departments of work, and helped to put the normal school system of the state on a better financial and professional basis. Mr. Salisbury is also profoundly interested in the provision for the proper care and training of the feeble-minded, and carried on a campaign of several years' duration, which finally resulted in the establishment of the State Home for Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls, Wis. He was president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, a member of the state board of examiners, and a trustee of the State School for the Deaf at Delavan. He is the author of "The Geography of Wisconsin" (1876); "Historical Sketch of Normal Instruction in Wisconsin" (1876), and another work under the same title in 1893; "History of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association" (1878); "Orthoepy and Phonology" (1879); "The Duty of the State to the Feeble-Minded" (1890); "First Quarter-Century of the Whitewater Normal School" (1893), and two reports on "The Rural School Problem" (1897–98), with numerous other papers and addresses. In 1866 he was married to Abba A. Maxson, of Allegheny county, N.Y., who died in 1881, leaving four children; and again, in 1883, to Agnes Hosford, who was superintendent of schools in Eau Claire county, Wis. They have one son.

Albert Salisbury

MAKEMIE, Francis, clergyman, was born at Ramelton, county Donegal, Ireland, about 1658. That his father was a man of some substance is proved by the excellence of his education. At the age of fourteen he became interested in religious matters through the instrumentality of a pious schoolmaster, and as Presbyterian boys were denied the privilege of college education in Ireland, he went to Glasgow, Scotland, in the winter of 1675, and entered the University of St. Mungo, where he remained for five years, becoming a well read man, an excellent Greek and Hebrew scholar, and an authority on church history. He was licensed to preach in 1681, and an appeal having been made by Col. Stevens, of Lord Baltimore's council, for ministers to be sent to Maryland and Virginia, he was ordained and sailed for the new world. Whether he first went to the island of Barbadoes, where he preached for a time, or to Maryland, is not definitely known, nor is the date of his arrival in America, though it was probably in 1682. He is generally regarded as the first Presbyterian minister in this country, but there is a record of one, Richard Denton, who preached at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1657; and Makemie, in a letter to Increase Mather, dated at Elizabeth river, Va., July 25, 1684, mentions a dissenting minister from Ireland who had been stationed at the parish of Lynnhaven, Lower Norfolk co., Va., "until the Lord was pleased to remove him by death" the previous August. Makemie had then been in North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia long enough to obtain considerable knowledge of that part of the country. In 1683 or 1684 he organized the first Presbyterian church in America at Snow Hill, Somerset co., Md., subsequently removing to Virginia himself. It was not long before a number of congregations were gathered in the region through which he continued to travel, and which extended along the eastern shore from Maryland to South Carolina. In 1691 he went to England and applied to the Independent and Presbyterian ministers of London for aid. After his return in July, 1692, he was visited by George Keith, who had separated from the Society of Quakers, and was traveling through the southern provinces forming a society of his own. Keith then wrote an examination of the "Catechism," published in 1691 by Makemie, who immediately replied in "An Answer to George Keith's Libel" (Boston, 1692), which Increase Mather and other Boston clergymen praised as "the work of a reverend and judicious minister." In the same year he organized a church in Philadelphia. His preaching in Virginia finally incensed the clergymen of that province so much that he was seized and carried before the governor at Williamsburg, but was vindicated and licensed to preach throughout the colony, the license being confirmed by the toleration act of 1699. While on his way to New England in 1707 he preached at a private house in Pearl lane, New York, being forbidden the use of the Dutch church by Lord Cornbury, deputy governor, and was arrested and imprisoned for two months; but the statutes of William and Mary permitted freedom of worship, and he was acquitted, though forced to pay heavy costs. After his release he narrowly escaped arrest for a similar offense in New Jersey. Going to Boston soon afterward he published a "Narrative" of the affair, which was reprinted in 1755 by Hugh Gaine in New York, and also in Force's "Tracts." In 1704 he visited Ireland and Scotland to beg the churches for aid, and his appeal drew many fellow-workers to this country. On his return he set about the organization of the new presbytery, which had its seat in Philadelphia, and of which he was moderator. The leaf on which the date was recorded has been destroyed, but it was about 1705. The "Apostle of the Accomac," as he was called, is described as a "man of eminent piety and strong intellectual powers, adding to force of talents a fascinating address." Beside the works already mentioned, he published "Truths in a New Light" (Edinburgh, 1699); "A Plain and Loving Persuasive to the Inhabitants of Virginia" (London, 1704), and a "Letter to Lord Cornbury" (Boston, 1707). He was married, not long after he settled in Virginia, to Naomi, daughter of William Anderson, a merchant of Accomac county, and left two daughters. He died at his home in Virginia in 1708.

CONRIED, Heinrich, theatrical manager, was born in Beilitz, Austria, Sept. 13, 1855. He was educated by private tutors and was graduated at the Shoefterfield College in 1869. He first learned the trade of a weaver, but having a natural fondness

for the stage he decided to follow that profession, and made his début as an actor at the Imperial Court Theatre, Vienna, on Feb 23, 1873. He rapidly attained high rank in his new calling. In 1878 he came to the United States, and obtained a position as stage manager of the Germania Theatre, New York city. The following year he made a tour of the German theatres throughout the country as a star, and then became associated with the New York Casino. Still later he organized the Conried Opera Co., which gave performances in all the great cities and became very popular. In 1892 Mr. Conried became manager of the Irving Place Theatre, New York, which is devoted entirely to German drama, and which under his able direction has attained great distinction. For more than a decade Mr. Conried has devoted his best energies to the elevation of the American stage, being convinced that the university, the church and the stage are the three great educational forces of national life. He has established for the German population of New York city a permanent theatrical organization, representing the traditions of the true histrionic art —thoughtfulness, refinement and culture. He has brought to America such great artists as Sonnenthal, Kainz, Possart and Agnes Sorna, and he has produced the modern plays of Hauptman, Sudermann and others, as well as works of the best dramatists of the past. Mr. Conried is an indefatigable worker, already in his short career having staged over 1,000 plays, and has crossed the Atlantic over eighty times in the interests of his profession. He has delivered lectures on the drama at Yale and Columbia universities and the University of Pennsylvania, and his company gave a performance of of Goethe's "Iphigenie" at Harvard University, the entire proceeds of which he donated to the fund for building the new Germanic Museum in Cambridge. He was married, in 1884, to Augusta, daughter of E. M. Spurling, of New York city, and has one son, Richard Conried. He has received the order of knighthood from Emperor Franz Joseph, of Austria, and the gold medal of science and art from the king of Belgium.

KLEIN, Bruno Oscar, composer, was born in Osnabruck, Germany, June, 6, 1858, son of Carl Klein, a musical director and organist at the cathedral there. The boy's musical talent showed itself at an early age and was carefully directed by the father. He attended the gymnasium of his native town, where he won special distinction in the classics and literature, and was graduated with honors in 1875, after which he was sent to the Königliche Musikschule in Munich. In 1878 he came to America to visit an older brother, and was so much pleased with this country that he determined to settle here. In 1884 he was appointed organist of St. Francis Xavier's Church in New York city and head of the piano department at the convent of the Sacred Heart in Manhattanville. Upon the recommendation of Rafael Joseffy he was called to the National Conservatory in 1888 to teach the branches of counterpoint and composition, and in a few years won recognition as an organist. In 1894 he resigned his position as organist of St. Francis Xavier's. He produced his opera, "Kenilworth," in Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 13, 1895, with Katharina Klafsky as Amy Rohsart, and at the same time the composer added to his reputation as a virtuoso by the interpretation of his own works. He returned to New York in the spring of 1895, and resumed his work at the convent of the Sacred Heart. His other compositions are: A serenade for string orchestra; a romance for violin and orchestra; two overtures; a concerto for piano and orchestra, E minor; a suite for violoncello and orchestra; "Ingeborg's Lament," dramatic aria for voices and orchestra; "Messe Solenelle," D major; a large number of pieces of chamber music and pieces for the pianoforte, and of songs and part songs; also masses, motets, duets, etc., for church services. He has published "Erinnerungen aus der Jugendzeit" (ten pieces), op. 53; "A Book of New Piano Music" (eight pieces), op. 54; "Album for Young Pianists" (eight pieces), op. 56. Mr. Klein is a member of the Manuscript Society of New York city.

CUDAHY, Michael, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, Dec. 7, 1841, eldest son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy. His father brought his family of four sons and one daughter to America in 1849, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis. The son attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he obtained employment with Layton & Plankington, packers, Milwaukee. He accepted a position with Edward Roddis in 1859, and remained with the latter until 1866, when he went into business for himself, but disposed of it later to enter the employ of Layton & Co. as private meat inspector, at the instance of Frederick Layton, who also secured for him the position of meat inspector on the Milwaukee board of trade. He made a thorough, scientific study of the preservation of meats, and to him belongs the credit of the present high standard of quality. In 1869 he accepted a position with Plankinton & Armour, Milwaukee, Wis., and became superintendent of their packing-house. He was so successful in the management of this business that in 1873 Philip D. Armour offered him a partnership in the firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, which he accepted. Equipped with a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business, Mr. Cudahy took entire control of the packing-house and stock-yard end of the enterprise, and he was the ruling spirit in its management until his withdrawal from the firm in 1900. In 1897, with his brother, Edward A., and Mr. Armour, he formed the Armour-Cudahy Packing Co., at South Omaha, Neb. In 1890 he sold his interest in the Armour Co. to Mr. Armour and purchased the latter's interest in the Omaha business, which has since been known as the Cudahy Packing Co., one of the largest concerns of its kind in existence, with distributing agencies throughout the civilized world. Mr. Cudahy is a trustee of the Catholic University of America, to which he has lately contributed $50,000. He was chairman of the committee formed to collect subscriptions from the packers for the Columbian exposition. In politics he is a Democrat. He is president of the North American Transportation and Trading Co. In 1866 he was married to Catherine, daughter of John Sullivan, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have had seven children. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of William P. Nelson, of Chicago.

Michael Cudahy

CUDAHY, John, merchant, was born at Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1843, second son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy. In 1849 his father came to America, and, after a short time

spent in the East, removed to Milwaukee, where John Cudahy received his education in the public schools. He entered the packing house of Edward Roddis in 1857, where he remained until he was about nineteen, when he entered the employ of John Plankinton (afterward of Plankinton & Armour). When twenty-one years of age he engaged as foreman in the nursery of Thomas Grynne, Milwaukee, dealer in ornamental and fruit trees, purchasing the business in 1867 and continuing it until 1870. This venture was successful. Returning to the packing industry, he was employed by Layton & Co. for three years, during which time he was appointed board of trade provision inspector for the city, afterward being for two years foreman and inspector for Van Kirk & McGeough. In July, 1875, he removed to Chicago, forming a partnership with E. D. Chapin, under the firm name of Chapin & Co., packers, and so remained for two years, when the firm name was changed to Chapin & Cudahy. In 1880 Mr. Chapin withdrew, since which time Mr. Cudahy has continued the business alone, being also in partnership with his brother, Patrick (Cudahy Bros., Milwaukee), who had succeeded to the business of John Parkinton in 1889. Mr. Cudahy is a member of the Washington Park Club, the Union League Club, and the Chicago Club. He has been twice married: first, Oct. 1, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Nolan, of Bridgeport, Conn., by whom he had four daughters, and, second, in 1882, to Margaret F., daughter of John O'Neill, of Chicago.

John Cudahy

CUDAHY, Edward Aloysius, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis, Feb. 1, 1859, third son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy, of Irish descent. He attended the public schools of his native city, and in 1875 went to Chicago, where he obtained employment in the Armour Packing Company. Having mastered the details of the business, he went to Omaha, Neb., in 1887, and, with his brother Michael, established the Armour-Cudahy Packing Co. at South Omaha, which became the Cudahy Packing Co. upon the withdrawal of Mr. Armour. It has become one of the largest, if not the largest, operating plants of its kind in the United States. The "Rex" brand of hams and extract of beef are prepared by the Cudahy Packing Co. The establishment at South Omaha occupies ninety acres of floor space, and there are branches at Sioux City, Ia.; Kansas City, Mo., and Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Cudahy was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1884, to Elizabeth, daughter of Murphy, and has five children: Edward, Eugenia, Helen, Florence and Alice.

MARKS, Amasa A., prosthetist and inventor, was born at Waterbury, Conn., April 3, 1825, son of Levi Merwin and Esther Tolles (Tuttle) Marks. He is descended, through the Eaton, Tolles and Tuttle families, from the early Pilgrim Fathers. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received his early education in the common schools of Waterbury and Bethany, whence the family removed when he was eleven years old. At the age of sixteen he left the farm, and devoted himself to woodturning, making vehicle hubs, spokes and other wooden work for a number of years. Removing to New York city in 1851, he engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs, in partnership with his elder brother, D. B. Marks. The latter, on March 7, 1854, obtained a patent for a new artificial leg, increasing the range of articulation in the knee and ankle joints, which was considered a great improvement at that time. The new firm met with little recognition, however, and his brother became so discouraged at the prospect that he soon withdrew. Mr. Marks busied himself devising and perfecting improvements; inventing and constructing artificial legs, arms, hands and feet; visiting hospitals and prominent surgeons to study physiology and the anatomy of the extremities until he won the distinction of being the head and leader of his work. His first invention, patented March 7, 1854, contained intricate mechanism, which was improved and simplified in 1856. Further improvements, in 1866, resulted in a leg with knee articulation; a rubber foot, enabling the wearer to run, jump, dance, skate, ride a bicycle, and apparently do everything a normal person is capable of. In 1861 his attention was directed to the utilization of sponge rubber in the manufacture of artificial feet and hands, the first patent being dated Dec. 1, 1863, and experiments in this direction were so successful as to encourage him to push the invention to perfection, the final improvement being patented Sept. 17, 1895. In 1884 his sons, George E. and William L. Marks, were admitted to the firm, and he retired from active management. He was married, Aug. 22, 1850, in New York city, to Lucy Anne, daughter of Charles Platt, of New York city. They have had seven children, four of whom are living: a daughter, Anna; two sons above mentioned, and Charles A. Marks, an Episcopal clergymen.

ENDICOTT, Henry, manufacturer, was born at Canton, Norfolk co., Mass., Nov. 14, 1824, son of Elijah and Cynthia (Childs) Endicott. His branch of the Endicott family, one of the oldest in Massachusetts, settled at Canton in 1700. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, with intervals of attendance at the district school, where he made the most of every opportunity, to be supplemented in after years by night study. In 1843 he went to Boston, where he learned the machinist trade. In 1847, in partnership with Caleb C. Allen, he established the firm of Allen & Endicott, for the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and other machinery. Here many men were employed, and the products were sent to all parts of America. In 1859 he removed with his wife and one daughter to Cambridge, where he has since resided. As a director of the Cambridge Gas Light Co. and the First National Bank of Cambridge and a trustee of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, Mr. Endicott has been a most useful citizen. He retired from an active business life in 1873, although still maintaining a lively interest in all practical and progressive affairs. For many years he has been a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity, and has occupied successive positions of responsibility in their various organizations. For three years he held the highest office it is in the power of Masons in Massachusetts to bestow, that of grand master of the grand lodge. He retired in 1889, receiving many evidences of the esteem and admiration in which he was held. Although such honors have several times been open to him, Mr. Endicott has never held political office. During later years his life has been troubled by many severe illnesses, but in spite of these afflictions he still preserves the serenity and sweetness of char-

Henry Endicott

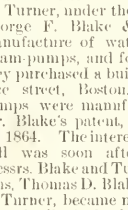
acter that have endeared him to all. He was married, May 4, 1847, to Miriam J. Smith, who died in 1849. He was married, second, Sept. 2, 1851, to Abby H. Browning, of Petersham. They had four children, only one of whom, a daughter, is living.

MOORE, Charles Leonard, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1854, son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Moore. He is of English, Welsh and Swedish descent. His father was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and a major in the Union army during the civil war; John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a great-uncle on his father's side. His father's family were natives of Lewes, Del. Our subject received his education in the public and high schools of Philadelphia, and at seventeen years of age adopted railroad building as a means of livelihood. He was one of the managers of an unsuccessful expedition from Philadelphia to build a railroad between Bolivia and Brazil, and during its operations, in 1878–79, served as U. S. consul at San Antonio, Brazil. He published "Atlas" (1882); "Poems, Antique and Modern" (1883); "Day Dreams" (1888); "Banquet of Palacios" (1889); "Odes" (1896), and "Ghost of Rosalys," a play (1900). He has published many critical articles in the "Dial" and other periodicals.

FALLOWS, Edward Huntington, assemblyman, was born at Appleton, Wis., Aug. 15, 1865, son of Samuel and Lucy (Huntington) Fallows. His father is a well-known educator and a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church. He was educated in the Brooklyn and Chicago public schools and high schools, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1886, *summa cum laude*. He taught in Phillips Exeter Academy for one year, and in the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn the following year, when he took a year's post-graduate course at Yale, finishing it in the summer of 1890 with the degree of M.A. He then entered Columbia Law School, teaching at the same time in Adelphi Academy, and two years later, in 1892, was admitted to the bar. He has practiced in New York city, giving his attention to general law, although his specialty is corporation and surrogate practice. In 1898 he was elected to the New York state assembly from the 21st district in New York city, and was re elected in 1899 by a large majority. His record has been a remarkably good one. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; the City Club; the Yale Club; the Bar Association; the Republican Club; Sons of the American Revolution; Lafayette Camp of the Sons of Veterans; the Medico Legal Society; the West Side Republican Club; the Albion Lodge of Freemasons; the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Delta Phi. He was married in Boston, June 14, 1893, to Julia Haughton, daughter of William P. and Annie Richards (Kittredge), of that city, and has one child.

Edward H. Fallows

BLAKE, George Fordyce, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Farmington, Me., May 20, 1819, son of Thomas Dawes Blake, and a descendant in the seventh generation of William Blake, who came from Little Braddow, Essex, England, in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. After attending the common schools of his native place, at the age of fourteen he became an apprentice to a house carpenter, and for about thirteen years worked at this trade. Having settled in Medford, Mass., he engaged with Peter Hubbell, a brick manufacturer, of Cambridge, as a mechanical engineer, and to take general charge of his works. In November, 1861, he patented a machine for pulverizing not only the peculiar Medford clay, but other clay for bricks. About the same time he invented a water-meter, patents for which were granted April 1, 1852, March 23, 1865, and Sept. 12, 1865. The brickyard business, in 1864, both at Cambridge and at Medford, having passed into the hands of the Bay State Brick Co., Mr. Blake, though retaining the position of directing engineer, became associated with Peter Hubbell and Job A. Turner, under the firm name of George F. Blake & Co., in the manufacture of water meters and steam-pumps, and for this purpose they purchased a building on Province street, Boston. The steam-pumps were manufactured under Mr. Blake's patent, granted April 12, 1864. The interest of Mr. Hubbell was soon after bought by Messrs. Blake and Turner, and their sons, Thomas D. Blake and Edward C. Turner, became members of the firm; finally the business was organized as a joint-stock company, under the style of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Co. After the issue of his first patent on a steam-pump in April, 1864, his attention was directed to further improvements, for which numerous patents were granted him, his aim being to adapt the various pumps built by him to the special work which each had to perform, including the pumping of liquids, from the lightest to the heaviest gravity. He was married, in 18 , to Martha J. Skinner, of Lynnfield. His son, George F. Blake, became a prominent manufacturer of Worcester, Mass. He died



Geo. F. Blake

STONE, William Leete, editor and author, was born in New York city, April 4, 1835, son of William Leete and Susannah P. (Wayland) Stone. His earliest American ancestor was John Stone, who came over in 1639 in the same ship with William Leete, his great-great-great-grandfather, who was afterwards royal governor of Connecticut, and hid the regicides, Goffe and Whalley. His mother was a sister of the late Pres. Wayland, of Brown University. Mr. Stone received a thorough classical education, his college course at Brown University being interrupted for a trip to Germany. He was graduated at Brown University in 1857. He then took up the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar practiced in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1860–62. In 1863 he was the owner and editor of the "College Review." In 1864 he became city editor of the "New York Journal of Commerce," and held that position for two years. Mr. Stone has contributed many addresses and papers upon historical subjects. He is a member of the Oneida Historical Society; Chicago Historical Society; Maine Historical Society; Vermont Historical Society; Buffalo Historical Society; New Haven Colony Historical Society; Johnstown Historical Society; New Hampshire Historical Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, Wisconsin Historical Society; Trinity Historical Society, Dallas, Tex.; American Historical Association; Rutland Society of Natural Sciences; Saratoga Rowing Association; Musical and Dramatic Society of Athens, Greece; the Cosmos Club, Jersey City, N. J.; New Jersey Historical Society; Brown University Club, and the American Authors' Guild, and is also corresponding member of many other associations. He is the author

of: "The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart." (1865); "Revolutionary Letters" (1891); "Pansch's Journal" (1886); "Burgoyne's Campaign and St. Leger's Expedition" (1877); "Life and Military Journals of Maj.-Gen. Riedesel" (1868); "Letters and Journals of Mrs. Gen. Riedesel" (1867); "History of New York City" (1872); "Life and Writings of Col. William L. Stone" (1891); "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston" (1875); "The Saratoga Battle Grounds" (1895); "Ballads of the Burgoyne Campaign" (1893); "Sir John Johnson's Orderly Book" (1882); "Historical Guide-Book to Saratoga Springs and Vicinity" (1863); "History of the Centennial Celebration of Burgoyne's Surrender" (1877); "Third Supplement to Dowling's History of Romanism" (1881); "The Starin Genealogy" (1892); "The Stone Genealogy" (1888); "History of Washington County, N. Y., the Classic Ground of the Revolution" (1891); "Life of George Clinton" (in press), etc. On June 1, 1879, he was married to Harriet D., daughter of Jonathan Gillette, of Cleveland, O. They have three sons and one daughter.

MUDGE, Henry Uri, railroad manager, was born at Minden, Mich., June 9, 1856, son of John and Sarah (Getty) Mudge. He received a common school education, and in 1872 removed with his father to Sterling, Kan., where he became employed as a water carrier on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. He studied telegraphy during his spare time until 1874, when he was appointed telegrapher at Sterling, and for the following two years served in this capacity at various depots. In 1876 he became a brakeman, and later conductor. Until 1884 he served as conductor and train despatcher, when he was appointed roadmaster of the New Mexico division; in 1887 was appointed trainmaster, and in 1889 superintendent of the Rio Grande division. In 1893 Mr. Mudge was transferred to the western division, at Pueblo, Colo., and in May was appointed general superintendent of the western division. In June, 1894, he was transferred to the eastern division, and in 1896 was appointed general superintendent of the entire system. He was made manager of the road in 1900. Mr. Mudge is president of the Kansas City Belt Railway Co., Pecos Valley Railway Co., Southern Kansas Railway Co., of Texas, and of several town and land companies. He was married, July 11, 1878, to Arwilde, daughter of Capt. Isaac Morris, of Topeka, Kan., and has four children.

KELLEY, Edgar Stillman, composer, was born at Sparta, Wis., April 14, 1857, son of Hiram Edgar and Mary Clarinda (Bingham) Kelley. He is a descendant of William Kelley, a native of Rhode Island and a Presbyterian deacon, who served in the Continental army during the revolution, and his wife, Rebecca Tripp, whose family settled in Rhode Island as early as 1639. On his mother's side he is the eleventh in line from William Rockwell, of Dorchester, England, a deacon of the first Puritan church that settled as a body in this country at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. His mother is also descended from Thomas Bingham, of Sheffield, England, who settled at Windham, Conn., in 1642; it is through this branch of the family, who were nearly all musicians, that Mr. Kelley inherits his musical talent. He received his first instruction on the piano from his mother, when he was eight years old. During 1874–76 he studied pianoforte in Chicago under N. Ledochowski and counterpoint with Clarence Eddy. In 18 he went to Germany to continue his work and remained four years in Stuttgart, studying the piano under Kruger and Speidel; the organ under Frederick Fink; and theory and orchestration under Max Seifriz. It was while he was studying with Seifriz that his first compositions were completed: Opus 1, theme and variations for string quartet; Opus 2, three pieces for pianoforte, the "Flower Seekers," "Confluentia," and the "Headless Horseman." In 1880 he went to California, where he spent six years, composing during this period Opus 3, a "Nuptial Ode" for tenor solo, male chorus, and orchestra, and the music for "Macbeth," the overture of which was performed by Theodore Thomas in Chicago, in 1883, and the whole work later in San Francisco. The success of this work led to its repetition in concert form the next year in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn. The production of his operetta, "Puritania," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in 1892, which Mr. Kelley himself superintended, greatly increased his reputation. This work (Opus 4) had a successful run of a hundred performances and was afterward received with favor in other cities. For some years Mr. Kelley lived at San Rafael, Cal., where he composed his suite, "Aladdin," founded on sketches of Chinese music. This has been twice given under his direction at the San Francisco Symphony concerts; the first movement was played at a concert of the Manuscript Society, New York, in April 1891, and later by Seidl's orchestra. Other works of his are a series of four-hand piano pieces, Opus 5, "Phases of Love," six songs; Opus 6, settings of poems by Poe: Eldorado and Israfel, the latter arranged with orchestral accompaniment; Opus 8. Resuming his labors in New York he produced his entire "Aladdin" suite and a movement from a new symphony at the orchestral concert of the Manuscript Society in April, 1896; the former was afterward given twice by Anton Seidl. Later he composed the music for "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus, a quintette for piano and strings, and a humorous symphony, "Gulliver." Mr. Kelley contributes frequently to the leading musical journals of this country and is actively engaged in university extension work, having studied foreign music with a thoroughness that enables him to lecture authoritatively. He is remarkable as a composer for his originality, and although he makes considerable use of classic forms his point of view is always novel. His knowledge of Chinese music, shown in the suite "Aladdin," is especially remarkable, but he also knows well ancient Greek, Egyptian, and Arabian methods; in his incidental music for the remarkable stage production of "Ben Hur," he has made superb use of these latter schools. He is a member of the Society of American Musicians and Composers and of the American National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1901 he accepted a professorship in the department of music, Yale University. He was married, July 23, 1891, to Jessie M., daughter of Andrew K. Gregg, of San Francisco. His wife is an accomplished pianist and singer.

GILBERT, Rufus Henry, physician and inventor, was born at Guilford, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1832, son of William Dwight Gilbert, one of the associate judges of Steuben county. He received only a rudimentary education and began life as a clerk in a drug store; but he had mechanical tastes and succeeded in obtaining a position in a manufactory. He remained in this situation for six years; then went to Corning, N. Y., where he began the study of medicine. After the preparatory course he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 18—. After attending a course of lectures he returned to Corning, where for about two years

he worked in the office of a practicing physician in order to accumulate funds. He then completed his medical course in New York city, and after graduation embarked on the practice of his profession at Corning. On account of having performed several difficult operations, his fame spread, and success was assured; but his health became impaired, and his wife having died he abandoned practice and visited Europe. Dr. Gilbert's intention was to study hospital systems, but while abroad he became interested in the problem of rapid transit in large cities. The civil war breaking out soon after his return to the United States, he enlisted as surgeon in the Duryea Zouaves. He saw action at the battle of Big Bethel, and it was here that he performed the first amputation under fire made during the war. In 18— he was medical inspector at Baltimore, and in 18— medical director at Fortress Monroe, and at various periods was attached to the staffs of Gens. Dix, Thomas and Palmer. He was also medical director and superintendent of the U. S. army hospitals, a position he held until the close of the war, when he resigned and returned to Corning. In 1865 he became assistant superintendent of the Central railroad of New Jersey, and again pursued his study of rapid transit. Resigning from the employ of the Jersey Central in 1867, he devoted all his thought and energy to the problem of rapid transit in New York. He first invented a pneumatic system, but abandoned it as impracticable. He then invented the elevated railway, although not as finally constructed. He agitated the subject continually, educating the people up to the idea, and finally a charter was granted by the state legislature of 1871–72 for a road through Sixth and Second avenues. His patent covered an arch thrown from one side of the street to the other, upon which a local and a through train were to run on independent tracks, and which would afford support for telegraph wires. His unremitting efforts, both in this country and Europe, finally created confidence in his plan, and the funds were obtained. The structure on Sixth avenue was then begun, and on May 1, 1878, the first car was run from Trinity Church to Fifty-ninth street, in sixteen minutes. On June 6, 1878, the Gilbert Elevated Road was opened to the public, and on June 7th application was made to have the name changed to that of the Metropolitan Transit Co. on the grounds that this would induce capitalists to invest and securities would not be affected by the death of Dr. Gilbert, though he was still retained as chief inspecting engineer of the road and held a large block of stock. Besides his talent as a physician, Dr. Gilbert possessed ability as a lecturer, and was widely known in that capacity. He was married, first, to a daughter of Chief-Justice Maynard, of the supreme court of . She died childless, and he was married the second time to the daughter of J. W. Price, of New York city, who bore him two children. He died in New York city, July 10, 1885.

DONIPHAN, Alexander William, soldier, was born in Mason county, Ky., July 9, 1808, son of Joseph Doniphan, who had removed there from Eastern Virginia in 1790. He was graduated at Augusta College with distinction at the age of eighteen, and then began the study of law. On being admitted to the bar, in 1830, he began practice at Lexington, Mo.; but in 1833 he removed to Liberty, Clay co., where he continued to reside for thirty years, winning for himself a foremost place among the lawyers of Missouri by his eloquence, forensic ability and exalted character. He represented Clay county in the general assembly of Missouri in 1836, 1840 and 1854. He devoted himself with much zeal to military studies, and was brigadier-general in command of the 1st brigade of state militia when, in 1838, the governor ordered out the militia to drive the Mormons from the state. He marched with a part of his brigade to the Mormon encampment, where Joseph Smith acceded to his terms, giving up the arms of his followers, and promising to leave the state. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, he became colonel of the 1st regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers, and joining the army of the west, took up the line of march June 26th, under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny. After taking peaceable possession of New Mexico, Gen. Kearny left him in command at Santa Fé, and started for California. He subdued a warlike outbreak of the Navajo Indians, and left Valverde Dec. 14th to report to Gen. Wool at Chihuahua, by order of Gen. Kearny. On Dec. 25th he met a superior force of 1,200 Mexicans at Bracito river, and, after a sharp fight, they fled, leaving sixty-three dead and 150 wounded, his own loss being seven wounded. He entered El Paso, without resistance, Dec. 27th. After a weary march of 250 miles, during which many of his animals died of exhaustion on the deserts, he encountered a force of 4,000 Mexicans strongly intrenched at the pass of the Sacramento, and, with only 924 men, he succeeded in routing the enemy and capturing all their artillery, large supplies of ammunition and many wagons. His loss was one killed and seven wounded; while the Mexicans left 304 dead upon the field. This laid the whole state of Chihuahua at his feet, and on the next day, March 1, 1847, he entered the capital, an opulent city of 30,000 inhabitants. He then went to Saltillo; but as his men's term of service had almost expired, and Taylor's campaign had been finished, Col. Doniphan was ordered to take his men to Brazos Santiago, and embark for New Orleans, where his force was subsequently mustered out. He then returned to Liberty, Mo., and resumed the practice of law. He was sent as a commissioner to the peace conference at Washington in 1861, and labored with much zeal and eloquence to prevent the coming conflict. He subsequently removed to Richmond, Mo., where he died Aug. 8, 1887.

ANTHONY, William Arnold, scientist, was born at Coventry, R. I., Nov. 17, 1835, son of William H. and Hannah Whipple (Arnold) Anthony, and a descendant of John Anthony, who came, with his wife, to this country about 1646. He was educated in Washington village, R. I.; the Friends' School, Providence, and the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I. He entered the scientific school of Yale College, and was graduated at the head of his class, with the degree of Ph.B., in 1856. For a short time following his graduation he was principal of the public schools in Crompton, R. I., and he taught for a year in the Providence Conference Seminary. He spent a year in a cotton machinery manufactory, to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of tools and their uses, and then resumed teaching, first at the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y.; later at Antioch College, Ohio. He next went to the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, Ia., as professor of mechanics and physics, and in 1872 he was called to fill the chair of physics at Cornell University. During the fifteen years there he did much to originate and develop a course of study in electrical engineering, which to-day is one of the most important in the university. In 1887 he accepted the position of con-

sulting engineer of the Mather Electric Co., at Manchester, Conn., a position he resigned in 1893, to open an office in New York city as consulting electrical engineer and electrical expert, which he still continues (1901). In 1894 Prof. Anthony became connected with the Cooper Union night school of science as professor of physics, where he continues to teach. In connection with Prof. Brackett, of Princeton University, he published "Elementary Text-book of Physics" (1887), and in 1898 he published "Lecture Notes on the Theory of Electrical Measurements." He has been for many years a regular contributor to scientific journals and magazines. Prof. Anthony is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1861 he was married to Eliza Mathilda, daughter of James and Caroline (Remington) Girven, and has one son, Charles C. Anthony.

SMITH, Charles Ferguson, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1807, son of Samuel Blair and Mary (Ferguson) Smith, and grandson of John Blair Smith, the second president of Hampden-Sidney College. His maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Ferguson, was a colonel in the Continental army, and his father was an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1825, became second lieutenant in the 2d artillery, was promoted first lieutenant in 1832 and captain of the same regiment in 1838. In 1829–31 he served as assistant instructor of infantry tactics, in 1831–38 as adjutant and as commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics in 1838–42. During the military occupation of Texas in 1845–46 he commanded four companies of artillery, which acted as infantry, becoming famous as "Smith's light battalion"; this battalion formed the advance, when in March, 1846, Gen. Taylor crossed the Colorado river, the passage of which, it was believed, would be disputed by the Mexicans. For gallant and distinguished conduct at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma he was brevetted major. He was in command of the party which stormed Loma Federacion, advancing steadily in the face of a plunging artillery fire until they climbed over the parapet and turned the guns on the flying Mexicans. For his conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey he received the brevet of major. He was present at the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio and Churubuseo, and Aug. 20, 1847, was brevetted colonel for his conduct at Churubusco and Contreras. At Contreras his battalion was at the front, supported by Cadwallader's brigade, and in the attack upon the enemy's intrenchments cut off the retreat of the Mexicans northward, taking many prisoners. He took part in the storming of Chapultepec and the capture of the city of Mexico, again receiving honorable mention in despatches. In 1849–51 he was a member of a board of officers to devise a system of instruction for siege, garrison, sea-coast, and mountain artillery, which was adopted May 10, 1851. In 1854 he was promoted major of the 1st artillery, and in 1855 lieutenant-colonel of the 10th regiment of infantry. He engaged in the Utah expedition in 1857–61, and was in command of the department of Utah for a time. At the beginning of the disturbances that preceded the civil war, he was placed in charge of the city and department of Washington, D. C. In August, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and ordered to Kentucky; in November he was placed in command of the national forces at Paducah, as colonel of the 3d U. S. infantry. He acquired reputation as an adroit tactician in the operations about forts Henry and Donelson, at the latter place commanding, under Grant, the division that held the left of the investing lines, and leading it in person, he stormed and captured all the high ground on the Confederate right. Upon the order of Gen. Halleck, Grant turned over the command of the Tennessee expedition to Gen. Smith, who conducted the movement up the Tennessee river, arrived at Savannah with a large fleet about March 13th, took command of that city and prepared the advance upon Shiloh, being promoted major-general of volunteers on March 22d. In stepping on board the boat at Fort Donelson, he received a scratch, and, gangrene setting in, he died at Savannah, April 25, 1862. Gen. Sherman says of him in his "Memoirs": "He was a very handsome and soldierly man, of great experience, and at the battle of Donelson had acted with so much personal bravery that to him many attributed the success of the assault."

C. F. Smith

BURTON, Richard Eugene, author and educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1859, son of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel J. and Rachel (Chase) Burton. His branch of the Burton family settled in Connecticut in the seventeenth century, and his stock has been clerical for several generations. His father, for many years pastor of the Park Congregational Church, was a successor to Horace Bushnell, whom he resembled in the originality of his thought and his vigorous and poetic language, but surpassed in eloquence. Broad sympathy, irrepressible tenderness of heart and infectious humor, also characterized Dr. Burton, a glimpse of whose social side is afforded in Charles Dudley Warner's "Backlog Studies," in which he figures. The son received his early education at the "Gunnery," a school at Washington, Conn., described in Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle," and located in a region whose beauty stimulates the imagination. He next entered Amherst College, but at the end of a year was obliged to leave on account of ill-health, and, returning to Hartford, studied at Trinity College, where he was graduated in 1883. Philology and literature had especial charms for him, and these branches occupied him for four years at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. for original investigation. A year of residence in New York city followed, during which he was managing editor of "The Churchman"; another year was spent in travel in Europe, and then, in 1890, he became literary editor of the Hartford "Courant," contributing to that journal editorials on music, art and literature. He held this position for seven years, during which he was a member of the Monday Evening Club and the Twilight Club. In 1897–98 he was an assistant editor on the Warner "Library of the World's Best Literature"; in 1898 he lectured at Johns Hopkins University, and in the same year was appointed professor of English literature at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Burton has done considerable work as a lecturer, and in that capacity has traveled from Connecticut to California; he is a contributor of prose and of verse to various periodicals, and has published a number of volumes. His prose works include "Dogs and Dog Literature" (1895); "Literary Likings" (1895), and "John G. Whittier," a biography (1901). He also edited his father's "Lectures on Preaching," delivered at Yale. His volumes of verse include: "Dumb in June" (1895); "Memorial Day and Other Poems" (1897), and "Lyrics of Brotherhood" (1900). Of his "Memorial Day" Hamilton W. Mabie said:

"His note is clear and resonant; whatever its qualities may be, it is his own. He is somewhat lacking in that facility which soon, in so many cases, becomes fatal to all real utterance. He is sometimes a little too indifferent to the grace which lies within his reach; but this is the fault of a genuine nature, and it often predicts balanced strength and a workmanship which gets its vitality not from instinct, but from intelligence. The spontaneity, freshness and individuality of a good deal of Mr. Burton's verse carry with them the conviction that he is not making lines, but giving form to real poetic insights and experiences." Dr. Burton is a member of the Authors' Club and Players' Club, New York city. He was married in London, England, Aug. 7, 1889, to Mrs. A. R. Parkhurst, daughter of the late Albert Tingley, of Providence, R. I.

SALTER, Richard, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1723. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1739, after which he studied medicine, but relinquished it for theology, in which he qualified himself for the ministry, and for some time supplied a pulpit in Boston. His first and only settled pastorate was that of the Congregational church at Mansfield, Conn., to which he was called in 1744. He was ordained there on June 27th of that year, and remained until his death. He became actively interested in Yale, especially the department of Greek, Hebrew and Oriental languages, in which he was a proficient scholar, and gave to the college a farm in 1781, which was sold for $2,000, the proceeds to be devoted to the study of these languages. The degree of D D was conferred upon him by Yale in 1782, and for ten years from 1771 he was a fellow of the Yale corporation. He published an "Election Sermon" (1768). Dr. Salter died in Mansfield, April 14, 1787.

CLAIBORNE, John Francis Hamtramek, congressman and author, was born at Natchez, Miss., April 24, 1809, son of Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne and nephew of Sen. William C. C. Claiborne. He was educated in Virginia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of that state. He did not practice, however, but, having become interested in politics while still a young man, was chosen a member of the legislature of the state of Mississippi, and was twice re-elected to the same position. In 1835 he was elected Democratic congressman from Mississippi, and continued a member of the house of representatives until Jan. 31, 1838. Returning to Natchez, Mr. Claiborne became the editor of the "Fair Trader." In 1844 he settled in New Orleans, and there, still continuing in journalism, he edited consecutively the "Jeffersonian," the "Statesman," and the "Louisiana Courier." Pres. Pierce appointed Mr. Claiborne U. S. timber agent for Louisiana and Mississippi, and in this employment he made a fortune, with which he purchased a plantation near Natchez, called Dunbarton, where he resided during the latter part of his life, devoting himself to literature. He was quite a voluminous writer, contributing largely to the current magazines, and was the author of "Life and Correspondence of Gen. John A. Quitman," a work in 2 vols. (1860); "Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale" (1860), and "Mississippi, as a Province, a Territory and a State" (1880). His death occurred at Natchez, Miss., May 17, 1884.

OUTHWAITE, Joseph H., congressman, was born in Cleveland, O., Dec. 5, 1841, son of George and Harriett (Hodgson) Outhwaite, both of English parentage. When quite young, his family removed to Zanesville, O., where he was educated. He taught for two years in the Zanesville High School, and for three years in the North Grammar School, Columbus, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and removing to Osceola, Mo., practiced law, and attained prominence as a leader of the liberal movement, which restored the franchise to ex-Confederates, and bestowed it upon the negro. In 1871 he returned to Ohio, and in 1874 and 1876 was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, without opposition. From 1879 until 1883 he was a trustee of the county Children's Home, and in the last year a trustee of the sinking fund of the city of Columbus, being reappointed one year later for five years. In 1884 he was elected to the 49th congress, and by re-election served for four terms more. Mr. Outhwaite's business capacity was shown particularly as a member of the 49th congress, and as chairman in the 50th of the committee on Pacific railroads, in the bill bearing his name, to secure the indebtedness of the Union Pacific to the government. Mr. Outhwaite was also a member of the select committee to inquire into the causes of the great strike upon the Southwestern railroad system, and in the 49th congress served on the committee for revision of laws, and in the 50th and 51st upon the committee on elections. In the 52d and 53d he was chairman of the committee on military affairs. He took an active part in the discussion on the Mill's bill, making several speeches during its consideration by the house. In the 53d congress he was a member of the committee on rules, that important committee to which is submitted all questions relating to the rules of procedure and the order of business of the house. While in congress he was recognized as an active, painstaking and industrious worker, an able debater, and a prominent leader of the Democracy in that body, as well as in his own state. Upon retiring from congress in March, 1895, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland civilian member of the board of ordnance and fortification, on which he continued to serve during the succeeding administration. In 1896 he was one of the originators of the sound money Democratic movement, and took an earnest and active part in promoting its cause. He was the delegate-at-large from the state of Ohio to the Indianapolis convention of the National Democracy, which nominated John M. Palmer, and zealously advocated its principles during the whole of the campaign. He was a trustee of the Ohio State University in 1897. He was married, in June, 1870, to Ellen R. Peabody, of Zanesville, O., niece of the philanthropist, George Peabody. They have two sons.

SOPER, Henry Marlin, educator and orator, was born at Alden, McHenry co., Ill., March 17, 1850, son of Isaiah W. and Polly L. (Trowbridge) Soper. His paternal ancestors took an active part in the wars of the revolution and of 1812. One, Jerome Soper, was memorialized by congress for special gallantry at the battle of Plattsburg. His mother's father, Daniel J. Trowbridge, was a drummer boy in the latter war. He was educated at Walworth and Sharon academies and other private schools of his native state and at the Illinois State Normal University. During the intervals of study he worked on his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen began his career as a teacher in a country school. From a very early age his interest in oratory and public speaking was marked, and after a few years as a practical

educator in public and high schools, he entered on a course in oratory in Philadelphia. Later he studied privately with Mark Bailey, of Yale College, and other eminent masters of the art. From 1876 to 1877 he taught oratory in Shortlidge Academy, Media, Pa. Going to Chicago in September, 1877, he organized his first independent class, which was the beginning of the Soper School of Oratory, of which he is now president. Meantime he was special instructor in several academies and seminaries in and about Chicago, notably the Morgan Park Theological Seminary, Lake Forest University and the Union College of Law. Mr. Soper has written for "Music and Drama," of Chicago, and other elocutionary periodicals. He has also delivered papers and addresses before the National Association of Elocutionists, of which he was unanimously re-elected president in June, 1900, and has compiled a series entitled "Scrap-Book Recitations." In 1892 he was one of the founders of the Illinois Association of Elocutionists, of which he was president and secretary for several terms. He was a member of the committee on permanent organization of the National Association of Elocutionists in 1892, and after holding nearly every other office, was, at the annual convention in 1899, elected president. Prof. Soper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a generous supporter, and is an active worker in the temperance cause and in behalf of the Republican party. He was married, July 6, 1880, to Dora, daughter of Jacob P. and Patience S. Schoonmaker, of Channahon, Ill. Her family is of Dutch descent, and was originally settled in New York state. She was a Methodist missionary in Tokio, Japan, for five years. They have one son, Duane S. Soper.

Henry McSoper

HURLBUT, Jesse Lyman, editor and clergyman, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1843, son of Samuel and Evelina (Proal) Hurlbut, and eighth in descent from Thomas Hurlbut, a native of Scotland, who settled in Connecticut in 1635. Thomas Hurlbut took part in the Pequot war under Lion Gardiner, and for his services in having saved a number of his companions from slaughter received a grant of 200 acres of land in what is now the town of Wethersfield, Conn., which was for several generations the family homestead. The line of descent runs through (1) Thomas, (2) Joseph, (3) John, (4) Salmon, (5) Samuel, and (6) Abiram, Dr. Hurlbut's grandfather. He was graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1864, and after teaching one year in the Pennington (N. J.) Seminary, he was received into the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. For fourteen years he was engaged in pastoral work, and in 1879 he became assistant to Dr. J. H. Vincent, editor and secretary of Sunday-school work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position to which Dr. Hurlbut succeeded in 1888, as well as that of corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society. Dr. Hurlbut was one of the founders of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was its first secretary from 1889 until 1892. Since 1875 he has been connected with the Chautauqua Assembly, as secretary of the Sunday-school normal department for the training of teachers during the entire period, and since 1882 principal of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. In 1900 he left editorial and secretarial work, and in 1901 became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Morristown, N. J. In 1880 he received the degree of D.D. from Syracuse University. For several years he assisted Dr. J. H. Vincent in the preparation of uniform Sunday-school lesson papers, and wrote with him several books on Sunday-school lessons. Dr. Hurlbut is the author of the "Berean Lesson and Question Books for 1881–88"; "American History" (1881); "Manual of Biblical Geography" (1882); "Outline Normal Lessons (1883); "Supplemental Lessons for the Sunday School" (1887); "Studies in the Four Gospels" (1889); "Outlines in Old Testament History" (1890); "Revised Normal Lessons" (1893), and, with an assistant, prepared, from 1891 to 1900, the annual volume, "Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday-school Lessons." He has been in charge of the Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauqua Assembly since 1881, and for a number of years was in charge of similar assemblies at Madison, Wis., and South Framingham, Mass. He was married, March 5, 1867, to Mary M., daughter of Lucius A. Chase, of Boston, and afterward of New York city. They have had seven children, of whom a son, Charles C., and two daughters, Mary E. and Bertha G., are living.

STEARNS, Irving Ariel, mining engineer, was born at Rushville, Ontario co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1845, son of George Washington and Miranda (Tufts) Stearns, and descendant of Charles Stearns, an Englishman, who was admitted a freeman at Watertown, Mass., May 6, 1646. The line of descent runs through his son, John, who was married to Judith Lawrence; through their son, George, and his wife, Hannah Sanderson; through their son, Jonathan, and his wife, Beulah Chadwick; through their son, Ebenezer, and his wife, Rebecca Lakely, and through their son, Ariel, and his wife, Analine Mapes, who were Mr. Stearns' grandparents. His parents removed to Michigan when he was about twenty years of age, and for a number of years his father was editor and proprietor of the Coldwater "Republican." Irving A. Stearns was educated at Rushville Academy, Benedict's Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y., and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1868. He remained at Troy for a year as assistant professor of analytical chemistry, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he spent two years as an assistant in general engineering. He was superintendent of the McNeal Coal and Iron Co., 1871–72, was engaged in general engineering in 1872–85, was manager of the coal companies of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1885–97; president of Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc., and the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad Co. since 1897. He is president of the Penn Mining Co., of Wyoming, and vice-president of the People's Telephone Co., of Wilkes-Barre; director of the Wyoming National Bank, Vulcan Iron Works, Gas Co. of Luzerne county, Wyoming Valley Electric Light Co., all of Wilkes-Barre, and of the Standard Trust Co. and Hibbard-Rodman-Ely Safe Co., of New York city, and of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; a trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Armory Association, and has been a director of the Harry Hillman Academy and of the City Hospital; and a member of the Westmoreland Club, all of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Wyoming

Irving A. Stearns

Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkes Barre; the Union League clubs of Philadelphia and New York city; the University, Lawyers', Engineers' and National Arts clubs, New York city; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Wyoming Valley Country Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Garden City (Long Island) Golf Club. He was married at Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 20, 1872, to Clorinda, daughter of Lazarus D. and Esther (Wadhams) Shoemaker. She bore him two sons, now deceased, and a daughter.

DODGE, Walter Phelps, lawyer and author, was born at Beirut, Syria, June 13, 1869, son of David Stuart and Ellen Ada (Phelps) Dodge, and nephew of William Walter Phelps, the statesman. His first American ancestor was William Dodge, of Dodgefold, Somerset, England, who settled at Salem, Mass., about 1629. His paternal great-grandfather, Lieut. Thomas Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., fought in the revolutionary war, as did also his mother's grandfather, Capt. David Phelps, also of Simsbury. The Phelps family have been settled in this part of Connecticut for 250 years, and here Mr. Dodge, following family traditions, continues to make his home when in the United States. Through the interest his grandfather, William Earl Dodge, took in foreign missions, David Stuart Dodge went to Syria, where he assisted in founding the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. He was president of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for many years. In 1899 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. His son, Walter Phelps Dodge, spent two years studying in Greece and Germany under private tutors; on his return to America he entered the class of 1891 at Yale, but left it before graduation, and went to Oxford to continue his studies. He spent about three years in travel in the south of Europe—mainly in Italy, Sardinia and Corsica. About this time he decided to study English law, and in June, 1898, he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple, London, where his ancestor, John Phelps, had been called in 1841. Mr. Dodge makes a specialty of international law. He continues to practice in London as well as in the United States, dividing his time about equally between the two places. He is the author of several volumes of short stories: "Three Greek Tales" (1892); "As the Crow Flies" (1893); "A Strong Man Armed" (1896); "Sea of Love" (1898), and a standard work on the reign of Edward II., entitled "Piers Gaveston: A Chapter of Early Constitutional History" (1899). He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; a member of the Reform and Wellington clubs, London, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Authors' Club, New York. In politics he is a Republican. In 1888 he was married to Ida Nelson Cooke, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a daughter of Alfred Godolphin Cooke, of Manningham Hall, Yorkshire, England. They have a son, Stuart Phelps, and a daughter, Ellen Ada Phelps Dodge.

Walter Phelps Dodge

ENLOE, Benjamin Augustine, was born near Clarksburg, Carroll co., Tenn., Jan. 18, 1848, son of Benjamin F. and Nancy O. (Shepherd) Enloe. His family is of Scotch descent and was originally settled in Charleston, S. C., whence his immediate ancestors removed to North Carolina, and from there to Tennessee. The name is well represented in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. The Shepherds also are well known throughout the South, one of Mr. Enloe's great-uncles, Augustine H. Shepherd, of Surry county, having been congressman from North Carolina for many years. Benjamin A. Enloe was educated in the schools of his native county, at Bethel College, McLemoresville (now McKenzie), Tenn., and at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He studied law at Lebanon, where he was graduated in January, 1873. Meantime (1869) he was elected to the Tennessee legislature under the old constitution, and again in 1870 under the new one. He practiced law until 1875, when he established the Jackson (Tenn.) "Sun," of which he was editor and proprietor for ten years. He was elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a settlement of the state debt by Gov. Marks in 1878. During 1880–82 he was a member of the Democratic state executive committee, and was president of the state Democratic convention and a delegate to the national Democratic convention in Cincinnati, both in 1880. In 1886 he was elected to the 50th congress from the 8th congressional district of Tennessee, and was re-elected by large majorities to the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses. During his last two terms he was chairman of the house committee on education and a member of the committee on war claims. Meantime, in 1883–84, he was president of the Tennessee Press Association, and after his resignation from congress, on April 18, 1897, he established the Louisville "Daily Dispatch," of which he has since been editor and general manager. He was married, April 5, 1870, to Fannie Ashworth, of Lebanon, Tenn. They have three daughters and one son.

B. A. Enloe

ANDREWS, Christopher Columbus, soldier and diplomat, was born at Hillsborough Upper Village, N. H., Oct. 27, 1829, son of Luther and Nabby (Beard) Andrews. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and his great-grandfather, Ammi Andrews, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, Elijah Beard, made his home in Hillsborough, N. H., shortly after the revolution, removing there from Wilmington, Middlesex co., Mass., and was a member of the state legislature for six or seven years. He was educated at the Francestown (N. H.) Academy, and during the winter of 1846 taught a district school. Early in 1847 he commenced legal studies under Hon. Samuel H. Ayer, in his native town, and continued them at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Brigham & Loring, Boston, being admitted to the bar in 1850. He began his professional duties at Newton, Mass., where he was a member of the school board in 1851–52; but in 1853 he removed to Boston, and in the following year to Kansas. After serving in the treasury department he settled in the practice of law at St. Cloud, Minn., in 1857. He was a regular correspondent from there of the Boston "Post"; of the "World," for one year, and of the New York "Evening Post" for several years; was elected to the state senate in 1859, and served on the judiciary committee; was a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas Democratic ticket in 1860, and delivered thirty addresses with his Republican opponent. The

following year he assisted in establishing the "Minnesota Union," of which he was editor for a time; was elected captain of company I, helped recruit it, and in the civil war, as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Minnesota infantry, assisted in the Vicksburg operations. In July, 1863, he was made colonel of his regiment, and later participated in the campaign which led to the capture of Little Rock, Ark. Here he was placed in command of the post. On April 1, 1864, he commanded the forces in the battle of Fitzhugh's woods, near Augusta, Ark., and led the charge which decided the action; he was appointed brigadier-general, to date from Jan. 4, 1864; and on March 9, 1865, Pres. Lincoln commissioned him major-general by brevet. On the 11th, with over 5,000 men under his command, he began the advance movement of Steele's column to Port Blakely, in the investment and siege of which (April 2d to 9th), his division was in the centre. For a short time he was in command of Selma, Ala.; on May 27, was placed in command of the district of Mobile, and on July 8 assumed command of a district in Texas, with headquarters at Houston, where his speeches and influence did much toward establishing a more stable public opinion. Being relieved in the fall of 1865, he proceeded to his home in Minnesota, and was there mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. In 1869 he was appointed minister to Norway and Sweden, and during the eight and a half years he retained this charge sent many valuable reports on important subjects, including civil service, forestry, education, finance, labor and wages, which were published by the government in "Foreign Relations" and "Commercial Relations of the United States." During the year 1880 he acted as supervisor of the U. S. census in the 3d district of Minnesota, and for a year was editor and principal owner of the St. Paul "Dispatch." In 1882 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur consul-general to Brazil, but was recalled by Pres. Cleveland in 1885. He was appointed chief forest-fire warden of Minnesota in 1895, and continues (1901) to hold that office. Mr. Andrews published the following works: "Minnesota and Dakota" (1856); "Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States" (1857); "Practical Treatise on the Revenue Laws of the United States" (1858); "Hints to Company Officers on Their Military Duties" (1863); "A History of the Campaign of Mobile" (1867); "Brazil" (1888); "Administrative Reform" (1888), as well as frequent articles in periodicals. He was married, in December, 1868, to Mary Frances, daughter of Enos K. Baxter, and has one child.

C. C. Andrews

BRUCE, Blanche K., senator, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., March 1, 1841. He was born a slave, and, it is said, was given, when quite young, by his master to a son, of about the same age, to be his constant attendant. He received his first education from his young master's tutor, being as well taught as most white youths in the ordinary conditions of life. When he was nineteen years old the civil war began, and his master went into the Confederate army. Then he left the plantation and taught school for a while in Missouri, after which he removed to Oberlin, O., and spent such money as he had saved in securing an education. After the war he removed to Mississippi, where he engaged in planting with much success. After serving as sergeant-at-arms of the state legislature, a member of the Mississippi levee board, sheriff and tax collector of Bolivar county, and county superintendent of education, in 1875 he was elected to the U. S. senate. He was the first colored member of that body, and when he came to be sworn into office, he was somewhat embarrassed by the fact that his colleague, James L. Alcorn, who, by enstom, was required to conduct him to the presiding officer, was deeply engrossed in a newspaper. Bruce had no acquaintance with the other senators, and he now saw that if he would ' go to the front " he must go alone. He, therefore, arose, and was proceeding alone down the aisle, when Roscoe Conkling, seeing his predicament, stepped forward and said : " Excuse me, Mr. Bruce; I did not until just now see that you were without an escort. Permit me "—and he thereupon gave his arm to Bruce, leading him to the vice-president's desk. After the oath was administered Conkling escorted Bruce back to his seat, and later in the day, when the committees were being formed, he asked Bruce if any one was watching out for his interests. Bruce replied that he knew nothing about it, and that he did not even know what his rights were. Conkling volunteered to attend to the matter, and the result was that Bruce was put on some of the more desirable committees, and not long after received a chairmanship. In 1881, soon after the expiration of his term in the U. S. senate, he was appointed by Pres. Garfield register of the treasury, resigning in 1885; and in 1890 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. He was again appointed register of the treasury, Dec. 3, 1897, retaining the office until his death. He was reputed to be the wealthiest colored man in the country and was also a man of fine culture. He kept up his studies through life, and was especially well read in all subjects relating to his race, having written a number of magazine articles in regard to its future in this country, and also a lecture, which he frequently delivered. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

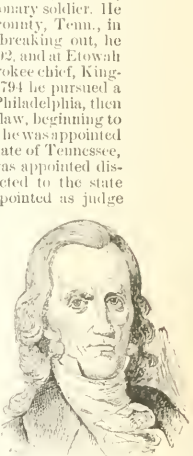
HART, Albert Bushnell, educator, was born at Clarkesville, Mercer co., Pa., July 1, 1854, son of Albert Gaillard and Mary Crosby (Hornell) Hart. His earliest ancestor in America was Stephen Hart, who lived at Cambridge, Mass., from about 1630 to 1638, going from there to Connecticut. His mother was of Swedish descent. The son received his early education at Humiston's Cleveland Institute and at the West High School of Cleveland, and after spending the years from 1871 to 1875 in business in that city, entered Harvard College, at which he was graduated in 1880. He then went abroad to study at L'École des Sciences Politiques, Paris, and at the universities of Berlin and Freiburg, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1883. In the same year he was appointed instructor in history in Harvard University; in 1884 became assistant professor, and in 1897 full professor. During his connection with this institution, by his methods of original research, he has done much to develop the new school of historical study. He is the university editor of the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," and joint editor of the "American Historical Review," having been connected as such with these periodicals since 1894 and 1895 respectively. He is the author of "Introduction to the Study of Federal Government" (1890); "Epoch Maps, Illustrating American History" (1891); "Formation of the Union" (1892); "Report on History, Civil Government and Political Economy," in collaboration with nine others, and "Practical Essays on American Government" (1893); "Studies in American Education" and "Revised Suggestions on the Study of History and Government of the United States" (1895); "Guide to the Study of American History," conjointly with Edward Channing (1897); "American History Told by

Contemporaries," in four volumes (1898–1901), and "The Study of History in Schools," with six other authors; "Source-Book of American History"; a life of Salmon P. Chase (1899), and "Foundations of American Foreign Policy" (1901). He has also edited and introduced various works, and is a contributor to the "Forum," "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Nation," "Outlook," "Political Science Quarterly," "Quarterly Journal of Economics," "International Monthly," and many other periodicals. He is a member of the Colonial Club of Cambridge; the Papyrus, Cambridge, Examiner, and Schoolmasters' clubs of Boston, and the Century Association of New York city. He has also been a member of the Cambridge school committee and the commission of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. Prof Hart was married at Manchester, N. H., July 11, 1889, to Mary Hurd, daughter of Horace B. Putnam, and has two sons, Albert Bushnell and Adrian Putnam.

BETTS, Samuel Rossiter, jurist, was born at Richmond, Berkshire co., Mass., June 8, 1786, son of Uriah and Sarah (Rossiter) Betts. His father and grandfather were soldiers in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the Lenox Academy, Lenox, Mass., being the first student entering a college from that school, and in 1806 was graduated at Williams College. He then studied law at Hudson, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1809, and began practice at Monticello, N. Y., where he soon gained a favorable reputation. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and after he had acted for a time with the troops gathered for the defense of New York harbor, his legal abilities were called into service by Gov. Tompkins, who appointed him judge-advocate. He was elected to the 14th congress (1815–17); declined a re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession at Newburgh, N. Y., where he was appointed district-attorney for Orange county. In 1823 he was appointed circuit judge of the supreme court of New York, and in 1826 was appointed by Pres. John Quincy Adams judge of the U. S. district court for the southern district of New York. He resigned in May, 1867, and retired to private life. With such dignity, courtesy, profundity of legal knowledge and patience of investigation did he preside during his entire term of service that his decisions finally came to be regarded as almost infallible. The maritime laws of the United States were to a great degree formulated and codified by him, evolving into a well-ordered system the complicated rules of salvage, general average, wages of seamen, freighting contracts, charters, insurance and prizes. For twenty years there was not a single appeal from his decisions in the district court, and on maritime and patent questions his opinions were uniformly upheld. He also had charge of the trials of all kinds of infringements of the U. S. laws, and the civil war brought before him a distinctly new phase of this class of questions, affecting not only national but international rights. But, in spite of his advanced age at this time, Judge Betts studied so closely the new conditions that his decisions involving the neutrality laws, the slave trade and the laws of prize, etc., became notable examples of constitutional reasoning and argument. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1830. He was the author of "Betts' Admiralty Practice" (1838), and supervised the preparation of his opinions published in the reports of Blatchford & Howland. He was a member of the council of New York University (1830–35). He died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3, 1868.

STORRS, Henry Randolph, lawyer and congressman, was born at Middletown, Middlesex co., Conn., Sept. 3, 1787. He was graduated at Yale College in 1804; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practiced law for some years at Champion, Whitestone and Utica, N. Y. During his residence at the latter place he was judge of Oneida county for five years. He was a representative in congress from 1819 to 1821, and from 1823 to 1831, attaining high rank as an eloquent debater. He afterwards established himself in the city of New York, where he became eminent, being possessed of extensive and varied acquirements, uncommon powers of discrimination, great logical exactness, and a ready and powerful elocution. He died at New Haven, Conn., July 29, 1837.

WHITE, Hugh Lawson, jurist and congressman, was born in Iredell county, N. C., Oct. 30, 1773, son of James White, a revolutionary soldier. He removed with his father to Knox county, Tenn., in 1786. A war with the Cherokees breaking out, he volunteered under Gen. Sevier in 1792, and at Etowah shot and mortally wounded the Cherokee chief, Kingfisher, thus ending the battle. In 1794 he pursued a course of mathematical studies in Philadelphia, then went to Lancaster, Pa., and studied law, beginning to practice at Knoxville in 1796. In 1801 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state of Tennessee, and served until 1807; in 1808 he was appointed district-attorney, and in 1809 was elected to the state senate, in the same year being appointed as judge of the supreme court, serving for six years. During the Creek war, 1813–14, he served as a soldier. In 1815 he was chosen president of the State Bank of Tennessee; in 1820 was again a member of the state senate, and about that time was appointed by Pres. Monroe a commissioner to adjust the claims of our citizens against Spain. During the session of 1807 he compiled the land laws of the state, and in 1817 drafted the act against dueling. He was elected a senator in congress from 1825 to 1835, and from 1836 to 1840, and served on one occasion as president *pro tem.* of the senate. At the election for president of the United States in 1836 he received all the votes (twenty-six) of Georgia and Tennessee for that office. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1839, having received instructions which would oblige him to vote against his own judgment. He died in Knoxville, April 10, 1840.



Hugh White

BIDDLE, Charles John, soldier and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819, son of Nicholas Biddle, the noted financier. After graduating at Princeton University in 1837, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. During the Mexican war he served as a captain of the Voltigeurs, U. S. army, and was in action at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the capture of Mexico city, receiving the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, being thus engaged until 1861, when he was appointed a colonel in the Pennsylvania volunteers. During October of that year, while on military duty in Virginia, he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the 37th congress, to fill the seat made vacant by the resignation of Edward J. Morris, and though tendered a commission of brigadier-general in the army, declined it in preference for the civil office. Shortly after the close of the war he became one of the proprietors as well as editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia "Age," a leading Democratic paper which he conducted with great ability throughout the remainder of his life. Although his literary

work was mainly on this journal, yet he published a separate work entitled "The Case of Major André," which was first read in the form of an essay before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in answer to that portion of Lord Mahon's "History of England" decrying André's execution as a dark blot on the record of George Washington. Even the English press finally acknowledged his arguments, the London "Critic" pronouncing his essay a fair refutation of Lord Mahon's obnoxious charge. Mr. Biddle died in the city of his birth, Sept. 28, 1873.

HOPKINS, Albert J., congressman and lawyer, was born in De Kalb county, Ill., Aug. 15, 1846. He was graduated at Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1870, and returning to Illinois studied law. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began practice at Aurora, where he has since resided. In 1872 he was made state's attorney for Kane county, and held this position for four years. In 1878 he became a member of the Republican state central committee, serving until 1880. In 1884 he was a presidential elector, in the same year was elected to the 49th congress, and has been re-elected to every congress since that time, his present term expiring in 1903. At various times he has been a member of the committees on elections, militia, post-office, civil service, merchant marine and fisheries, and ways and means.

NORTON, Daniel Sheldon, senator, was born at Mount Vernon, Knox co., O., April 12, 1829, was educated at Kenyon College, and served one year in the war with Mexico in the 2d Ohio regiment. He commenced the study of law in 1848 at Mount Vernon, but in 1850 went across the plains to California. A part of that and of the following year was spent in Nicaragua. Returning to Ohio, he renewed the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1852. In 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and in 1857 was elected to the state senate, declining re-election in 1859. He was returned in 1860, and also in 1863 and 1864. Mr. Norton was elected U. S. senator to succeed Morton S. Wilkinson, and served from 1866 until his death. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention in 1866. He died in Washington, D. C., July 14, 1870.

CHANDLER, Joseph Ripley, journalist, congressman and diplomat, was born at Kingston, Plymouth co., Mass., Aug. 25, 1792. Though his early education was limited to a common school course, after he became clerk in a Boston store he took every opportunity to read and study. He was married to Mary R. Ward, of Salem, Mass., and about 1815, removing to Philadelphia, Pa., conducted a seminary, aided by his wife. In 1822, becoming editor and proprietor of the "United States Gazette," a Philadelphia paper, which was then in a very unpromising condition, he aided in its rapid upbuilding, and in 1826 discontinued his school in order to give his entire attention to journalism. Under his direction the "Gazette" became a prominent Whig paper, and he conducted it in the advocacy of national and local progress until 1847, when, owing to ill-health, he sold it. This journal then was amalgamated with its bitter rival, the "North American." After having served as a member of the city council from 1832 until 1848, and as a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1836, in 1848 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, a representative from Pennsylvania to the 31st congress (1849–51), being subsequently re-elected to the 32d and 33d congresses. Retiring in 1855, he spent much time in travel until 1858, when he was appointed by Pres. Buchanan minister to Naples, where he witnessed the expulsion of the Bourbons, remaining at this post until November, 1861, when he returned to Philadelphia. He was an inspector of a prison; was prominent as a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Relief of Public Prisons, and published many essays, addresses and pamphlets on prison discipline. He was also the author of a "Grammar of the English Language" (1821) and a number of essays on subjects connected with social life and literature. At one time he was grand master of Masons. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1880.

EVANS, Charles Evan, actor and manager, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1856, son of Evan and Lydia Ann (Paddock) Evans. His father, a manufacturer, was of Welsh origin; his mother was of English descent. Charles, after attending private schools and the academy of his native town, began his career as an actor at the age of thirteen, playing the part of Bob, the Bootblack, with Frank Mayo in "The Streets of New York." His first serious professional appearance was in 1872, in a sketch with James Niles. Niles and Evans continued in partnership for eleven years, playing in the principal theatres in vaudeville and minstrel performances. Mr. Evans' first appearance in New York was at Tony Pastor's Theatre, then on the Bowery, in 1873. In 1882 Niles and Evans combined with Bryant and Hoey, and formed a company which toured for two years, presenting high-class vaudeville, terminating with a farce called "The Book Agent," which was elaborated by Charles H. Hoyt into the famous play, "A Parlor Match," and was presented by Evans and Hoey in 1884. This play was of a character now known as farce comedy, and had the longest life of any production of that kind presented for eleven years. Mr. Evans played the part of McCorker over 3,500 times, missing only one performance. In 1894 Mr. Evans became proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, New York city. The policy he adopted and executed was the production of important works on a large scale suitable for long runs. The theatre opened under his management with Richard Mansfield in "Arms and the Man," by Bernard Shaw. This was followed by the great production of Smith and DeKoven's "Rob Roy," and following this came "Puddin' Head Wilson," dramatized from Mark Twain's novel by Frank Mayo, who played the leading rôle. Other original productions have been Lorimer Stoddard's "Napoleon Bonaparte"; Belasco's "Heart of Maryland"; "The Girl from Paris"; "The French Maid"; "The Mandarin"; "The Rev. Griffith Davenport"; "Hotel Topsy Turvy"; "The Children of the Ghetto"; "The Only Way," and "Naughty Anthony." He is a member of the New York Athletic Club. He was married in New York city, May 9, 1882, to Minnie Alice, daughter of Charles French. She died in 1899, leaving two sons.

VAN DER POEL, Arent (or Aaron), congressman and jurist, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1799, son of Isaac and Moyca (Huyck) Van der Poel, and younger brother

of James Van der Poel, of Albany, circuit judge of the third judicial district of the state, who died in 1845. The first American ancestor was Wynant Gerritse Van der Poel, of Dortrecht, Holland, who emigrated with his wife, Tryntje (Melgert), and settled at Albany in 1647. Their son, Melgert (b. 1646), was married to Anaantje Verplanck, and their son, also named Melgert (b. 1674), was married to Catharine van Alen, and had a son, Johannes (b. 1705), who was married to Annatje Staats, becoming the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Judge Van der Poel was educated with care, adopted the profession of law, and secured his admission to the bar of his native town in 1820, where he pursued its practice. He was elected to the legislature of New York state, and served two terms, from 1825 to 1829. He was three times elected a representative in congress on the Democratic ticket, serving from 1833 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841, when he retired to private practice in New York city. Here, however, he was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1843, and held the office until 1850. While in congress his vigorous style and powerful voice gained him the humorous sobriquet of "the Kinderhook roarer." He was a member of the Century Association and the Manhattan Club of New York city. Judge Van der Poel was married, Sept. 3, 1821, to Harriet Baldwin, who died in 1837, leaving no children; and second, to Ellen, daughter of James McBride. His three sons were James McBride (b. 1840; d. 1860), John (b. 1842; d. 1866), and Aaron Ernest (b. 1846; d. 1898). Judge Van der Poel died in New York city, July 18, 1870.

SOPER, Augustus, physician, was born at Dereham, Canada, April 30, 1852, son of Augustus and Charlotte (Veder) Soper. His father, who was a farmer, was born at Augusta, Oneida co., N. Y.; his mother was a daughter of Cornelius Veder, who lost his life as a soldier in the war of 1812. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Canada, attended the Galt Collegiate Institute in 1871, and in 1872 entered the University of Michigan, where he remained for one year. Returning to Canada, he studied medicine in the Trinity Medical School from 1877 to 1879, serving in the wards of the General and Lying-in hospitals of that city. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, May 20, 1880, his degree being indorsed by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, Nov. 20, 1886, and the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26, 1887. The list of hospitals he has attended in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy numbers over twenty-five, and he holds certificates of registration and qualification from medical boards in nearly every state in the Union; also in Mexico, Central America and South America. Dr. Soper resides in Pittsburgh, Pa., and has a large practice. He was married, in 1873, to Marion E., daughter of Henry McCrum, of Galt, Canada. They have one child.

OSTRANDER, Dempster, lawyer, underwriter and author, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1834, son of James Hooper and Aseuath (Sheffield) Ostrander. In 1842 the family removed to a farm in Wisconsin territory. He was educated in the public schools and the State University at Madison, but ill-health prevented him from completing the course, and he engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business at Jefferson, Wis., where he still retains an interest. He studied law meanwhile, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In 1861 he was appointed by the Wisconsin legislature inspector and relief officer for the soldiers of that state engaged in the civil war, and was sent to the front on the James and Potomac rivers. At the close of the war he resumed manufacturing in Wisconsin, but his legal knowledge and business talent soon became recognized, and in 1868 led to an appointment in connection with fire insurance. He has since been chiefly identified with this business, taking the legal rather than the underwriting side of insurance. He wrote, "The Law of Fire Insurance Contract" (1886); "The Law of Fire Insurance" (1892); "Social Growth" (1895); "The Social Crisis" (1898), and "Problem of Life," a poem (1900). As outgrowths of his practical thinking and observation, the last two give evidence of sympathetic comprehension of the poor man's rights. In these respects they come nearer portraying Mr. Ostrander's character than his publications on law. To the attributes of the student, he adds the temperament of the poet, a quality particularly noticeable in his treatment of the problems of life, and throwing his whole energy into his work he is able to accomplish most creditable results. In 1856 Mr. Ostrander was married to Sarah Ettie Manville, of Jefferson, Wis. Their three children were Frank, who at the time of his death in 1890 was a banker residing in Wisconsin; Minnie, wife of Hon. W. H. Mylrea, Wisconsin, and Belle, wife of Col. Theodore Starrett, New York city.

D. Ostrander

POTTS, Richard, member of the Continental congress, was born at Upper Marlborough, Prince George co., Md., in July, 1753. He studied law at Annapolis and afterward removed to Frederick county, where he practiced until his death. He was clerk of the county committee of observation in 1776; clerk of the county court in 1777, and member of the house of delegates in 1779–80 and 1787–88. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1781 and 1782, also being governor of Maryland during the same years. He became state attorney for Frederick, Montgomery and Washington counties, Md., in 1784, was a member of the Maryland convention of 1788 that ratified the U. S. constitution, and in 1789 was commissioned by Gen. Washington U. S. attorney for Maryland. He was made chief justice of the county courts of the 5th judicial district in 1791, and was a senator in congress from 1792 to 1796, when he resigned. From 1801 until 1804 he was associate-justice of the Maryland court of appeals. Princeton College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1805. He died in Frederick county, Md., Nov. 26, 1808.

STURGES, Jonathan, lawyer and jurist, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 23, 1740. He was graduated at Yale College in 1759, and became a lawyer, practicing at Fairfield. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to congress, where he supported the cause of independence, and from 1789 to 1793 was a representative in congress. In 1793–1805 he was a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was a presidential elector in 1797 and 1805. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1806. He died at Fairfield, Oct. 4, 1819. The prominent merchant of New York, bearing the same name, was his grandson.

RAINEY, Joseph H., congressman, was born at Georgetown, S. C., June 21, 1832. He was born a slave, but acquired a good education, and improved his mind by observation and travel. His father was a barber, and he followed that occupation in Charleston until 1862, when, being forced to work on Confederate fortifications, he escaped to the West Indies, where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to his native town, and was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1868. After serving as a member of the state senate of South Carolina, he was elected a representative from South Carolina to the 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, serving from 1869 to 1876. He was a member of the committees on freedmen's affairs and Indian affairs, and took part in the debate on the civil rights bill.

HUTZLER, Moses, merchant, was born at Hagenhach, Bavaria, Nov. 28, 1800, son of Gabriel and Beuleh (Baer) Hutzler. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and learned the tailoring and dry-goods business. In 1838 he emigrated to the United States and located in Baltimore with the intention of adopting the avocation of ladies' tailor, but failing in that line, which was then an entirely new one in this country, he removed to Frederick, Md., and became a dry-goods merchant. During the Mexican war he returned to Baltimore, where he opened a dry-goods store, and continued in active business for nearly thirty years. In 1858 he formed the firm of M. Hutzler & Son with his oldest son, Abram G. Hutzler. Some years later his other sons, Charles G. and David Hutzler, were admitted to the firm, the style of which then became Hutzler Bros. In 1869 two of his sons engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business on Baltimore street, near Hanover, leaving David in charge of the retail store. The new venture, however, was discontinued at the end of twenty years on account of the unusually rapid growth of the retail branch, which required the constant attention of all members of the firm. In 1886 they bought three houses adjoining their business, and on the site erected their present warehouse, which is one of the most commodious in the city. In 1829 Mr. Hutzler was married to Caroline, daughter of Eli B. Nenberger, a prominent merchant of Fürth, Bavaria. Of their ten children, three daughters and three sons are living. He died in 1889.

Moses Hutzler

FROTHINGHAM, Richard, historian and journalist, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 31, 1812, son of Richard and Mary (Thompson) Frothingham. His earliest ancestor in America was William Frothingham, who came from Yorkshire, England, with Winthrop's fleet in 1630. He was educated in the Charlestown schools, and was a school trustee in 1839 and mayor of the city in 1851–53. Early becoming known as a political writer, he was for many years a proprietor of the Boston "Post," being its managing editor and chief contributor from 1852 to 1865. He served in the state legislature in 1839, 1840, 1842, 1849, 1850; was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1851, 1852 and 1876, and to the convention of 1853, which met to revise the state constitution. His reputation, however, is based chiefly upon his numerous historical writings. Edward Everett called him the "accurate and judicious historian of Charlestown," and agreed with Bancroft in commending his contributions to historic literature as impartial monographs. Mr. Frothingham said that he "was led to historical research, having in view the one clear and distinct object of tracing the development of the national life; a theme separate from the ordinary course of civil and military transactions and requiring events to be selected from their principles and traced to their causes." His works are: "History of Charlestown" (1848); "History of the Siege of Boston (1849), and of the "Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill" (1850); "Life and Times of Gen. Joseph Warren" (1865); "Tribute to Thomas Starr King" (1865), and "The Rise of the Republic of the United States" (1871; 2d ed., 1873); also numerous pamphlets and addresses. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1858, and LL.D. by Tufts in 1874. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and for thirty years its treasurer. He was married, in 1833, to Vrylena, daughter of Isaac Blanchard, and had five children. He died at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 29, 1880.

ROBERTS, Charles George Douglas, author and editor, was born at Douglas, York co., New Brunswick, Jan. 10, 1860, son of Rev. G. Goodridge and Emma Wetmore (Bliss) Roberts, and cousin of Bliss Carman, the poet. A number of his ancestors were professors in English universities; his father was a canon of the cathedral at Fredericton. Until he was fourteen years of age Charles Roberts lived on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. He then entered the collegiate school at Fredericton, from which he passed to the University of New Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1879, after taking honors in mental and moral science, Latin and Greek, and also a gold medal for Latin prose. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1880. From 1879 to 1883 he was successively principal of the Grammar School at Chatham, N.B., and of the York Street School at Fredericton; in 1883–84 he was associated with Goldwin Smith in editing "The Week" at Toronto, a periodical started by them, returning to teaching in 1885, as professor of English and French literature at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and later of English and economics in the same institution. In 1895 he resigned to devote himself to literary work, and in 1897 removed to New York city to become associate editor of the "Illustrated American." Both in prose and verse he has attained distinction. His best known works are: "Earth's Enigmas" (1896); "Around the Camp Fire" (1896); "The Forge in the Forest" (1897); a "History of Canada" (1897), and "The Heart of the Ancient Wood" (1900), all in prose, and "Orion and Other Poems" (1880); "In Diverse Tones" (1886); "Ave: An Ode for the Shelley Centenary" (1892); "Songs of the Common Day" (1893); "The Book of the Native" (1897); "New York Nocturns" (1898), and "A Sister to Evangeline" (1898). Minor works include a guide-book to Canada (Appleton's), some translations from the French and two stories for boys. Mr. Roberts is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, member and late president of the Haliburton Society, and is connected with many other social and literary organizations. He is an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, especially of canoeing, tennis playing and cycling. He was married, at Fredericton, in 1880, to Mary Isabel, daughter of G. E. Fenety, Esq., queen's printer to the province of New Brunswick and a leader of the reform movement.

POLK, William Hawkins, lawyer and congressman, was born in Manry county, Tenn., May 24, 1815, son of Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and brother of Pres. Polk. His maternal grandfather, James Knox, of Iredell county, N. C., was a captain in the war of the revolution. His father removed from Mecklenburg county, N. C., in the autumn of 1806 to the

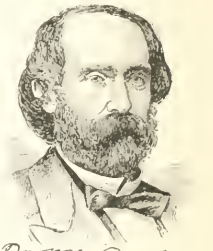
fertile valley of Duck river, a tributary of the Tennessee, where he cultivated a large tract of land, and at intervals followed the occupation of a surveyor, acquiring such fortune as he needed; he died in 1827. The son, William, was educated at Chapel hill, N. C., and at the University of Tennessee; he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began to practice at Columbia, Maury co., Tenn. In 1841, and again in 1843, he was elected to the legislature. In 1845 he was appointed U. S. minister to Naples, Italy, where he negotiated a treaty with the two Sicilies. He returned in August, 1847, and served in the Mexican war as a major of dragoons. He was a delegate to the Nashville convention in 1850, and a representative in the 32d congress from Tennessee from 1851 to 1853. Maj. Polk was strongly opposed to secession in 1861. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

TAYLOR, George Boardman, clergyman and author, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1832, son of James Barnett and Mary (Williams) Taylor. His father, a native of Barton-on-Humber, England, was brought to America by his parents when an infant; he resided in Richmond, Va., as pastor successively of two churches, and for twenty-six years, until his death, as corresponding secretary of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. His mother was born in Maine, daughter of Elisha Williams, a revolutionary soldier and pastor, mentioned in Sprague's "Annals." Dr. Taylor was graduated at Richmond College in 1850; he taught school for a year; studied law, and spent two years at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1854. During this period he was ordained to the Baptist ministry in Charlottesville, and began to serve two churches some twelve miles distant. He was called to the Franklin Square Baptist Church, Baltimore, as its first pastor in 1854–55, remaining in that pastorate for two years. In the civil war he acted as chaplain in Stonewall Jackson's command, being granted leave of absence by the Baptist Church, Staunton, Va., of which he was pastor. He was also post-chaplain. He remained in that pastorate until 1873. In that year he left America to take charge of the Italian mission in Rome, Italy, for the foreign mission board, Southern Baptist convention, and since that time has directed this mission, except that two years were granted him to become for a second time chaplain to the University of Virginia. In 1859–65 he published "The Oakland Stories," four volumes, and from 1865 to 1872 "Coster Grew"; "Roger Bernard"; "Walter Ennis," three religious novels, the last based on the Baptist struggle in Virginia for religious liberty. In 1872 he published the biography of his father, "Life and Times of James B. Taylor." In 1898 appeared his "Italy and the Italians." Other works from his pen are in course of preparation. He received the degree of D. D. simultaneously from Richmond College and the University of Chicago as originally organized. He was married in Richmond, in 1858, to Susan Spottswood, daughter of Carter Braxton. She had eight children, of whom four survive; she died in Rome in 1884. One son, James Spottswood Taylor, is assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and a daughter, Mary Argyle Taylor, has contributed numerous articles to the "Atlantic Monthly" and to English periodicals.

PRINCE, Oliver Hillhouse, senator and lawyer, was born in Connecticut about 1787. Removing to Georgia, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He was one of five commissioners who laid out the town of Macon, and there he began his law practice. He was a senator in congress from Georgia during the years 1828 and 1829. Mr. Prince was the author of many humorous sketches, one of which, giving an account of a Georgia militia muster, was translated into several languages. He also published a "Digest of the Laws of Georgia" in 1822 (2d ed., 1837). Mr. Prince was lost at sea Oct. 9, 1837, in the steamer Home, off the coast of North Carolina.

REED, William, philanthropist, was born at Marblehead, Mass., June 6, 1776. He was an eminent merchant, was highly esteemed for his benevolent and religious character, and was a member of congress from Massachusetts in 1811–15. He was president of the Sabbath school Union of Massachusetts, and of the American Tract Society, and vice-president of the American Education Society. He was also a member of the board of visitors of the Theological Seminary at Andover, and of the board of trustees of Dartmouth College. Besides liberal bequests to heirs and relatives, he left $68,000 to benevolent objects, of which $17,000 were to Dartmouth College, $10,000 to Amherst College, $10,000 to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $9,000 to the First Church and Society in Marblehead, $7,000 to the Second Congregational Church in Marblehead, and $5,000 to the library of the Theological Seminary at Andover. His wife was Hannah Hooper, a native of Marblehead. He died at Marblehead, Mass., Feb 22, 1837.

STOUGHTON, William Lewis, lawyer, was born in New York city, March 20, 1827. He studied law, and, on coming to the bar, settled at Sturges, Mich., in 1851. From 1856 to 1860 he was prosecuting attorney. In 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln U. S. district-attorney for Michigan, which office he soon resigned to enter the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Michigan volunteers. He was promoted colonel at Stone river, and commanded in all the operations of his regiment until wounded at Atlanta. He was brevetted a brigadier general for "gallantry on the field," and after the war was brevetted a major general. He had the credit of firing the last gun at Chickamauga; commanded a brigade at Mission ridge and in the Atlanta campaign, and lost a leg by a cannon ball at Rupps' station in front of Atlanta. In 1866 Gen. Stoughton was elected attorney-general of Michigan, and in 1868 was elected a representative from that state to the 41st congress, serving on the committees on military affairs and revolutionary pensions. He was re-elected to the 42d congress, and served on important committees. He died at Sturges, Mich., June 6, 1888.



PRESTON, William, soldier, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1729, and emigrated to this country with his father, John Preston, in 1735. Becoming a resident of Augusta county, Va., he was elected its deputy sheriff in 1750, and a short time afterward represented it in the house of burgesses. In 1757 he aided in making a treaty with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, and by negotiations with the chief, Cornstalk, secured a temporary peace along the Western frontiers. He resided for several years at Greenfield, near Amsterdam, Botetourt co., whence he removed to Montgomery county, which he had surveyed in 1771. In 1775 he aided in recruiting troops for the revolutionary war, and was made colonel of a regiment, which he led at the battle of Guilford court-house, March 15, 1781, under the hero, Col. William Campbell. In that encounter he received wounds, from which he died in Montgomery county, July 28, 1781.

PRESTON, Francis, congressman, was born at Greenfield, Botetourt co., Va., Aug. 2, 1765, son of William Preston, who became a colonel in the revolutionary army. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1783, and having studied law at that institution under George Wythe was soon admitted to the bar. He practiced in Montgomery, Washington and other counties until 1793, when he entered congress. After serving for two terms, until March, 1797, he declined a re-election, and retired to his home at Abingdon, Va. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he enlisted, was appointed colonel of volunteers, and marched with his regiment to Norfolk. Subsequently he was appointed brigadier-general and major-general of militia. He was frequently elected to the Virginia house of delegates and to the senate, and was greatly admired for his eloquence and for ability in debate. Gen. Preston was married, in 1792, to Sarah, daughter of Col. William Campbell, who distinguished himself in the battle of King's mountain. Her mother was Elizabeth Russell. Their sons, William Campbell, John Smith and Thomas Lewis, became prominent, the first as a legislator and educator; the second as an orator; the third as a legislator and soldier. Gen. Preston died while on a visit to his son, William, at Columbia, S. C., May 25, 1835.

PRESTON, Thomas Lewis, legislator and soldier, was born in Botetourt county, Va., Nov. 28, 1812, son of Francis and Sarah (Campbell) Preston. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, then attended law lectures at that institution and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He engaged in planting and as a manufacturer of salt, in Washington and Smith counties. He was twice elected to the state legislature; was a visitor of the University of Virginia for many years, and twice served as its rector. In 1861–62 he was on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as captain, and was his aid-de camp at the first battle of Manassas, or Bull run, remaining in the Confederate army until the war closed. He published, in 1880, "Life of Elizabeth Russell, Wife of Gen. William Campbell, of King's Mountain."

McNEAL, Thomas Allen, journalist, was born in Marion county, O., Oct. 14, 1853, son of Allen and Rachel (Brownlee) McNeal. His paternal grandfather came from county Down, Ireland, about 1801, and settled in Pennsylvania. On his mother's side his ancestors were Huguenots, who emigrated to Scotland during the time of persecution. His father, who was a farmer, was a leading abolitionist, distinguished by independence of thought and steady adherence to principle. The son was educated at the Ohio Central College, Iberia, O.; Oberlin College and Hillsdale College. In 1879 he went to Kansas and engaged in publishing the Medicine Lodge "Cresset," successor to the Barber county "Mail." In 1884 he was elected to the Kansas legislature, and in 1886 was re-elected. Mr. McNeal was at one time mayor of Medicine Lodge. He started the publication of the Kansas "Breeze" in 1894, which was consolidated with the Topeka "Mail" in 1895, and called the "Mail and Breeze." Since that time he has been its associate editor. He is the author of "McNeal's Fables." He was married, Aug. 26, 1884, to Anna Belle, daughter of Peter McPherson, of Caledonia, Monroe co., N. Y. They have two children, Louise and Allen McNeal.

ANDERSON, Alexander, senator, was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1794. He was elected by the Democratic party to congress from the Knoxville district, Tennessee, serving in 1840 and 1841, part of a term, and was a member of the committee on the militia. He afterward went to California, where he was a legislator and judge, and framed the state constitution. He died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 23, 1869.

HAMILTON, Alexander, lawyer, was born at Williamsborough, N. C., March 18, 1851, son of Robert Alston and Sarah Caroline (Alexander) Hamilton, and grandson of Patrick Hamilton, of Park-Head, Scotland, who came to America about 1810, and settled in Granville county, N. C., where he became eminently successful as a merchant. He was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1871, and during the next two years was assistant professor of Latin and tactics in that school. During one of these years he also took the law course at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., under the instruction of Hon. John Randolph Tucker and Judge John W. Brockenbrough, and was graduated in 1873. Mr. Hamilton began practice in Richmond, Va., but in 1874 removed to Petersburg, Va., where he became a partner of Alexander Donnan, so continuing until the latter's death in 1892. In 1894 Bernard Mann, of Petersburg, became his partner in the practice of law, and their firm, under the name of Hamilton & Mann, still continues in general practice, although making a specialty of corporation law. Mr. Hamilton is president and general counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. of Virginia; president and general counsel of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co., a large banking and insurance corporation, and president of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia of 1901. He was married, first to Mary Stuart Donnan, then to Kate M. Venable, then to Helen Leslie McGill, all of Petersburg, and has children by each marriage.

Alexander Hamilton

PERCIVAL, John, naval officer, was born at Barnstable, Mass., April 3, 1779. When seventeen years of age he shipped before the mast in a merchant vessel, and was impressed into the British navy, and tradition says he was captain of the fore top in Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar in 1805. He entered the U. S. navy as sailing-master in 1809; was promoted to be lieutenant in 1814, and was in several important actions during that year of the war with England, namely, the capture of the British tender Eagle, off New York harbor, and in the capture of the British brig-sloop Epervier, by the Peacock. He became master in 1831, and captain in 1841. His last cruise was in command of the famous Constitution, which sailed from New York, April, 1844, for a voyage around the world, returning in 1846. As illustrating the generosity of the American sailor, it is related that, learning from Capt. Percival while at Canton, China, the particulars of the loss and suffering caused by the great fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10, 1845, every officer and man subscribed something, and $1,950 was sent home by a draft on Boston. He was a popular commander, but his rough and eccentric manners won for him the soubriquet of "Mad Jack" in the navy. He retired in 1848. He died at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 17, 1862.

MACLENNAN, Frank P., editor, was born at Springfield, O., March 1, 1855, son of Kenneth and Adelia M. (Bliss) MacLennan. His parents removed to Emporia, Kan., in 1870, and in 1871 he entered the University of Kansas, where he was graduated in 1875, later receiving the degree of M.S. from the same institution. In 1877 he became connected with the Emporia "News," acquiring a proprietary interest in the daily and weekly "News" in 1880. He sold the same in October, 1885, and a few weeks

later bought the Topeka "State Journal" at public auction, this property having just gone through the hands of two receivers. From a circulation of 800 and an insignificant plant, the paper has been built up to a circulation whose daily average exceeds 13,000 copies; it has the full Associated Press report, a fine building for its exclusive use and a complete and modern newspaper equipment with fast web-perfecting printing press and linotypes. Mr. MacLennan was married, May 29, 1890, to Anna, daughter of Elisha and Mary C. Goddard. They have one daughter, Mary.

GORDON, George Angier, clergyman, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1853, son of George and Catherine (Hutchins) Gordon. He was educated in the public schools of Scotland, and at the age of eighteen came to America, working for three years at various occupations in the neighborhood of Boston. In 1874 he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1877. The following year he spent in preaching at Temple, Me., but desirous of a complete education, entered Harvard College as a special student, and was graduated with the class of 1881. He was at once called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., where he preached for three years with great acceptance. In 1884 Old South Church, Boston, extended Mr. Gordon a call. He at first refused, but finally yielded to repeated solicitations, and in April, 1884, was inducted into the pastorate of this famous church. The occasion was historic and will long be remembered in Congregational circles. He has since then had a remarkably successful pastorate. In 1893 he published "The Witness to Immortality," and in 1895 appeared "The Christ of To-day." In 1897 he published "Immortality and the New Theodicy." Dr. Gordon is a man of profound convictions, and his sermons are weighty with thought and luminous in expression. He is liberal in his views and popular not only with his church, but with many active thinkers of various denominations; in fact, few ministers are so strongly established in the hearts of the people or are so eloquent in discussing the vital questions of our age. In 1900 he was one of the Lowell Institute lecturers, his subject being "The New Epoch for Faith." He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin and Yale, 1893; and from Harvard, 1895. In 1890 he was married to Susan Huntington, daughter of Rev. Jacob M. Manning, D.D., for many years pastor of the Old South Church, and has one child, Ruth M. Gordon.

Geo A Gordon.

ROCKWELL, Julius, senator, was born at Colebrook, Litchfield co., Conn., April 26, 1805. He was graduated at Yale College in 1826; then studied in the school of law there, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. The following year he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he established himself permanently. He was a member of the state legislature in 1834–38, being speaker of the house for three years. Three years later he was bank commissioner of the state, when he was elected to congress by the Whig party, serving from 1845–51. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853, and the following year, upon the resignation of Edward Everett as U. S. senator, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1853–57 he was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party Rockwell allied himself with the Republicans and was a presidential elector on the first national ticket in 1856. He served one more term in the state legislature in 1858; was chosen speaker, and in 1859 was made a justice of the superior court. Resigning his seat in 1886, he retired to his home in Lenox, Mass., where he died May 19, 1888.

GILMOR, Robert, merchant and soldier, was born at Paisley, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1748, son of Gavin and Janet (Spier) Gilmor. He began his business career in his father's counting house in Glasgow, and on a voyage, in 1767, to the shores of the Chesapeake, he disposed advantageously of a cargo of merchandise. This success tempted him to cross the ocean on another venture in 1769, when, deciding to remain in America, he settled in St. Mary's county, Md. On the outbreak of the revolution he enlisted with the militia of his county, serving until 1778. In the same year he removed to Baltimore, and entered mercantile business in co partnership with William Bingham and Samuel Inglis, of Philadelphia, under the style of Bingham, Inglis & Gilmor. In 1782 he went to Amsterdam, Holland, to represent a firm, which included Thomas Willing and the well-known financier, Robert Morris, who, anticipating a treaty of peace after the surrender of Cornwallis, were desirous of forming an establishment in that city for the purpose of exporting more largely the staple products of Maryland and Virginia. Deeming Mr. Gilmor a suitable person to represent the concern abroad, they offered him a co-partnership, which was accepted. Accordingly Mr. Gilmor made his home in Amsterdam for a number of years. He took with him letters of introduction from John Adams to the Willinks, the American bankers, in Holland, and thus was formed the commercial connection between the Gilmors and Willinks, which continued from father to son for several generations. Upon the death of Mr. Inglis he continued his business relations with Mr. Bingham, under the name of Gilmor & Co. Returning to America, he made Baltimore his permanent home. He may be considered the founder of the East India trade in this country. In 1799 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Bingham, and admitted his sons, William and Robert, into the business, under the name of Robert Gilmor & Sons. Among the early citizens of Baltimore few were called upon to fill more positions of importance and trust than he. He was associated with William Patterson and others in founding the first bank in Baltimore, which, under the name of the Bank of Maryland, received its charter in 1790. Being the first institution of the kind south of Philadelphia, this bank proved a profitable investment to its shareholders. His name again appears with that of William Patterson, when, with David Stewart, Robert Oliver and others, he was appointed to raise funds for the completion of the fortification on Whetstone point, known to the present generation as Fort McHenry. In 1793, when the French refugees arrived from Cape François, he was one of the committee to provide for their relief. In the following

Robt Gilmor

year he became interested in forming a collection of standard books for the Library Co., of Baltimore (since merged into the Maryland Historical Society). He was president of the chamber of commerce and St. Andrew's Society, of Baltimore, being annually re-elected until his death. He was married, in 1771, to Louisa, daughter of Rev. Thomas Airy, of Dorchester county, Md., and had two sons and two daughters. He died in Baltimore, Md., in January, 1822.

GILMOR, Robert, merchant, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., Sept. 24, 1774, son of Robert and Louisa (Airy) Gilmor. He was educated in Baltimore, Md., and Amsterdam, Netherlands, and afterwards at Marseilles, France, and was a partner in the shipping house of Robert Gilmor & Sons from 1799 to 1830, when he retired from active business. He was a liberal patron of art and artists, and his collection of paintings, engravings, and statuary was considered at the time to be the finest in the country. Mr. Gilmor was president of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature in 1822. He traveled much in Europe, but when he was at home in Baltimore, his house was the centre of social life in that city. His acquaintance was prized by many leading men in the United States and Europe, for he was a man of high intellectual gifts. He was president of the Washington Monument Association, which laid the foundation for the Washington monument in Baltimore, July 4, 1815, and completed the work Nov. 26, 1829. He was married, April 9, 1807, to Sarah Reeve, daughter of James and Judith (Smith) Ladson, of Charleston, S. C. She died childless. Mr. Gilmor died in Baltimore, in November, 1848.

GILMOR, Robert, capitalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 8, 1808, son of William and Marianne (Smith) Drysdale Gilmor. He was a grandson of the first Robert Gilmor (1798–1822), and nephew of the second Robert. His father was a gentleman of means and culture. His mother was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Custis (Teackle) Smith, of Northampton county, Va., and was the young widow of Dr. Drysdale, of that county, when she was married to his father in 1798. Robert Gilmor obtained his early education in Baltimore, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1828. In 1829–32 he was attaché of the U. S. legation in Paris, where William C. Rives negotiated the indemnity treaty between France and the United States in 1831. He spent several days at Abbotsford, in 1830, as the guest of Sir Walter Scott, an interesting account of the visit being preserved in his private journal, and his country home in Baltimore county, Glen-Ellen, was planned after Abbotsford. Mr. Gilmor was a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore, and was a prominent figure in the city's social life. He was married, in May, 1832, to Ellen, daughter of Judge William H. and Maria (Reading) Ward, of Baltimore, Md. They had seven sons and two daughters: Judge Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore; William Gilmor, who is prominently identified with railroad development in Maryland, and is the owner of the fine estate known as Summerfield, Baltimore county; Charles Gilmor, Col. Harry Gilmor, Confederate soldier and author; Richard Tilghman, Meredith, and Graham Gilmor; Ellen, wife of Alexander McTavish, and after his death the wife of Dr. G. Halstead Boyland, of Paris; and Mary, wife of William Young. Mrs. Gilmor died in September, 1880. Mr. Gilmor died in Baltimore, in November, 1874.

GILMOR, Robert, lawyer and judge, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 8, 1833, eldest son of Robert and Ellen (Ward) Gilmor. He was educated by private tutors, and taking up the study of law in the office of John Glenn, later judge of the U. S. court in the Baltimore district, was admitted to the bar in 1853. He met with much success in his law practice, but at the outbreak of the civil war his business prospects were, like those of many others similarly situated in the border states, seriously impaired. Mr. Gilmor was a non-combatant, refraining from all active participation in the contest between the northern and southern states, and labored with those who sought from the U. S. government a liberal policy in the treatment of the states which had seceded; meeting Pres. Johnson in person, and urging a temperate course toward the southern people. He engaged zealously in the effort in the reconstruction period to bring about the ascendency of the Democratic-Conservative party in Maryland, which movement was successful. A new state constitution was adopted by a very large popular vote in 1867, and the judiciary of the state was remodeled. Under this constitution Mr. Gilmor was elected to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Baltimore by a very handsome vote. Throughout his term as judge, he gave great satisfaction, particularly while presiding in the equity court and filling the position of chancellor. He also presided over each of the courts of the system. Since returning to the practice of his profession at the conclusion of his judicial term in 1882, Judge Gilmor has taken no active part in public life, confining himself to private and professional occupations, except when holding the position of corporation counsel for the city of Baltimore, to which office he was for a period assigned. Judge Gilmor was married, Feb. 21, 1867, to Casilda Emanualla, daughter of Benjamin M., Jr., and Casilda (Stewart) Hodges, of Baltimore. Mrs. Gilmor died May 27, 1871, leaving one son and two daughters. Judge Gilmor was married again, April 23, 1878, to Josephine Augusta, daughter of Augustus J. and Frances (Taylor) Albert, of Baltimore. They have one son and four daughters.

BROWN, John Carter, philanthropist, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 28 1797, second son of Nicholas and Ann (Carter) Brown. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1816, and in 1832 became a partner in the house of Brown & Ives. In 1841, by the decease of his father, he came into possession of an ample estate, and guided by his peculiar tastes, he became a traveler, not only through many sections of his own country, but in the different countries of Europe. He lived abroad for several years. Early in life he began to develop a love for rare and curious books, and with unwearied pains and at great expense be collected one of the best libraries, if not the best library, of American history in this country. Eminent men from other states, and even from Europe, have visited Providence to consult or to study some work which they could find nowhere else. Mr. Brown was chosen

a trustee of Brown University in 1828, and a fellow in 1842. His gifts to the university were numerous and costly, and include additions to its library, its buildings, and its real estate, amounting to nearly $175,000 and his name stands thus far in the front rank of the benefactors of Brown University, his father's name only taking precedence of his. Since his death the entire remainder of his famous library was given to his alma mater by his son, John, with an endowment fund, house and cases for it. Mr. Brown was one of the original corporators of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and contributed generously to its support. He also helped in the founding of the Rhode Island Hospital, to which he contributed over $84,000. For a year or more he was president of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, whose object it was to assist emigrants who wished to settle in Kansas and make out of that territory a free state. During the civil war he was a warm patriot, responding to every proper call made upon him for sympathy and pecuniary aid. In May, 1859, he was married to Sophia Augusta, daughter of Hon. Patrick Browne, of New Providence, W. I., and had three children, John Nicholas, Harold, and Sophia A. Brown. He died in Providence, R. I., June 10, 1874.

NOTT, Abraham, jurist, was born at Saybrook, Conn., in 1768, grandson of Abraham Nott, pastor of the Congregational church at Saybrook for thirty-four years. He was graduated at Yale College in 1787 and studied for the ministry, but did not take orders. In 1788 he taught school in Georgia for a year, then studied law in Camden, S. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1791. In 1794 he settled on the Pacolet river, and continued the practice of his profession. He was a representative in congress from 1799 to 1801, when he was elected a judge of the court of appeals and judge of the superior court. His sons, Henry Junius and Josiah Clark Nott, were both celebrated; the former was a successful lecturer and a popular and finished essayist, and was a professor in South Carolina College; the latter was a physician and a writer on ethnology. He died at Fairfield, S. C., June 19, 1830.

PUTNAM, George Lansing, merchant, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., March 9, 1844, son of George Lansing and Sarah A. (Chrysler) Putnam. He first engaged in business as a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. M. Wentz & Co., 388 Broadway, becoming a member of the firm of Tefft, Griswold & Co., 322, 324 and 326 Broadway, in 1878. Since 1884 he has been a member of the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., 374, 376 and 378 Broadway. He has been chairman of the advisory committee of the Merchants' Association of New York since the association was organized, and is a member of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York. He is a life member of the New England Society, St. John's Guild and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the American Museum of Natural History; the American Geographical Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1875 Mr. Putnam was married in New York city to Alethea Virginia Wyekoff, by whom he has two daughters, Alethea Flower (Putnam) Palmer and Sara Whiting Putnam.

HENDERSON, David Bremner, congressman, was born at Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1840, son of Thomas and Barbara (Bremner) Henderson. He came to the United States with his parents in 1846. They settled first in Illinois and three years later in Iowa, and in the latter state he received his education in the common schools and at Upper Iowa University. He served in the civil war in the 12th and the 46th Iowa infantry, but having lost a leg at Corinth, Tenn., was discharged as colonel Feb. 26, 1863. He served as commissioner of the board of enrollment of the 3d district of Iowa, until June, 1864, when he re-enlisted as colonel of the 46th Iowa regiment, with which he served until the end of the war. After his second discharge he studied law in the office of Bissel & Shiras, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865. Shortly after, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 3d district of Iowa, resigning in 1869, to become a member of the firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson, with which he was connected for years. Meantime he was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Iowa for two years, and in 18 became a member of the firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehen & Kiesel. In 1880 he was elected to congress from the 3d district of Iowa, and was continuously re-elected by a large majority until 1899, when he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, as successor to Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Speaker Henderson enjoys a wide and well-merited popularity, and a reputation for strong powers of debate and faithfulness in the discharge of official duties. He has been frequently mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for governor of Iowa. He is a member of the Round Table, a literary organization, and the Key City Club, both of Dubuque, Ia.; of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and the Chicago Club of Chicago. He was married, March 4, 1866, to Augusta A., daughter of Alonzo H. Fox, of West Union, Fayette co., Ia.

OAKLEY, Thomas Jackson, jurist, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1783. He was graduated at Yale College in 1801; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1810 he was appointed surrogate of Dutchess county; in 1813 was elected a representative in congress and re elected in 1815; in 1817 he resumed his profession, and was elected a member of the assembly. He was appointed attorney-general of the state of New York in 1821. In 1827 he was again elected to congress, but resigned his seat in 1828, when the superior court of New York city was organized, and was appointed one of its judges. His first associates were Samuel Jones and Joseph Ogden Hoffman. Judge Jones, who had been chancellor, was chosen chief-justice and continued in that capacity until 1847, when Judge Oakley succeeded him, retaining that position until his death. He was employed as counsel in many important cases before he went on the bench. In the celebrated controversy concerning the exclusive right of navigating the waters of New York by steam, granted to Robert Fulton and his patron, Chancellor Livingston, Mr. Oakley advocated

the rights of New York state, his associate in this suit being Thomas Addis Emmett, with Webster and Wirt as opponents. He was also conspicuous in the litigations that sprang up in New York on the well-known manor grants question. The duties of the various stations to which he was called he discharged with fidelity and marked ability. The opinions he delivered made the superior court an authority on subjects of commercial law. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Union College in 1853. He died in New York city, May 11, 1857.

STRONG, Selah Brewster, jurist, was born at Setauket, Suffolk co., N. Y., May 1, 1792, son of Thomas S. Strong, who was chief-justice of the common pleas for his county in 1810–1823. His grandfather, Selah Strong, was born in Setauket, Dec. 27, 1737; was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775; served as a captain in the revolution; was a state senator in 1792–96 and chief-justice of the county court of common pleas from 1783 until 1793. Selah B. Strong was graduated at Yale College in 1811; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He was district-attorney for Suffolk county from 1821 to 1841, and a representative in congress from 1843 to 1845. In 1847 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of New York, and gained a high reputation by his able opinions. In 1867 he was a member of the state constitutional congress. He died at Setauket, Nov. 29, 1872.

ROPES, John Codman, lawyer and author, was born April 28, 1836, in St. Petersburg, Russia, son of William and Mary Anu (Codman) Ropes. His father, a Boston merchant, resided in St. Petersburg for several years. He was a descendant of George Ropes, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1637, one of whose relatives, also named George, was slain by the Indians in the battle of "Bloody brook," in 1675. John C. Ropes was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1857, and at the Harvard Law School in 1861, in the same year securing the Bowdoin prize. In 1878 the firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring was organized, of which he was the head until his death. Many of his classmates entered the Federal army on the breaking out of the civil war, and he was anxious to accompany them, being peculiarly fitted, it is said, for a staff officer, by his coolness, his quickness of judgment and his natural sense of topography. Disqualified from going to the front, for physical reasons, he nevertheless performed invaluable work at home, caring for the wounded in the hospitals, and assisting soldiers' families. Foreseeing the need of an impartial military history of the great conflict, he began collecting material while the armies were still in the field, and formed the largest private library of books, pamphlets and maps to be found in the United States. This was deeded by him to the Massachusetts Military Historical Society. It was largely due to him that the national government undertook the systematic collection of printed and written information relating to the civil war, obtaining the material from southern as well as northern participants. Besides frequent contributions to periodicals, he published "The Army Under Pope" (1881), in the series, "Campaigns of the Civil War"; "The First Napoleon: A Sketch, Political and Military" (1885); "The Campaign of Waterloo," and an "Atlas of Waterloo," and two volumes (1894–99) of a series of four, entitled "Story of the Civil War." With Mr. Ropes impartiality was a matter of instinct and habit, and no partisanship under the guise of patriotism was permitted to color his historical judgment. His elaborate monograph on the campaign of Waterloo is accepted in England as authoritative. His excursions into the military history of the other Napoleonic campaigns sufficed to secure for him an international reputation. They would of themselves have constituted a remarkable achievement for a man engaged as he was in the highly successful practice of the profession of the law, but they were in fact excursions only; his chief historical work was in connection with the civil war. His profession would have been sufficient to engross the energies of a very able man. His achievement in the difficult and complex field of literature that he chose was the more admirable. He organized the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the first of its kind; was a member of the American Historical Association; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the Royal Historical Society of London; the United States Cavalry Association, and the Loyal Legion of the United States. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard College in 1897. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, 1899.

GEIGER, Jacob, physician, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1848, son of Anton and Marie Gliova (Eberhardt) Geiger. His two elder brothers having emigrated to America in 1854, the rest of the family followed two years later, joining them in Champaign county, Ill., where Jacob attended the district schools. During the winter of 1863–64 he studied at the Homer Seminary, and he pursued a course of study at Bryant's Business College, at St. Joseph. In 1866 he began the study of medicine in the office of Galen E. Bisbop, of St. Joseph, who secured him a position in a drug store in the following year. In 1868 he commenced practice under the supervision of his preceptor, and entering the medical department of the University of Louisville (Ky.), he was graduated in 1872. He opened an office in St. Joseph, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1877 he organized a medical class, with the view of establishing a college of medicine; and before the end of the year the St Joseph Hospital Medical College was formed. He was elected to the chair of anatomy, but in 1879 resigned to assist in the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he became secretary of the faculty and professor of surgery. In 1884 these two colleges were united as the St. Joseph Medical College, the name being changed in 1887 to Ensworth Medical College, on account of a bequest by Samuel Ensworth. He is now (1901) dean of the college, and still holds the chair of surgery. In 1890, being instrumental in the organization of the Marion Sims College of Medicine, in St. Louis, he became professor of surgery there, and still holds it, making the trip between St. Joseph and St. Louis once a week. In 1884 he founded the "Medical Herald," of St. Joseph, with which he has been associated ever since as editor of the surgical department, besides being the contributor of numerous valuable articles on surgery and allied sciences. He has read many essays before large medical bodies, and is recognized as one of the foremost surgeons in the state. He is president of the St. Joseph Medical Society; member of the Tri State Medical, Mississippi Valley Medical, Grand River Medical and Northern Kansas Medical

associations, and of the Western Association of Surgeons and Obstetricians, and the American Medical Association. He is consulting surgeon of the Ensworth Deaconess' Hospital of St. Joseph, and the Rebecca and City hospitals of St. Louis. He received the degree of LL.D. from Park College, Missouri, in 1897. He was married, April 12, 1887, to Louise, daughter of Robert and Katherine (Wittle) Kollatz, of St. Joseph.

JEFFREY, Rosa Vertner (Griffith), author, was born at Natchez, Miss., in 1828, daughter of John Y. Griffith, who gained a reputation as a writer of tales and poems. When she was nine months old her mother died, leaving her in the care of her maternal aunt, whose name she received. Her early childhood was passed in Burlington, Miss. In 1838 her adopted parents removed to Lexington, Ky., where she was educated in the Episcopal Seminary. In 1845 she was married to Claude M. Johnson, a wealthy citizen of Lexington, and at once became a leader in society. After her husband's death, in 1861, she removed with her children to Rochester, N. Y., and remained there during the civil war. In 1863 she became the wife of Alexander Jeffrey, of Edinburgh, Scotland. She began her literary career early; at the age of fifteen wrote the "Legend of the Opal," and in 1850 became a contributor to the Louisville (Ky.) "Journal," under the pen-name of "Rosa." In 1857 she published "Poems, by Rosa." This was followed by "Florence Vale"; "Woodburn," a novel (1864); "Daisy Dare and Baby Power," poems (1871); "The Crimson Hand, and Other Poems" (1881), and "Marah," a novel (1884). She was also the author of several dramas. She died in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1894.

TAYLOR, Alfred Alexander, lawyer and congressman, was born near Elizabethton, Carter co., Tenn., Aug. 6, 1849, son of Nathaniel Greene and Emmeline (Haynes) Taylor. He was educated at Edge Hill under Profs. White and Cattell, and at Pennington, N. J., under Profs. Knowles and Hanlon. He read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1875 he was elected to the legislature from Carter and Johnson counties, and in 1876 canvassed the 1st congressional district against Judge Henry H. Ingersoll as candidate for elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket. He was a candidate for elector for the state at large on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and canvassed the state against Judge Andrew B. Martin. Mr. Taylor was called into the campaign of the state, in 1882, by the state central committee, and canvassed in joint discussion with Sen. Isham G. Harris. The Republicans nominated him for governor in 1886, but he was defeated by his brother, Robert L. Taylor, who was the Democratic nominee. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888. He was elected to the 51st congress in 1889, as a Republican, and was re-elected to the 52d and 53d congresses. Mr. Taylor retired from politics in 1894 to take the platform as a lecturer. He was married, in June, 1861, to Jennie Anderson, and has seven children, all sons.

DOW, Daniel, clergyman and author, was born at Ashford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1772. He was graduated at Yale with honors in 1793; supported himself during his theological course by teaching psalmody; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, April 20, 1796, and was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church at Thompson, Conn., where he remained throughout his life, and attained high reputation as a preacher. His sermons, though forcible, clear and logical, were never published, as Mr. Dow for a period of twenty years preached entirely without notes. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College, and he published "Familiar Letters to the Rev. John Sherman" (1806); "The Pedobaptist Catechism" (1807); a "Dissertation on the Similtie and Abrahamic Covenants" (1811), and "Free Inquiry Recommended on the Subject of Freemasonry" (1829). Williams College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1840. He was married to a daughter of Deacon Jesse Bolles, of Woodstock. He died at Thompson, Conn., July 19, 1849.

BUBERL, Caspar, sculptor, was born in Königsberg, Bohemia, Sept. 22, 1832, son of Simon and Margaret Buberl. His father was a sculptor, and under him he received his early education. In 1850–52 he studied in Prague and Vienna, after which he traveled in the German states. Arriving in Bremen in 1854, he took passage on a sailing ship for America, and after a trip of fifty days arrived in New York city, where he resided until his death. In 1858 he studied under Robert E. Launitz, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, and worked under him for twelve years. He established his own studio in 1881, and there finished his "Farewell to the Mountains," which took the first prize at the Palette Club, New York. Among other works are a colossal group for the National Museum at Washington, D. C. (1884); statue of the Duke of Buckingham, for the Hotel Buckingham, New York city (1885); medallion of Commander Gorringe, U. S. N. (1883); "The Newsboy" (1884); statues and a bronze relief for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Buffalo (1886); frieze for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Hartford, Conn.; "The Muses," at the Metropolitan Opera House (1887); an allegorical group, "Electricity and Magnetism," for the Patent Office (1884); five bas-relief panels for the Garfield monument in Cleveland (1883); statuary, bas-reliefs, etc., for monuments on Gettysburg battle-field, and many other minor works of great excellence. He was one of the sculptors who offered their services for the production of the Dewey arch in New York city, his contribution being a medallion bas-relief of Com. Dahlgren. His last work was a statue of Adm. Raphael Semmes, erected in Mobile, Ala. Mr. Buberl was married, in 1856, to Anna Stubner, of Königsberg, and had nine children, only one of whom is living. He died in New York city, Aug. 22, 1899.

C. Buberl

REVELS, Hiram R., senator, was born at Fayetteville, Cumberland co., N. C., Sept. 1, 1822, of African descent. Desiring to obtain an education, he removed to Indiana, in 1844, where he spent some time at the Quaker Seminary at Liberty, Union co., and at the Clark County Seminary. After studying at Knox College, Illinois, he was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1847, and began preaching and lecturing among the colored people of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. He settled in Baltimore, O., as a minister and principal of the high school for colored students. At the breaking out of the war he assisted in the organization of the first colored regiments in Maryland and Missouri, going

as chaplain to Vicksburg, where he aided the provost-marshal in establishing order and industry among the freedmen. He followed the army to Jackson, Miss., organizing churches and speaking in public. He spent the next two years in Kansas and Missouri, preaching and lecturing. On his return to Mississippi he settled at Natchez, where he was chosen a member of the city council. When the state government was reconstructed he was elected by a large majority to be Gen. Adelbert Ames' colleague as U. S. senator from Mississippi, serving from February, 1870, to March, 1871, and being the first of his race elected to such a position. He was subsequently pastor of a church at Holly Springs, Miss., and from 1871 to 1883 was president of Alcorn Agricultural University, Rodney, Miss. Afterward removing to Indiana, he took charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Richmond. He died at

RAMSEY, David Marshall, clergyman, was born in Greenville county, S. C., Oct. 10, 1857, son of Andrew and Martha (Gaines) Ramsey, of Scotch descent—Ramseys of Scotland—although his grandfather came to America from the north of Ireland in 1819. He was graduated at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., in 1884, and at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1887. While yet a student at the seminary and for a few months after graduation he was pastor of the Glens creek and Hillsboro churches in Woodford county, Ky. In May, 1888, he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Resigning this charge in 1882, he became pastor of the Citadel Square Baptist Church in Charleston, S. C., where he now (1901) labors. This church originally cost $75,000, and during the pastorate of Dr. Ramsey valuable additions of a material kind have been made, while the membership has greatly increased. His executive talent is marked. The former pastors were: Dr. J. R. Kendrick, Lucius Cuthbert, Edwin T. Winkler, J. C. Chambliss, Charles A. Stukely, J. H. Ford and E. C. Dargan. As president of the board of trustees of Furman University, and as a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, he has been singularly successful in every way. He has contributed to the literature of the day pamphlets, sermons and addresses, as well as articles for magazines. He was married, Feb. 9, 1888, to Mary R., daughter of Dr. Joseph Woolfolk, of Versailles, Ky., and has one child. The leading minister of Charleston to day, Dr. Ramsey enjoys the respect and the admiration of the entire city, while no other preacher in South Carolina has a wider or more enviable reputation.

David M. Ramsey

BARTLETT, Sidney, lawyer, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 13, 1799, son of Zaccheus and Hannah (Jackson) Bartlett, and sixth in lineal descent from Robert Bartlett, who came to Plymouth in 1623, and in 1628 was married to Mary, daughter of Richard Warren, one of the Mayflower pilgrims of 1620. His father was a successful physician at Plymouth, where the son received his preparatory education. Sidney Bartlett was graduated at Harvard in 1818; taught school for a short time at Scituate, Mass., and afterward studied law for a year with Nathaniel Morton Davis, of Plymouth. On Sept. 15, 1820, he entered the office of Lemuel Shaw, in Boston; in 1821 was admitted to the bar of the court of common pleas; in 1824 to the bar of the supreme judicial court, and in 1854 to the bar of the U. S. supreme court. He began to practice in 1821, and formed a partnership with Mr. Shaw, which continued until the latter became chief-justice of the Massachusetts supreme judicial court in 1830. His entire professional life was spent in Boston, where he was considered a lawyer of great learning and fine mental acquirements. In 1851 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives and in 1853 of the constitutional convention; but, with these exceptions, he avoided public life. Though urged to accept appointments to the bench he invariably refused them, and it is not too much to say that for many years the highest judicial positions in the land were within his reach. In his college days he belonged to the Harvard Washington corps, and while a law student he was a member of the Standish guards. Later he was captain of the Boston rifle rangers. He was one of the founders and the first president (1876–77) of the Boston Bar Association. In 1858 Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Bartlett was married, Oct. 8, 1828, to Caroline, daughter of John and Mary (Tewksbury) Pratt, of Boston. They had two sons and two daughters. He died in Boston, March 6, 1889.

GUTHRIE, Samuel, physician and chemist, was born at Brimfield, Hampden co., Mass., in 1782, son of Samuel and Sarah Guthrie. John Guthrie emigrated from Scotland to America in 1661, settling first in Boston, and later in Litchfield county, Conn. His son, of the same name, was married to Abigail Coe, in 1727, and their son, James (b. 1732; d. 1804), was married to Abigail Betts in 1755. James drew up and signed many important documents pertaining to revolutionary affairs, among them the "Covenant," signed at Lenox, Mass., in 1774, and was a soldier in the American army, enlisting with his sons, Samuel and Joseph, father and uncle of Dr. Guthrie. Samuel Guthrie, Jr., studied medicine with his father, a physician, and upon obtaining the degree of M.D., began the practice of his profession at Sherburne, Chenango co., N. Y. He was one of the pioneers in the introduction of vaccination, having become convinced of its possibilities before his medical studies were completed. During the winter of 1810–11 he attended a course of medical lectures in New York city, and later at the University of Pennsylvania, becoming, upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, an examining surgeon in the army. Shortly after the close of the war he established a vinegar manufactory at Sacket Harbor, Jefferson co., N. Y., for supplying the Madison barracks; and in 1817 he removed to that town. There he conducted experiments in the manufacture of gunpowder, and though meeting with many serious accidents from explosion, succeeded in producing the first successful percussion powder. This he placed on the market in 1826, and it sprang into almost universal use throughout the United States and Canada. He also invented the "punch-lock," which superseded the flint-lock musket, and was not itself replaced by the percussion cap until after Dr. Guthrie's death. In 1830 he invented a process for the rapid conversion of potato starch into sugar, and shortly afterward succeeded in producing what is now known as chloroform, by distilling a mixture of alcohol and chloride of lime. There is no doubt that he discovered this anæsthetic before either Soubeiran or Liebig, for though these French and German scientists claim to have published accounts of their discoveries in October and November, respectively, of the year 1831, Dr. Guthrie wrote an article in July, describing his experience in

the use of the preparation during the previous six months, the description being published shortly afterward in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," which had two agencies in Paris at the time. Dr. Guthrie's chloroform, which he termed "chloric ether," was distributed for general use, actually administered in a case of pulmonary disease by Dr. Eli Ives, of New Haven, and the process repeated and verified at Yale College, during 1831, while Soubeiran's and Liebig's discoveries did not actually reach the public until January and March, 1832. During the latter year the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh awarded Dr. Guthrie the credit of having first published an account of the therapeutic effects of the preparation as a diffusible stimulant; but the exact composition of this "spirituous solution of chloric ether" was not known until its analysis by Dumas in 1834, when it was given the present name of chloroform. Dr Guthrie was one of the first American investigators in practical chemistry and contributed frequent descriptions of the results obtained to the "American Journal of Science," among them being articles on "A Mode of Obtaining Chlorie Ether"; "The Manufacture of Chlorate of Potash and Percussion Powder"; "Sugar from Potato Starch," and "Fulminic Acid and Fulminates." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; a stockholder in one of the first woolen mills established in Watertown, N. Y., and assisted in founding the Houndsfield Library, becoming one of its trustees. Dr. Guthrie was married, in 1804, to Sybil, daughter of Elijah and Sybil (Spencer) Sexton, and had two sons, Alfred and Edwin, and two daughters. Dr. Samuel Guthrie died at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1848. Edwin Guthrie (1806–47) was captain of a company of Iowa volunteers during the Mexican war; was wounded in the knee, and died after two amputations. Guthrie county, Ia., was named in his honor.

GUTHRIE, Alfred, physician and mechanical engineer, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., March 31, 1805, son of Dr. Samuel and Sybil (Sexton) Guthrie. With his parents he removed to Sacket Harbor in 1817, and under the direction of his father studied medicine and chemistry, assisting in his father's laboratory at the time of the latter's investigations into "chlorie ether," or chloroform. After practicing the profession of medicine for ten years the inventive talent inherited from his father seemed to call for a more promising field of operation, and he engaged in mechanical engineering. Removing to Chicago in 1846, he there designed the hydraulic works of the Illinois and Michigan canal, thus supplying the summit level of the canal with water from Lake Michigan. The plant was the most powerful of the kind then in existence, and was in successful operation from 1848 to 1871; for many years under his personal supervision. Its surplus capacity was used for lifting the sewage of the city of Chicago to the canal, by which it was carried to the Mississippi river and into the Gulf of Mexico. The many appalling disasters on river steamboats during 1851 convinced him of the necessity of national legislation to control the construction and management of these craft, and to this end he examined at his own expense about two hundred vessels, taking notes of unskillful management, and methods of engineers during exciting races, and making drawings of faulty apparatus and defective parts. The complete results were embodied in a memorial to congress, and accompanied with the notes and drawings. He then drafted a bill to cover the requirements, and, though strenuously opposed by steamboat owners, his work had been so thoroughly done as to leave no doubt of the necessity for a law. His bill was passed without material change in 1852. Since the creation of this law the loss of life and property by river disasters has decreased in a very remarkable degree. He was appointed supervising inspector of steamboats by Pres. Fillmore, and was re-appointed by Pres. Lincoln. Dr. Guthrie was married, Oct. 2, 1823, to Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Hepzibah (Jewett) Piper. She died July 10, 1855, having borne him three sons and two daughters. He was married the second time, March 31, 1857, to Phebe A., daughter of Chauncey and Eliza (Dunn) Guthrie, and granddaughter of Joseph Guthrie, his great-uncle. Three sons were born to them. Dr. Alfred Guthrie died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1882.

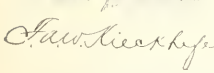
HAYES, Thomas Gordon, senator, was born at Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel co., Md., Jan. 5, 1844, son of Rev. Thomas C. and Juliana (Gordon) Hayes. At the commencement of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served through the war. Returning to Baltimore, he entered a mercantile house, and later he returned to the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1867. He became at once assistant professor of mathematics in his alma mater, and shortly afterwards was elected to the chair of natural science in the Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky., where he remained for four years. While in Kentucky he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that state. In 1872 he returned to Baltimore to practice his profession. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the house of delegates from Baltimore in 1880. His course in that body was marked by strong convictions and thorough independence on all the important questions which arose during that session. In 1883 Mr. Hayes was elected to the senate of Maryland, and served during the sessions of 1884 and 1886 as chairman of the judiciary committee. In the former he introduced and had passed a labor bill which allowed workingmen to form trade unions and other associations for their protection; and a law exempting from execution or attachment $100 of clerks' and working-men's wages. In 1892 and 1894 he was again elected to the state senate. Pres. Cleveland appointed him U. S. district attorney of Maryland for four years, 1886–90. The performance of the duties of that responsible office was marked by the same honest effort to discharge his whole duty as had been his characteristic while in the general assembly. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Baltimore for a term of four years. Mr. Hayes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Thomas G. Hayes.

PERRY, Nehemiah, merchant and congressman, was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield co., Conn., March 30, 1816, son of David Perry. He received a good education at the West Lane Seminary, and at the age of seventeen entered as clerk the dry-goods store of George St. John, at Norwalk, Conn. In 1834 he went to New York city, where he found employment in the clothing store of Charles Hall, 80 Vesey street, and there remained until 1836, when he opened a clothing store in Newark, N. J. The business increased rapidly, and branches were established at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis and other large cities. Always active in politics, he was for many years a member of the Newark common council, and its president for one term. In 1854 he was elected as the Whig representative from

his district to the state legislature, and again in 1855, at the former session serving as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and in the latter receiving the caucus nomination of his party associates for speaker of the house. He later identified himself with the Democratic party, and was appointed chairman of the state executive committee. In 1860 he was elected to congress, representing the 5th congressional district, and was re-elected in 1862, serving on the committees on revolutionary claims, expenditures on public buildings, and the committee on commerce. He was a director of the United railroads of New Jersey; of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.; of the Newark City Bank, and of various other institutions. In 1838 he was married to Emeline N. Gould, of Caldwell, N. J., and had two sons and two daughters.

KIECKHEFER, Ferdinand A. W., manufacturer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 10, 1852, son of Charles and Justine Kieckhefer. He was educated in the Lutheran parish schools of his city, and after completing his studies engaged as assistant bookkeeper with John Pritzlaff, a wholesale hardware merchant, with whom he remained for five years. In 1872 he opened a retail hardware business for himself, and in 1876 took his brother William into partnership. They sold out in 1880, and engaged in the manufacture of tinware, which was a success from its inception. Mr. Kieckhefer was the originator of the business, and has always been its leading spirit. It was incorporated in 1892 as the Kieckhefer Bros. Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, with Mr. F. Kieckhefer as president and general manager. It is one of the largest and best equipped industries of its kind in the world. The articles manufactured consist of plain, retinned, galvanized, japanned and enameled tinware, sheet-steel and iron goods. They also manufacture many of the machines used in the works. The value of the yearly product exceeds $2,000,000. Mr. F. Kieckhefer purchased the interests of his brother and other partner in 1899 for $1,000,000. Later in the year he consolidated with four other large concerns, located in St. Louis, New York and Baltimore, under the style of the National Enameling and Stamping Co., with a capital of $30,000,000, of which he is vice-president and one of the largest stockholders. He is also general manager of the Milwaukee branch of the business. Mr. Keickhefer is a Republican; a member of the German and Milwaukee clubs, and is a communicant of the German Lutheran church. On May 13, 1875, he was married to Minnie, daughter of Frederick Kuetemeyer, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have three daughters and two sons.



BOND, Hugh Lenox, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1828, son of the Rev. Thomas Emerson and Christiana ( ) Bond. His father was the editor of the New York "Christian Advocate." In early life he removed with his parents to New York city and was there educated, being graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1848. He then returned to Baltimore, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced practice in that city. Mr. Bond became affiliated with the Know-nothing party, whose platform was a kind of compromise between secession and abolition, and in 1860 was appointed by the governor judge of the Baltimore criminal court. To this position he was elected by the people on Nov. 5th of the following year, and served until 1868. Throughout the civil war, though stationed at a point where North and South were constantly clashing, he acted fearlessly up to all his convictions of right, thus receiving high commendation and approval. He was a prominent advocate of the enlistment of slaves in the army. When national soldiers were massacred, he instructed the grand jury to find indictments against the participants in the riots; and when the police forbade the display of any flag, he discharged those arrested for raising the national emblem. On the other hand, when a military commission held court in Baltimore to try persons for offences against the United States, he charged the jury to indict the commissioners, claiming that as the city was not under martial law, such a court could have no legal jurisdiction over persons not in the army. Gov. Swann had assumed the right to remove the Baltimore police commissioners, but seeing that he would have to use force, instructed his newly appointed commissioners to do so, calling upon Pres. Johnson to furnish the assistance of Federal troops. Gen. Grant, coming to investigate the trouble, was told by Judge Bond that while the *de facto* commissioners would obey any written order from the president brought by a soldier bearing the United States flag, they would not otherwise allow themselves to be removed; and upon the refusal of the Federal authorities to interfere in the matter, Judge Bond proceeded to arrest the usurping commissioners and placed them under bonds to keep the peace. He also showed his independence of spirit by releasing, on habeas corpus, all negro children brought before him who had been imposed upon and apprenticed to former slave holders under an old law. He was prominent in the education of the colored race, and induced Sec. Stanton to transfer all the Federal barracks in Maryland for use as school buildings, thus establishing schools in every county; these he frequently visited, delivering many speeches in an effort to dispel the prejudice of the people against negro education. Finally, when the Democratic party gained the ascendency, he was retired from the bench and resumed the practice of his profession in Baltimore. Pres. Grant appointed him judge of the 4th circuit of the U. S. court, on July 13, 1870, the circuit including, besides his own state, both Virginias and Carolinas. In the following year he was called upon to conduct the trials of many members of the Kuklux Klan, a secret society which persecuted negroes and interfered generally with the efforts of the North toward cementing the union, and over 100 of these conspirators were sentenced by him to the penitentiary. In 1876 he decided the famous case where the South Carolina supreme court had arrested the presidential electors of the state, and released the prisoners on the ground that they were not amenable to state law while acting in a Federal capacity. Later he became chief judge of the U. S. circuit court, retaining the office until his death. He was married, in 1856, to Annie, daughter of William Penniman, and had three sons: Nicholas P., Hugh L. and Summerfield Bond. Judge Bond died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1893.

McKENZIE, Alexander, clergyman, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 14, 1830, son of Daniel and Phebe (Smith) McKenzie. After some years as a clerk, in Boston, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1853, and Harvard College in 1855, graduating there in 1859 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1861. Entering the Congregational ministry he became pastor of the South Church, Augusta, Me., in 1861, and in 1867 was called to the First Church in Cambridge, Mass., where

A. M. Byers

he still remains. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst and Harvard in 1879. The list of minor posts and offices which he has held bears witness to his repute and influence: Trustee of Bowdoin College (1866–68); member of Cambridge school committee (1868–74); overseer of Harvard College (1872–84), and secretary of the overseers since 1875; trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, and of the seminary there since 1876; president of the Congregational Club of Boston (1880); member of Massachusetts Historical Society since 1881; lecturer at Andover Theological Seminary (1881–82), and at Harvard Divinity School (1882); trustee of Hampton Institute, Virginia, and of Wellesley College, both from 1883; preacher at Harvard University (1886–89); president of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society from 1886. He has published a "History of the First Church in Cambridge" (1873); "Cambridge Sermons" (1883); "Some Things Abroad" (1887); "A Door Opened"; Lowell Institute lectures, and many addresses, orations and sermons. He is esteemed one of the chief pulpit orators of New England. Dr. McKenzie was married at Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 25, 1865, to Ellen H., daughter of John Henry and Martha (Holman) Eveleth. They have a son and a daughter.

COCKE, William, senator, was born in Virginia, probably in 1740, and in his youth was sent to England, where he was educated. Returning to this country, he began the practice of law. He was elected to the Virginia legislature, and during the revolution joined the state militia, in which he rose to colonel; afterwards, in Tennessee, he was promoted to brigadier-general. When Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796, Mr. Cocke was one of the first U. S. senators from that state. He was elected in 1796, and served from Dec. 5th of that year to 1797, and being re-elected, continued in the same office from 1799 to March 3, 1805. From this time he was out of public office until 1813, when he was elected a member of the Virginia state legislature. Later, he became a judge of the circuit court, and in 1814 Pres. Madison appointed him Indian agent of the Chickasaw nation. The date of his death is not on record.

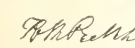
COCKE, John, soldier and legislator, was born at Brunswick, Nottaway co., Va., in 1772, son of William Cocke, U. S. senator. Having gone with his father to Tennessee in his boyhood, he there took up the profession of law, after obtaining a common-school education. He was elected a member of the first legislature of Virginia in 1796, served for many years as speaker of the house, and some years later was elected to the Virginia senate. On the outbreak of the war of 1812 he volunteered his services, becoming major-general of Tennessee volunteers, Sept. 25, 1813. He fought in the Creek war, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. In 1818 he was elected a representative from Tennessee to the 16th congress (1819–21), and being re-elected to the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, served until March 3, 1827, when he retired from public life, devoting himself to the care of his plantation. Gen. Cocke died at Rutledge, Granger co., Tenn., Feb. 16, 1854.

BYERS, Alexander McBurney, manufacturer, was born at Greenfield, Mercer co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1827, eldest son of Daniel Cannon and Maria (McBurney) Byers, of Scotch descent. His boyhood was spent on a farm. He was first employed at Henry Clay furnace, one of the oldest blast-furnaces in the state, and remained there until 1854, when he removed to Cleveland, O., to take charge of the house of Spang & Co. In 1857 he became connected with Spang & Co.'s house at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the following year formed a partnership in the same business, the firm name being Spang, Chalfant & Co. Six years later he withdrew from this firm and built the mills operated by A. M. Byers & Co., manufacturers of wrought iron pipe. Prosperity attended this undertaking, and their mills on the south side of the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh, became well known throughout the country for their large output. Mr. Byers did not join the National Tube Co. on its formation; but it was understood that his plant was to be operated in harmony with the trust as to prices and output. It is still operated as A. M. Byers & Co., Mr. Byers having been its president, and his son, Dallas C. Byers, being secretary. In 1870 Mr. Byers started a furnace at Girard, O., of which he was sole owner, and this is still in operation. He was also one of the largest individual stockholders of the Philadelphia Co., before its purchase by Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore. He had been one of the organizers of this company with George Westinghouse, and was at one time one of its directors. At the time of his death Mr. Byers was president of the Iron City National Bank, and during his connection with it was its head in fact, as well as in name, few, if any, men in Pittsburgh having a higher reputation for knowledge of finance. He was also a director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., and director of the Union Switch and Signal Co., another Westinghouse interest. His name will ever be connected with that of Carnegie and Westinghouse in the history of iron and steel manufacture in this country. Mr. Byers built for himself a palatial residence in Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, and filled it with works of art selected by himself. His gallery of paintings by native and foreign artists is considered to be one of the finest in this country. Mr. Byers was married in Allegheny, December, 1864, to Martha, daughter of Cochran and Sarah Fleming, of Pittsburgh. A daughter and four sons were born to them: Maude, now the wife of J. Denniston Lyon; Alexander McB., Dallas C., Eben M. and J. Frederic. The death of his son, Alexander, in December, 1899, had a serious effect upon the health of Mr. Byers, which was already failing, and a sojourn at Watch Hill, R. I., in the summer of the following year improved his condition but slightly. On his journey back to Pittsburgh he spent several days in New York city, and there died Sept. 19, 1900.

PECKHAM, Rufus Wheeler, jurist, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1809, fifth son of Pelcg and Desire (Watson) Peckham. The first American ancestor, John Peckham (d. 1681), was married to Mary Clarke; their son, John (b. 1645, d. 1712), was married to Sarah Newport; their son, Benjamin (b. 1684, d. 1761), was married to Mary Carr, Sept. 23, 1708, and their son, Benjamin (b. 1715, d. 1792), was married to Mary Hazard, March 2, 1737, who became the grandmother of the subject of this sketch. His father, a farmer of great integrity, removed to Otsego county, near Cooperstown, N. Y., in 18 . Mr. Peckham attended Hartwick Seminary and Union College, where he was graduated in 1827. He then removed to Utica and read law in the office of G. C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, subsequently chief-justices of the supreme court of New York. Mr. Peckham was admitted to the bar in 1830, and entered into partnership with his brother, George, in Albany, N. Y.

In 1839 he was appointed by Gov. Marcy district-attorney of the county of Albany, in which capacity he served until 1841. He was elected to the 33d congress in 1852. On the expiration of his term he resumed practice in Albany, taking into partnership Lyman Tremain; his brother, George, having removed to Milwaukee in the interim. In 1859 he spent a few months in European travel, and upon his return was elected justice of the supreme court. At the close of his first judicial term of eight years Judge Peckham was re-elected, no opposing candidate being named. In 1870, before the expiration of his second term, he was elected to the court of appeals.

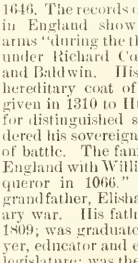
On Nov. 15, 1873, Judge Peckham, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Europe on the steamer Ville du Havre, for the benefit of his health, intending to spend the winter in southern France. He was destined, however, never to arrive there, as the English iron ship Loch Earn collided with the Ville du Havre on Nov. 22d. She sank within twelve minutes of the time she was struck, Judge and Mrs. Peckham being carried down in the vortex. Just before the ship disappeared he said to his wife, "If we must go down, let us die bravely"—probably his last words. His first wife, Isabella Adoline, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William B. Lacey, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., to whom he was married , 1832, died in 1848. In February, 1862, he was again married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Foote. He had three sons, Wheeler Hazard, Joseph Henry and Rufus William Peckham.



PECKHAM, Wheeler Hazard, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1833, son of Rufus Wheeler and Isabella A. (Lacey) Peckham. He received his early education at the Albany Academy, and afterwards went to Union College, Schenectady, but left before graduation on account of poor health. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. For two years he practiced in that city with his father and Lyman Tremain. His health not improving, he spent a year in Europe, and on returning to the United States went to St. Paul, where he resided until the latter part of 1862. In February, 1864, he settled in New York city. He became particularly noted for his knowledge on important points of municipal and constitutional law; had an extensive practice in the U. S. supreme court, and achieved a special reputation through his argument on the constitutionality of the practice of taxing greenbacks. In that argument Mr. Peckham was opposed by Charles O'Conor, of New York city, who stated that Mr. Peckham's effort was as able as any he had ever heard. During the excitement following the exposure of the Tweed "ring" in New York, the attorney-general of the state appointed Charles O'Conor special deputy attorney-general, with power to prosecute the men guilty or suspected of the "ring" frauds. Mr. O'Conor immediately requested Mr. Peckham to act with him in the performance of this duty, and for several years the latter gave up almost his whole time to this business. His ability as a lawyer and his force in argument were important factors in the grand result of the exposure, prosecution and flight or imprisonment of the chief criminals. Mr. Peckham was counsel in important litigation against the state of Louisiana by holders of the state bonds, the case, however, being decided adversely to them by the U. S. supreme court. Besides this, he was permanently employed as counsel by the Union Trust Co., New York. In 1884 he was appointed district-attorney for the county of New York, but resigned after holding the office a few weeks. Mr. Peckham resumed his position as a member of the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, in New York, of which he became a member in 1864.

PECKHAM, Rufus William, jurist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1838, youngest son of Hon. Rufus Wheeler (judge of the court of appeals of New York) and Isabella A. (Lacey) Peckham. He attended school at the Albany Academy and later in Philadelphia. In 1856 he went to Europe for a year, and on returning studied law in the offices of his father and of Lyman Tremain in Albany, in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. On Jan. 1, 1860, he formed a partnership with his father's partner, Mr. Tremain, which continued up to the time of the death of the latter in 1878. Mr. Peckham was elected district-attorney of Albany county in November, 1868, and served three years. It was during his term of office that the famous express robbery occurred on the railroad bridge at Albany, when the express messenger, Halpine, was left for dead in the car. The trial was one of the most exciting that ever took place in Albany county. It was conducted by Dist.-Att'y Peckham with indefatigable effort and rare ability, and resulted in a conviction. Mr. Peckham was one of the counsel for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co. in its fight with the Erie Railroad Co., controlled by Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr. He also represented the attorney-general in many capital trials, and generally with success. Mr. Peckham was one of the representatives of his congressional district in the national convention held at St. Louis in 1876, and was an active supporter of Mr. Tilden for the presidency. He was also a representative in the Cincinnati convention in 1880, when Maj.-Gen. Hancock was nominated. In April, 1881, he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Albany. From 1883 until 1886 he was justice of the supreme court of New York, when he was elected an associate justice of the court of appeals. In December, 1895, he was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court at Washington, D. C. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1901. In 1866 he was married to Harriette M., daughter of D. H. Arnold, of New York, and has two sons.

SAWYER, John Talbott, clergyman, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 4, 1843, son of Hon. Franklin and Sarah Mather (Loring) Sawyer, and a descendant of Thomas Sawyer, one of three brothers who came from Lincolnshire, England, to Massachusetts between 1640 and 1646. The records of the family in England show they bore arms "during the third crusade under Richard Cœur de Lion and Baldwin. His family and hereditary coat of arms were given in 1310 to Hugh Sawyer for distinguished services rendered his sovereign on the field of battle. The family came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066." His great-grandfather, Elisha Sawyer, served in the revolutionary war. His father was born at Cambridge, Mass., 1809; was graduated at Harvard in 1830; was a lawyer, educator and editor; served in the Massachusetts legislature; was the founder and first president of the Young Men's Society of Detroit, Mich.; was state superintendent of education in Michigan (1842–43), and was one of the originators of the University of



John T. Sawyer

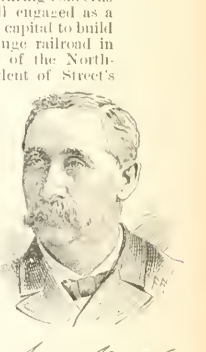
Michigan. Dr. Sawyer was educated in New Orleans, and was graduated in the law department of Tulane University with the degree of LL.B. He, however, abandoned a good law practice for the ministry; was licensed to preach in July, 1873, and in 1874 became a member of the Louisiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has been successful in filling the most important charges in his conference; he has raised large sums for church purposes, and has built numerous churches. He received his degree of D.D. from Centenary College, of which for many years he has been a trustee, in 1892. He was corresponding editor of the New Orleans "Christian Advocate" for some years, and was at one time chairman of its publishing committee, of which he is still a member; has not only contributed frequently to its columns, but to those of other papers of his church, and to the secular press. Dr. Sawyer is the author of "The World in the Church" (1892). He was one of the organizers and most active workers of the Anti-Lottery League. For many years he has been secretary of the Louisiana conference, and has been three times sent to the general conference of his church, once at the head of his delegation. He is chaplain of the Louisiana chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans, after its reorganization in 1877. He is presiding elder of the Shreveport district (1901), one of the largest and most important in Louisiana, and president of the conference board of missions. Dr. Sawyer was a delegate to the great general conference of missions in New York city in April, 1890; and also chairman of the Louisiana delegation to the Southern Methodist missionary conference, in New Orleans, in April, 1901. For several years he has been president of the board of trustees of Mansfield (La.) Female College. Dr. Sawyer was married in New Orleans, La., July 10, 1877, to Elizabeth T., daughter of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas (Hearn) McKnight, and has three children.

LOVING, James Carroll, secretary, was born in Hopkins county, Ky., June 6, 1836, son of Oliver and Susan D. (Morgan) Loving. He acquired a common school education in his native county and in Collin county, Tex., to which place his father removed in 1845. He was appointed secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in 1877, which position he has filled ever since, the headquarters being at Fort Worth. In 1882 he assisted in organizing the Loving Cattle Co., which owns 30,000 acres of land and 4,000 head of cattle. In political affiliation he is a Democrat, and he is a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Loving is recognized as an authority on the cattle industry of Texas.

James C. Loving

In 1857 he was married to Mary E., daughter of James B. and Elizabeth Willett, of Kentucky. He has two children living, a daughter and a son.

NATHAN, Adolph, merchant, was born at St. Goar, on the Rhine, Germany, May 8, 1844, son of Jacob and Helen (Sheir) Nathan. His father came to the United States after the revolution of 1848. His early years were spent on a farm at Lancaster, Wis., where he attended a district and high school. After a course at the Commercial College of Chicago, Ill., he began active life as a clerk in a grocery store at Lancaster, and in 1863, on a borrowed capital of $650, he entered the grocery business on his own account. In 1880 he organized the Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co., manufacturers of clothing and woolens, of Chicago, and as its vice-president and treasurer from the beginning, has been largely instrumental in making it one of the largest manufacturing concerns in its line in the Union. While still engaged as a country trader he obtained $100,000 capital to build the Chicago and Tomah Narrow Gauge railroad in southwest Wisconsin, now a branch of the Northwestern system. He became president of Street's Western Stable car line in 1885, raising the first $500,000 required to put it on a permanent basis. In 1890 he was elected a member of the directory of the World's Columbian exposition, and served on the committees for machinery and electrical appliances, manufacturers and ways and means, and the adjustment committee. During 1897–98 Mr. Nathan was president of the civic federation of Chicago, which, with the co-operation of other political clubs and societies, accomplished the passage of the present equitable assessment law and the new primary election law, both immeasurable improvements on the formerly existing system. He is a member and director of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers; a member of the finance committee of the Army and Navy League, which collected over $60,000 for dependent families and sick soldiers and sailors during the war with Spain, and is one of the executive committee of the Associated Bureau of Charities. In the civil war he served in the Federal army as a private in the 41st Wisconsin volunteers, and special order clerk under Gen. Washburn in the department of Tennessee, at Memphis. He is also a member of the Union League, Washington Park and Standard clubs, of Chicago. In October, 1865, he was married, in New York city, to Rosa, daughter of Lazarus Schreiber, a native of Oppenheim, Germany.



Adolph Nathan

BRECK, Daniel, jurist and congressman, was born at Topsfield, Essex co., Mass., Feb. 12, 1788, son of Rev. Daniel and Hannah (Porter) Breck. His father (b. 1748, d. 1845), a native of Boston and a graduate of Princeton, was a chaplain in the American army during the revolution, and, accompanying Col. Porter's regiment to Canada, was present at the battle of Quebec. Subsequently he preached at Topsfield and at Hartland, Vt. The son, though he obtained his education under difficulties, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812, delivering the philosophical oration, and secured his admission to the bar, entering on the practice of law at Richmond, Ky., in 1814. He rose rapidly in his profession, became judge of Richmond county, and served in the state legislature (1824–29 and again in 1834), originating important measures, among which were the present system of internal improvements and the Northern Bank. In 1835 he was elected president of the Richmond branch of the state bank, serving until 1843, when he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Kentucky. The latter office he held until 1849, and then resigned to accept an election as representative from Kentucky to the 31st congress (1849–51), where he was a member of the committee on manufactures. As presidential elector he served during the election of 1840. The rank of colonel was attained by him in the state militia, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Transylvania Uni-

versity in 1843. After his retirement from congress in 1851 he was again elected to the presidency of the Richmond Bank. During the civil war he was a pronounced Unionist. He was married, June 2, 1819, to Jane Briggs, daughter of Gen. Levi Todd, an early settler of Kentucky, and aunt of the wife of Pres. Lincoln. They had two sons and a daughter. He died Feb. 4, 1871.

WILSON, James Grant, author and editor, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, son of William and Jane (Sibbald) Wilson. He received his early education at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and continued to study the languages, music and drawing under private tutors. He then joined his father in business as a publisher, subsequently becoming a partner. Returning from a summer abroad in 1855, he established at Chicago the first literary journal of the Northwest, and soon became known as a public speaker. After conducting the Chicago "Record" with success until 1862, he disposed of his paper, having received a commission as major of the 15th Illinois cavalry. He served in the Vicksburg campaign; became acting colonel of his regiment, and participated in many battles. Accompanying Gen. Grant to New Orleans, in August, 1863, he there accepted, by his advice, the colonelcy of the 4th regiment of U. S. colored cavalry. He was then assigned to the post of aid de-camp on the staff of the general commanding the department of the Gulf, in this capacity taking part in the Teche, Texas and Red river campaigns, during the latter of which he coöperated with Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey in the construction of the Red river dam, which saved Adm. Porter's fleet. About the same time he acted for nearly two years as military agent for New York state, in Louisiana. When Gen. Banks was relieved, April, 1865, Col. Wilson was brevetted brigadier-general, and stationed at Port Hudson until July, a portion of the time being in command of the post. In the latter month he resigned, and took up his residence in New York city, where he has since pursued a literary career, editing and writing many valuable biographical and historical publications. He has served as a delegate from St. James' Episcopal Church of New York to the diocesan conventions since 1874, and was also a member of the general convention which met in Richmond, Va., in 1859. He was appointed to the board of visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1879, and to the board of visitors to the Military Academy in the following year, serving as secretary of both boards and delivering the address to the West Point cadets. In 1882 the governor of New York state appointed Gen. Wilson chairman of a committee for the collection of $40,000 as the state's official contribution for the Garfield monument. He was instrumental in the erection of a monument over the grave of Fitz-Greene Halleck, at Guilford, Conn.; also of the statue of that poet in Central park, New York city, which was the first erected in honor of any American poet. In 1893 Gen. Wilson, in recognition of his having erected the noble bronze statue of Columbus in Central park, New York city, was, by the queen regent of Spain, decorated and appointed a Chevalier of the Order of Isabella, which carries with it the title of knighthood. He was president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (1885–1900); president of the Society of American Authors (1894–99); vice-president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations" (1875–94), and is vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; vice-president of the American Ethnological Society, and an honorary member of many American and foreign historical and other societies. Among his published addresses may be mentioned those on Col. John Bayard, Com. Isaac Hull, Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, Bishop Samuel Provoost, Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Grant. He has also contributed more than a hundred historical articles to the principal magazines of the United States; also to English and German periodicals, and has either edited or composed the following: "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers" (1862); "Love in Letters: Illustrated in the Correspondence of Eminent Persons" (1867); "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant" (1868; new ed., 1897); "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (1869); "Life of John J. Audubon" (1870); "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers" (1874); "Poets and Poetry of Scotland from the Earliest to the Present Time" (2 vols., 1876); "Memoirs of an American Lady," by Mrs. Anne Grant (1876); "Centennial History of the Diocese of New York, 1785–1885" (1886); "Bryant and His Friends" (1886); "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography" (6 vols., 1887–89); "Memorial History of the City of New York" (1892–93); "Great Commanders' Series" (16 vols., 1892–1901); Appletons' "Cyclopædia of American Biography" (Vol. VII., 1901), and "Presidents of the United States" (1901). Gen. Wilson was married at New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 4, 1869, to Jane Emily, daughter of Dr. Jonathan and Jane Eudora (Kirkpatrick) Cogswell, and a descendant of Mme. Bayard, sister of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. They have one daughter.

Jas Grant Wilson

SANGER, George Partridge, jurist, was born at Dover, Norfolk co., Mass., Nov. 27, 1819, son of Ralph and Charlotte (Kingman) Sanger. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Sanger, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1636. His grandfather, Zedekiah Sanger, was a distinguished classical scholar, teacher and clergyman. He was graduated at Harvard in 1771, and received the degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1807. Ralph Sanger was graduated at Harvard, in 1808, studied divinity, and was pastor at Dover, Mass., for more than fifty years. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature; became chaplain of the state senate in 1838, and received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1857. The son was prepared for college by his father, and at the Bridgewater Academy in 1833–34. He taught in a district school at Dover in 1834, and at Sharon in 1835, in 1836 entering Harvard University, at which he was graduated in 1840. For two years following he taught a private school at Portsmouth, N. H., and in 1842 was appointed proctor at Harvard, where he also entered the law school, receiving the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. in course. In 1843 he became tutor in Latin, served as such until 1846, and was afterward for several years a member of the committee for examination of undergraduates in Latin. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1846, and formed a partnership with Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem, Mass. In 1849 he became assistant U. S. district-attorney, continuing during the Taylor-Fillmore administration. In January, 1853, Gov. Clifford appointed him on his military staff, and in the following October he became district-attorney for the Suffolk district, this last appointment causing him to remove from Charlestown to Boston, where he resided until 1867, when he removed to Cambridge. While in Charlestown he served for two years on the board of aldermen. In the summer of 1854 he was appointed

by Gov. Washburn as a judge of the court of common pleas, which position he filled with ability until that court was abolished in 1859, when he resumed the practice of law in Boston. From 1861 to 1869 he served again as district-attorney for Suffolk county, in 1860 being also a member of the Boston common council. He was president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. from the time of its organization until 1873. In 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the legislature, and in June of that year was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts; was reappointed by Pres. Hayes in 1877 and by Pres. Arthur in 1882. At the expiration of his last term of service, in 1886, he returned to the general practice of law in Boston. Judge Sanger spent much time in writing on legal and other topics. From 1848 until 1862 he was editor of the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge"; he was editor of the Boston "Law Reporter" for many years, and editor of the "Statutes at Large" from 1855 to 1873. In 1860 he and Judge Richardson were appointed by the state legislature to prepare and revise the publication of the "General Statutes," and this they did annually until 1882. Judge Sanger was married, Dec. 14, 1846, to Elizabeth Sherburne, daughter of Capt. William Whipple and Eleanor Sherburne (Blunt) Thompson, of Portsmouth, N. H. He died at the residence of his son, at Swampscott, Mass., July 3, 1890. Four sons survive him, all graduates of Harvard: John White, William Thompson, George Partridge, and Charles Robert Sanger.

BIDDLE, Richard, congressman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1796. He was a brother of Nicholas Biddle, the financier, and a nephew of the naval officer who bore that name. Though still a youth, he enlisted for the war of 1812, and participated in the protection of Philadelphia. His education had been of a classical character, and after the war he studied law, securing admission to the bar and settling for the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he attained high rank as a lawyer. Visiting England in 1827, he spent three years in that country, occupying himself mainly in historical investigations. On his return, in 1830, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was later elected a Whig representative from Pennsylvania to the 25th congress (1837–39), serving so efficiently that he was re-elected to the 26th congress (1839–41). His published writings include: "A Review of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in America," which he wrote while in England (1829), and "A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery" (1831), which revealed many hidden though important facts concerning the discovery of America. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1847.

JOHNSON, Clifton, author and illustrator, was born at Hadley, Hampshire co., Mass., Jan. 25, 1865, son of Chester L. and Jeanette (Reynolds) Johnson. As a boy he worked on his father's farm, and attended the Hadley grammar school and academy. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the book store of Bridgman & Childs, Northampton, where he remained for five years, returning then to the farm. The familiarity with books thus gained gave a literary bent to his mind, and in the intervals of farm work and school teaching he constantly employed himself in writing and drawing, occasionally going to New York city in the winter time to study in the art schools there. His work, both with pen and pencil, meeting with encouragement in that city and in Boston, he published his first book in 1892, "The New England Country," a realistic study in text and pictures of Yankee farm folk and their surroundings, that was immediately successful. For several years he has spent his summers abroad, gathering much material in pictures and notes for works on old world country life. Besides the volume already mentioned, he is the author and illustrator of "The Country School" (1893); "The Farmer's Boy" (1894); "What They Say in New England" (1896); "Among English Hedge Rows" (1899), and "Along French Byways" (1900), besides frequent articles published in leading magazines. He has also illustrated the following for holiday editions: White's "Natural History of Selborne" (1895); Burroughs' "Year in the Fields" (1896); Barrie's "Window in Thrums" (1896); Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" (1896), and "In the Days of Auld Lang Syne" (1896); Jane Barlow's "Irish Idyls" (1897); Charles Dudley Warner's "Being a Boy" (1897); Dickens' "Child's History of England" (1898); Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" (1900), and Sally Pratt McLean's "Vesty of the Basins" (1900). Mr. Johnson was married, May 25, 1896, to Anna Tweed, daughter of John McQuestion, of Hadley, Mass., where they reside. They have two children, Margaret and Arthur Johnson.

COLLINS, Patrick Andrew, lawyer, congressman and U. S. consul-general, was born near Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, March 12, 1844, son of Bartholomew and Mary (Leahy) Collins. After the death of his father, in 1848, he removed, with his mother, to Chelsea, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools. He apprenticed himself to learn the upholstering business, in 1859, with F. M. Holmes & Co., of Boston, and was later foreman of their establishment, and for E. H. Brabrook until October, 1867, when he began the study of law in the office of James M. Keith. Having always been an industrious student in a wide range of subjects, he was well fitted for the course in the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1871. His professional career has been brilliant from the start, owing to his natural ability, great industry, perseverance and complete mastery of the law. He is particularly powerful with juries, owing to his ability to marshal facts in a comprehensive and convincing manner. His practice includes an extensive corporation and commercial business in both state and Federal courts, but he has never practiced in criminal law to any extent. In 1893 he formed a partnership with Judge John W. Corcoran, under the style of Collins & Corcoran, which still continues. He has also taken an active part in Democratic politics, and while still a student-at-law was a member of the state legislature (1868–69) and of the senate (1870–71). During his last year in the senate he was chairman of the committee on harbors, being the only Democratic chairman of any committee at that time. He was chairman of the city committee of Boston in 1874–75, and the Massachusetts state committee from 1884 to 1890; was a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892, serving as permanent chairman in 1888. For four years he was judge advocate of the 1st brigade M. V. M., and in 1875 was judge advocate-general on the staff of Gov. Gaston. He was representative in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, serving during the entire period on the judiciary committee, and in his last term on the committee on Pacific railroads also. His notable services

Patrick A. Collins

in regard to bankruptcy, copyright, French spoliation claims and Alabama claims bills gave him a national reputation. By appointment of Pres. Cleveland, in 1893, he became U. S. consul-general in London, and held the position until May, 1897. Personally as well as professionally Mr. Collins enjoys the high esteem of all who know him, his sterling character and varied talents having always served to make him a leader. He was an original member of the Boston Bar Association; is a member of the National Bar Association; member and former president of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, the oldest civic organization in the country; member and founder of the Catholic Union, and a member of several New York and Boston clubs. He is officer in several financial corporations, notably the International Trust Co. and the Union Institute for Savings, of Boston. Mr. Collins was married, July 1, 1873, to Mary E. Carey, of Boston. They have two daughters and one son.

THAYER, Eli, educator, congressman, and inventor, was born at Mendon, Worcester co., Mass., June 11, 1819, son of Cushman and Miranda (Pond) Thayer. He was descended, in the sixth generation, from Thomas Thayer, of Braintree, Mass. (1640), and from John Alden through his paternal grandmother, Ruth Alden. After studying at the Bellingham Academy, the Amherst Academy, and the Worcester County Manual Labor High School (now Worcester Academy), he entered Brown University, Rhode Island, and was graduated in 1845, delivering the salutatorian oration. He became an assistant teacher in the Worcester Academy, then its principal, and in 1848 he founded Oread Institute, a woman's college at Worcester, subsequently acting as its treasurer. After serving on the Worcester county school board (1852) and on the board of aldermen (1853), he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature (1853–54), where he originated the Bank of Mutual Redemption and the Union Emigration Society. He was elected a representative to the 35th U. S. congress (1857–59), and was re-elected, serving as a member of the committee on militia, and as chairman of the committee on public lands, until 1861. His activity in promoting New England emigration to Kansas placed that state on the Federal side in the conflict of the civil war. In the spring of 1854 he organized the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Co., with a capital stock of $5,060,000, and obtained a charter on April 26th. This was affiliated with the Emigrant Aid Co. of New York and Connecticut, and the two were reorganized by him a year later, under the name of The New England Emigrant Aid Co., the objects being to encourage the emigration of free state advocates into the territory of Kansas, and to invest capital for the development of that region. Besides Mr. Thayer, the largest subscribers to its stock were Charles F. Adams, Amos Lawrence, J. M. S. Williams, W. B. Spooner and William M. Evarts, about two hundred clergymen being also interested to a greater or less degree. The cause was so widely advertised through the New York "Tribune" and other papers that many were impelled to emigrate merely because others were doing so; but the methods of the company were to establish local leagues, whose members would emigrate to Kansas in a body, on the company's special low-rate tickets, settling in localities where the company had erected hotels for their accommodation and saw-mills to supply building material. This work of encouraging emigration was carried on energetically until 1861, when the admission of Kansas as a free state, the primary object, was secured; but the business connections were continued in an effort to pay dividends on the capital invested. This, however, proved impossible, owing to an injudicious selection of financial agents; and though, in March, 1862, the company's property was worth over $140,000, yet it was sold at auction in the following February for about $16,000, barely paying outside claims and making any refund to subscribers impossible. The towns of Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan and Osawatomie were settled under the auspices of this company; and "without these settlements," said Gov. Charles Robinson, "Kansas would have been a slave state without a struggle." Charles Sumner said he would rather have the credit due Eli Thayer for his Kansas work than be the hero of the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Thayer also founded the town of Ceredo in Virginia, a large number of Northern emigrants settling at that place; but the war broke out before he had time to prosecute his efforts far in this direction. During his second term in congress he was aggressive in favoring the admission of Oregon as a state; and in 1860 its citizens elected him their representative to the National Republican convention at Chicago, where he labored energetically for the nomination of Lincoln. But his policy in the support of Oregon was in opposition to the general views of the Republican party, and thus prevented his second re-election as a congressional representative from Massachusetts. During 1861–62 he was a U. S. treasury agent, and from 1864 until 1870 was connected with the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad Co. as its land agent in New York city. He was also an expert in matters of invention, his services as a referee being highly valued; and his own inventions covered a wide field, among them being a sectional safety steam boiler, an automatic boiler cleaner for extracting the sediment (1860), and an hydraulic elevator (1879), used both in this country and Europe. He was a man of strong convictions, with unbounded faith in whatever he undertook; and as a scholar his abilities and attainments were high, his familiarity with English and classical literature being comprehensive and critical. A prominent member of the Baptist church, he possessed great benevolence of heart and believed in practical charity. He was the author of a volume of congressional speeches (1860); several lectures (1886); "The Kansas Crusade" (1889), and, besides being a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, was an honorary member of the Kansas State Historical Society. Mr. Thayer was married at Blackstone, Mass., Aug. 6, 1845, to Caroline M., daughter of Collins and Caroline (Silsby) Capron, and had two sons and five daughters, all of whom survived him. His death occurred in Worcester, Mass., after a brief illness, April 15, 1899

EDWARDS, George Wharton, artist and author, was born at Fairhaven, Conn., in March, 1859, son of William A. and Margaret M. Edwards. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and early showed a decided talent for drawing. Removing to New York city, for a time he made decorative designing his specialty—a valuable preparation for illustrating, to which he soon turned his attention. In 1882 he studied in Antwerp, Belgium, and during the following year in Paris. He exhibited "Le Retour de la Peche" at the Paris Salon of 1883 and "Etudes des Bateaux" in the Salon of 1884. During that sojourn in Europe he traveled through Belgium, Holland, England, France and Spain, the journey inspiring many clever illustrations and short stories. He has since spent three years in Holland and several summers in the less

frequented parts of France. He is perhaps best known by his paintings and illustrations of white capped Dutch girls, but he portrays the Brittany peasant, Uncle Remus, or the familiar figure of the "old settler" quite as skillfully. The subjects selected by him are generally simple in character, though often daring in treatment and composition. He has illustrated "The Last Leaf" (Holmes); "The Sun Dial" (Dobson); "The Epithalamium" (Spenser); "Old English Ballads" and other similar books. Since 1898 he has been director of the art department of "Collier's Weekly." Among his important paintings are: "Early Moonrise," Society of American Artists (1891); "An Interesting Subject" and "In the Dunes," World's Columbian exposition (1893); "The Fog Bell, Maine Coast," Academy of Design (1897). For paintings exhibited at the Massachusetts Association in Boston he was awarded a silver medal in 1884, and a bronze medal in 1890. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Authors' Club; American Water Color Society; New York Water-Color Club; Sculpture Society; Grolier Club; National Arts Society; Aldine Club; Ex Libris Society of London, and the Society Amsterdamsch, of Amsterdam. He is the author of "Thumbnail Sketches" (1893); "P'tit Matinic' Monotones" (1894); "The Rivalries of Long and Short Codiac" (1895); "Break of Day and Other Stories" (1896); "Tjalk No. 27" (1899), and "The Dollar Mark" (1901). He was married, in March, 1886, to Annie Johns, daughter of Gen. John C. Cox, of Quincy, Ill.

KIEFER, Hermann, physician, was born at Sulzburg, Baden, Germany, Nov. 19, 1825, only son of Conrad and Friederike (Schweyckert) Kiefer. His father was a physician; his mother was a daughter of the director of the Botanical Gardens, at Carlsruhe, Baden. His early education was obtained in the lyceums of Freiburg, Mannheim and Carlsruhe, and he then studied medicine in the universities of Freiburg, Heidelberg, Prague and Vienna. He received his license to practice May 13, 1849, and took part as a regimental surgeon in the revolution in Germany in that year, being present at the battles of Phillipsburg (June 20) and Upstadt (June 23). When the revolution was suppressed Dr. Kiefer fled to Strasburg, and thence to America, arriving in New York city Sept. 19, 1849. Removing to Detroit, Mich., the following month, he began the practice of medicine and soon took a prominent position. In 1860 he became city physician of Detroit. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and was one of the founders, in 1861, of the German-American Seminary in Detroit, being first its treasurer and then its president in 1861–72. He was a member of the Detroit board of education in 1866–67, and of the Detroit public library commission, 1882–83. In March, 1889, he was elected a regent of the University of Michigan, and he still holds this position (1900), being chairman of the medical committee of the university. Dr. Kiefer joined the Republican party upon its organization in 1854, and was chairman in that year of the German Republican executive committee of Michigan. He was one of the presidential electors of Michigan in 1872; was a delegate in 1876 to the Republican national convention in Cincinnati, and was influential in inducing the Michigan delegation to give united support to Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes. He was a Republican speaker among the Germans of Michigan in every presidential campaign from 1854 to 1880. In July, 1883, he was appointed U. S. consul to Stettin, Germany, and held this position until Jan. 21, 1885. Dr. Kiefer made several valuable consular reports to the U. S. state department, including papers upon the beet sugar industry; the "Extension of European Trade in the Orient"; "American Trade with Stettin"; "How Germany is Governed," and "Labor in Europe." He has contributed many articles to medical publications. He was a director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co. from 1883 to 1892, and vice-president of the Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, in 1871–83. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Historical Association. Dr. Kiefer was married in Detroit, July 21, 1850, to Franciska Kehle, daughter of Johannes and Catharina Kehle, of Boundorf, Baden, Germany. They have five sons and one daughter.

SCOTT, Emily Maria (Spafard), artist, was born at Springwater, Livingston co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1832, daughter of Thomas L. and Elmira (Baldwin) Spafard. Her father (1797–1888), a veteran of the Mexican war, was a lumber merchant. The daughter was educated in the public schools of Springwater, and at Ann Arbor, Mich., where she studied for two years. In 1871 she went to New York city to study at the National Academy of Design, and later entered the Art Students' League. In 1872 she went to Europe, spending two years in study in Paris, and in the cities of Italy and other countries. Since 1876 she has made her home in New York city, although she has made a number of trips to Europe since her first visit. Some of her most important works are: A large still life picture, exhibited in the Salon of Paris (1889); "Yellow Roses," which won a medal at Atlanta, Ga., and "Pink Roses," with which she won a medal at the Chicago exhibition (1893). Four of her paintings were sent to the Pan American exhibition, Buffalo, N. Y., 1901, by special request. Roses have been Mrs. Scott's favorite study, and she paints them with a tenderness and sentiment rarely seen in flower pictures, throwing on the canvas a lifelike reproduction that is difficult of description. She is a woman of broad development, beloved by a wide circle of friends; her opinions on art and on topics other than those connected with her profession are original and stimulating, and for this reason she is often called upon to read papers before women's clubs throughout the country. Her studio in New York (filled with trophies from many countries) has become the rendezvous of literary men and women as well as artists. She was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 1, 1853, to Charles Scott, an attorney of Lyons, Ia., who died May 2, 1863. Mrs. Scott spends her summers at her beautiful country home at Quaker Hill, Dutchess co., N. Y.

BLEDSOE, Jesse, senator, was born in Culpeper county, Va., April 6, 1776. In spite of delicate health and weakness of thee yes, he succeeded, by the most persevering industry, in acquiring a good education, and in time became one of the most eminent lawyers of the West. Having emigrated to Kentucky, he was elected repeatedly to the state legislature, and in 1808 was secretary of state under Gov. Charles Scott. In 1812 he was a member of the state legislature, and in the following year was elected to the U. S. senate, serving until 1815. He served as state senator from 1817 to 1820 and in 1822 was appointed circuit judge in the Lexington district, making his home in Lexington, where he was elected professor of law in the Transylvania University the same year. He retired to the practice

of his profession and in 1833 removed to Mississippi, two years later going to Texas, where he was engaged in collecting historical material at the time of his death. This occurred near Nacogdoches, June 20 or 30, 1837.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, April 4, 1839, son of Wilhelm and Charlotte Vocke. He was apprenticed to an uncle in the mercantile trade for three years, during which he studied Latin and French. In 1856 he came to America, and made his way to Chicago, where he found employment in various minor positions. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private, and was present in every engagement of the army of the Cumberland, ranking as captain at the end of the war. Returning to Chicago, he became city editor of the "Staats Zeitung," and finally an editorial writer. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and in 1870 was elected to the state legislature. At the extra session held shortly after the great fire of 1871 Mr. Vocke was instrumental in framing what is known as the "burnt record act." Among other measures, he also framed a life insurance bill, which was endorsed by the Chicago "Tribune" as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body on that subject." In 1873 Mr. Vocke formed a law partnership with Gen. Joseph B. Leake, which continued until the latter was appointed U. S. district-attorney in 1879. In 1877–80 Mr. Vocke was a member of the Chicago board of education. For a number of years past he has been attorney for the imperial German consulate at Chicago, and has also held the presidency of the German Society for the Aid of Emigrants. As a lawyer, Mr. Vocke has risen to eminence. His clientage has always been extensive, and the legal interests intrusted to his care have been important. In 1868 he published a translation of the lyrics of Julius Rodenberg. He has also written a number of tracts on social, political and international topics, and is the author of "Handbuch der Rechtspflege in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," written in German, and published at Cologne in 1890. Mr. Vocke was married, in 1867, to Eliza, daughter of Leopold Wahl. They have six children.

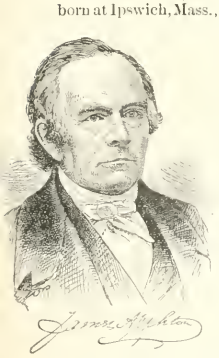
JACKSON, Charles Loring, chemist and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1847, son of Patrick Tracy and Susan Mary (Loring) Jackson. His father's father, of the same name, was one of the principal founders of the town of Lowell, Mass., and his mother was the daughter of C. G. Loring, an eminent lawyer of Boston. He attended Sullivan's and Dixwell's private schools in his native city and was graduated at Harvard University in 1867. Immediately after he was appointed lecture assistant in chemistry, and in 1871 he became assistant professor. He went abroad in 1873, and studied chemistry for two years at Heidelberg under Bunsen and at Berlin under Hofmann; resumed his duties at Harvard in 1875, and was made full professor in 1881, and in 1894 Erving professor. Since 1874 Prof. Jackson has published annually one or more papers, chiefly on organic chemistry, in the "Proceedings" of the American Academy of Sciences and in "Remsen's American Chemical Journal." He has rivalled the leading scientists of his time in the large number of minor discoveries, though important, which he has made in chemistry. He is the author of a series of papers on "Substituted Benzyl Compounds," including a synthesis of "Anthracene" (18); a series of papers on the "Substances Contained in Turmeric" (18); a series on "The Action of Reagents on Nitrobenzols Containing Halogens" (18); a series on the "Colored Compounds Formed by Sodic Alcoholates and Nitrobenzols" (18); as well as papers on the "Derivatives of Orthoquinone" (18); "Sodic Zincate" (18); "Benzol-tri-sulphuric Acid" (18); "Quinone," including the discovery of hemiacetals, and various other subjects pertaining to his profession. Prof. Jackson is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Science and an honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

KELLY, Robert Morrow, lawyer and journalist, was born at Paris, Bourbon co., Ky., Sept. 22, 1836, the son of Thomas Owings and Cordelia (Morrow) Kelly. His grandfather, William Kelly, was an Irishman who came to the United States just after the revolutionary war, and after a short residence in Philadelphia and Baltimore settled at Paris, Ky., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and banking. Mr. Kelly was educated in private schools and prepared to enter Yale, but did not do so. He spent two years in the employ of railroad surveying parties and taught school for several years. Meanwhile he studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1860. He took charge of the law office of his uncle, Hon. Garrett Davis, at Cynthiana, Ky., but the civil war was imminent, and he devoted that fall and spring to drilling and military matters. In the civil war he took part in the Mill springs campaign and the other operations of the army of the Ohio and of the Cumberland. He was in the battle of Missionary ridge, the battles of Franklin and Nashville and in Wilson's cavalry raid through Alabama and Georgia. He was successively promoted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, commanding his regiment during and after the battle of Chickamauga. Returning to Paris, Ky., in 1865, he resumed the practice of law. The next year he was nominated by the Union men for county attorney, but before the election was appointed internal revenue collector for the 7th district of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. He resigned that position early in 1870, to take charge as editor of the Louisville "Daily Commercial," just established, which position he held, except for a brief interval, until 1897. Col. Kelly was appointed pension agent in Kentucky in 1873, and held the place until he resigned in the spring of 1886. In anticipation of the coming of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to Louisville in 1895, he was elected commander of the department of Kentucky. After 1897 he was for a time editor of the Louisville (Ky.) "Critic," but is now editor-in-chief of the "Commercial." On June 27, 1867, he was married to Harriett Holley, daughter of E. N. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky.

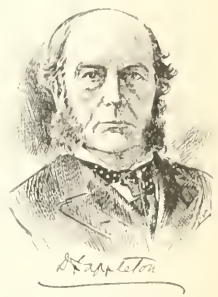
NORVELL, John, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1790. He was a printer by trade, and for a time was the editor of a newspaper in Philadelphia, but afterward removed to Michigan, and became identified with the early history of that state. He was appointed by Pres. Jackson postmaster of Detroit in 1828, holding the office for two years; was subsequently U. S. district-attorney, and on the admission of Michigan into the Union was elected, as a Democrat, one of the senators in congress from the new state, serving in that capacity from 1835 to 1841. He died of apoplexy, April 11, 1850. It is worthy of notice that he left seven sons, six of whom served in the Federal army during the civil war.

WINTERS, William Huffman, librarian, was born at Dayton, O., Feb. 16, 1848, son of David and Mary A. Winters. He was educated in the public schools, and at the central high school of that city, and was graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., in 1863, with Calvin S. Brice and others who became eminent. In 1868 he received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard University, after a course in the Law School, and in the fall of that year entered the office of Hon. William M. Evarts in New York city. He became librarian of the New York Law Institute in 1872, and still holds the position. He is the author of "History of the American States Legislation"; "Bibliography of Trusts Combinations"; "Laws of Burial"; "Law Literature Relating to Theatres, Clubs, etc.," and the "History of the New York Law Institute" in the "Bench and Bar of New York" (1897), besides contributions to the Albany "Law Journal," "American Law Review," "Corporation Law Journal" and other periodicals. The New York Law Institute library, which was organized in 1828 by Chancellor James Kent, numbers over 51,000 volumes, and now ranks as the very first of its kind. It is located on the fourth and fifth floors of the post-office building. Its collections are practically complete in American and foreign reports, law periodicals, digests, trials and treatises, codes and statutes, and among its unique treasures, secured through gifts by Mr. Winters, are the cases and opinions of Charles O'Conor; Alexander Hamilton's "Law Record" 1795–1804; Washington's copy of the "Code de Louis XIII."; the old book of "Precedents," from which the prelude and profession of faith in Shakespeare's will was taken; the David Dudley Field copies of rare Codes and International Law societies' publications, and the Bradford edition of New Jersey laws, published in 1709. The presidents of the New York Law Institute have been: James Kent, John Anthon, James T. Brady, Charles O'Conor, Charles Tracy, Stephen P. Nash, Joseph H. Choate, Wheeler H. Peckham and Edward Patterson.

APPLETON, James, father of prohibition, was born at Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 14, 1786. His earliest American ancestor was Samuel Appleton, an Englishman, who settled at Ipswich in 1635, and who is the progenitor of all of that name in New England. At an early age he showed unusual talent for oratory, which was the means of his election to the legislature of Massachusetts. He was a colonel of the militia of his native state, and was made brigadier-general upon the close of the war of 1812. He removed from Marblehead to Portland, in 1833, where his public services procured for him an election to the legislature of Maine in 1836. He was several times a candidate for governor in the old Liberty party. Becoming interested in the subject of prohibition, he made speeches throughout the state, and contributed articles to the publications of the day upon total abstinence and the suppression of the liquor traffic. He was the first to advance the principle of statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors, first by petition to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1831, and afterwards, in 1837, by a report to the Maine legislature, of which he was then a member. His report made a profound impression throughout the state, and culminated in the enactment of the Maine liquor law. He returned to his native town, and died there Aug. 25, 1862.



APPLETON, Daniel Fuller, merchant, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 31, 1826, son of Gen. James and Sarah (Fuller) Appleton. His first American ancestor was Samuel Appleton, the ancestor of all of the name in New England. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, and was trained in the watch-making business by a brother. At the age of twenty-one he went to New York city, where he entered the employ of Royal E. Robbins, an importer of watches, and after a few years a partnership was formed under the name of Robbins & Appleton. In 1857 the firm became the owners of the then new and small watch works at Waltham, Mass., and soon after organized and established the American Waltham Watch Co., which business they have conducted continuously ever since. The manufactory covers several acres on the Charles river, Waltham; employs 2,500 hands, and during the year 1900 manufactured 2,300 watches every business day. To the advancement and success of this business Mr. Appleton has given his constant attention, having continued in active business with Mr. Robbins and his younger brother, Henry A. Robbins, for fifty-three years. It is to be noted that Mr. Appleton was content to begin and continue in the business of a watchmaker, and that he sought to develop it until his firm and the company which they managed became one of the greatest watchmakers in the world. Mr. Appleton, though he never sought office, has been at times active in the councils of the Republican party, to which he came by evolution from the old Liberty party. He was a member of the first national convention of that party, held in Philadelphia in 1858, when Gen Frémont was nominated for the presidency, and has ever since given his active and earnest support to the party. He has been vice-president of the Union League Club, a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Grolier and other club organizations, and served as president of the New England Society of the city of New York in 1878–79. Mr. Appleton was twice married: first, in 1853, to Julia, daughter of Hon. Nicholas P. Randall, of Manlius, N. Y., and, second, in 1889, to Susan, daughter of Rev. John P. Cowles, of Ipswich, Mass. He has three sons and two daughters; Francis Randall, Randolph Morgan and James Waldingfield Appleton; Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt, of New York city, and Mrs. Charles S. Tuckerman of Boston.



CALHOUN, William Barron, lawyer and congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1796. He was graduated at Yale College in 1814, and chose the legal profession, in which his talents and worth soon won for him an enviable position. He was a member of the state legislature from 1825 to 1835, and was speaker for the last two years. In 1835–43 he was a representative in congress from his native state; was president of the state senate in 1846; secretary of state in 1848; bank commissioner in 1853; presidential elector in 1844, and mayor of Springfield in 1859. In 1871 he again served in the state legislature. For many years he was an occasional editorial writer for the Springfield "Republican," and a frequent contributor to its columns. In 1858 Amherst gave him the degree of LL.D. He died at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 8, 1865.

BAHNSON, George Frederic, Moravian bishop, was born at Christiansfeld, Schleswig, Denmark, Sept. 16, 1805, and was educated at Nisky and Gradenfeld. He was sent to Pennsylvania in 1829, and taught at Nazareth Hall until 1834. He was pastor at Lancaster, Pa., Salem, N. C., and elsewhere, and in 1860 was made a bishop, with charge of the southern district. He died at Salem, N. C., Sept. 11, 1869.

ELLIS, Ezekiel John, congressman, was born at Covington, La., Oct. 15, 1840, son of Ezekiel Parker and Tabitha Emily (Warner) Ellis. His father, who was a distinguished lawyer and judge, was a descendant of an old Virginia family, though a native of Georgia and long a resident of Louisiana. The mother of our subject was a descendant of several prominent colonial and revolutionary families, her father, Thomas C. Warner, being colonel of militia under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and for many years a probate judge in South Carolina. Ezekiel was educated in the public schools, at an academy in Clinton, La., and at Centenary College, Jackson, La. He studied law in his father's office and at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), receiving the degree of B.L. in 1861. Becoming a lieutenant in the 16th Louisiana infantry, he served in the battle of Shiloh, was promoted captain, later took part in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary ridge; was captured in the last named engagement; he was held and remained a prisoner until the close of the war. On his return home he began law practice with his father; later formed a partnership with his brother, T. C. W. Ellis, and in 1869 removed to New Orleans. In 1868 he was an alternate elector on the ticket headed by Seymour and Blair. In November, 1874, he was elected to the 44th congress, serving, by re-election, until March, 1885, when he resigned, taking up the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C. He was chairman on the committee of the Mississippi levees, and was a member of those on appropriations, Indian affairs, elections and privileges. He made notable speeches on the levee system, Indian affairs, the negro question, the national quarantine and health bill, and on various subjects relating to fortifications, torpedoes and heavy ordnance. In 1880 he was chairman of the committee conducting the nomination of Gen. W. S. Hancock, and in the succeeding campaign addressed many audiences in northern and western cities. Although an active Democrat, he was in no sense a partisan. On June 29, 1869, he was married to Josephine, daughter of Henry Chamberlain, of Natchez, Miss., and a great-granddaughter of Thomas McKean, of Delaware, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They had one daughter, Lilian, wife of John L. Emerson, of Titusville, Pa., and two sons, Thomas Stephen and Harry Eugene, both lawyers of New Orleans, the former a captain of infantry in the war with Spain. Mr. Ellis died in Washington, D. C., April 25, 1889.

WOLLENWEBER, Ludwig August, journalist and author, was born at Ixheim, near Zweibrucken, Rheinpfalz, Germany, Dec. 5, 1807. Bereft of his parents at a very early age, he was compelled to give up his hopes of obtaining an education, and became a printer. Upon the completion of his term of apprenticeship he traveled through Germany as a journeyman worker, and in 1832 arrived at Wirth in Hamburg, where he obtained employment on the "Deutsche Trihüne." This journal, however, was soon suppressed by the German Diet, and Wollenweber, having became implicated in the radical anti-government movement, left Germany in order to escape persecution, and went first to France, then to Rotterdam, Holland, whence he sailed for the United States. He landed in Philadelphia, but being unable to secure employment here began traveling through the state of Pennsylvania on foot. After many adventures he returned to Philadelphia and obtained work on Wesselböfft's journal "Die Schnellpost." Soon he established a journal of his own, "Der Freimüthige." This was after a short time discontinued, and Wollenweber acquired the Philadelphia "Demokrat," which was founded in 1838, as a weekly. Later it appeared twice a week, and at last became a daily journal. In 1853 he sold the Philadelphia "Demokrat" to his brother-in-law, Hoffmann, and engaged in various branches of business, but soon retired, and settled at Lebanon, Pa. From Lebanon he removed to Reading, Pa., where he spent the rest of his life, engaged in literary occupations. Wollenweber was one of the first to write in the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch—a German dialect. His works occupy themselves chiefly with the life, customs and manners of the early German colonists. The more important of them are: "Gila, das Indianermädchen oder die wiedergefundenen deutschen Kinder unter den Indianern," and "Freuden und Leiden in Amerika, oder die Latciner am Schuylkill Canal," both plays; "Gemälde aus dem Pennsylvanischen Volksleben"; "General Peter Mühlenberg," a tale of the revolutionary war; "Sprache, Sitten und Gebräuche der Deutch-Pennsylvanier"; "Aus Berks County schwerster Zeit," a tale of the pioneers of Berks county; "Die drei gräber auf dem Riethen Kirchhof"; "Die erste Mühle am Mühlbach," etc. Lndwig August Wollenweber died in Reading, Pa., in 1888.

JACOBS, Michael, clergyman and educator, was born near Waynesboro, Franklin co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1808, son of Henry and Anna Maria (Miller) Jacobs. His grandfather, Martin Jacob (spelled without the "s"), emigrated from Preursdorf, Alsace, in 1753, settling first in Frederick county, Md., but in 1761 removing to Washington county, near Jacob's church, so named from his gift of a tract of land for a church and school. His mother was a daughter of Henry Miller, of Washington township, Franklin co., Pa. (b. 1725; d. 1817), and of Elizabeth Heilman, of Heilmansdale, Lebanon co., Pa. (b. 1742; d. 1817), daughter of John Adam Heilman (b. 1715; d. 1770). The latter, a native of Zuzenhausen, in the Palatinate, Germany, emigrated to America, settling at North Annville, Lebanon co., Pa., in 1738. Michael Jacobs was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1828, and after teaching for a few months in an academy at Belair, Md., became, in April of the following year, instructor in mathematics and natural sciences in the Gettysburg Gymnasium. When the latter institution was incorporated as Pennsylvania College, in 1832, he became a full professor, continuing in that capacity for thirty-four years, and was then, in 1866, made professor emeritus. He also entered the Lutheran ministry in 1832, was president of the West Pennsylvania synod for several years, and in 1858 received the degree of D.D. from both Wittenberg College, Springfield O., and his alma mater. About 1845 he invented the process of canning fruit which is now in universal use. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, his most important scientific work being in the department of meteorology, and left a number of "Lectures on Meteorology," containing the results of his personal observations. Besides contributing to the "United States Service Magazine" and the "Evangelical Review," he was the editor of the "Literary Record" and the

author of "The Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Battle of Gettysburg" (1863). He also contributed largely to the publications of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C. He was married, May 3, 1833, to Julianna M., daughter of Jacob Eyster, of Harrisburg, Pa., and a general of the U. S. army. Their son, Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D.D., is a well-known educator and author. Dr. Jacobs died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 22, 1871.

JACOBS, Henry Eyster, clergyman, author and educator, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1844, son of Michael and Julianna Matilda (Eyster) Jacobs. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Eyster, was a state senator, and a brigadier general of Pennsylvania militia, serving in the defense of Baltimore during the war of 1812, while his great-grandfather, George Eyster, was a revolutionary soldier, captured at Fort Washington, and one of the few survivors of the prison-ship Jersey. His maternal ancestor in the seventh generation emigrated from Wurtemburg in 1718. Henry E. Jacobs was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1862, and continued his theological studies at the Lutheran Seminary; after which he taught in the former during 1864–67. He was licensed to preach in 1866; served as home missionary in Pittsburgh, Pa. (1867–68), and in the latter year was ordained to the ministry. During 1868–70 he was principal of Thiel Hall, Phillipsburgh (now Thiel College at Greenville) Pa., and pastor of the Lutheran church there. He then returned to Pennsylvania College, where he filled the chair of Latin (1870–80), of ancient languages (1880–81), and of the Greek language and literature (1881–83). Since 1883 he has been professor of systematic theology at the Lutheran Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, where he was appointed dean of the faculty in 1893. He

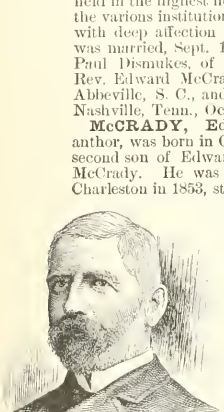
Henry E. Jacobs

was the projector of the general conference of Lutherans which met in Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1898, presided at the opening session, and was secretary of the committee that prepared the "Common Order of Service," adopted by all English-speaking Lutherans. He was a member of the first Lutheran diet, English recording secretary of the general council of the Lutheran church (1879–81), its corresponding secretary (1889–99); was vice-president of the American Society of Church History (1894–96), and is now vice-president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, and a member of the American Historical Association and the Pennsylvania German Society. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1877, and that of LL.D. in 1891, by Thiel College. He is the author of "A Question of Latinity" (1878); "Companion to the Book of Concord" (1883); "The Lutheran Movement in England" (1890), "Oversight in the Lutheran Church" (1892); "The Female Diaconate" (1892); "History of the Lutheran Church in America" (1893); "Elements of Religion" (1894); "Commentary on Romans" (1896); "Commentary on I. Corinthians" (1897); "Life of Martin Luther" (1898), and "German Emigration to Pennsylvania, 1709–40" (1899). With Rev. G. F. Spieker, D.D., he translated "Hutter's Compend of Lutheran Theology" (1868), and with Rev. C. A. Hay, D.D., "Schmid's Doctrinal Theology of the Lutheran Church" (1875); translated and edited the "Book of Concord; or, Symbolical Standards of the Lutheran Church" (1882); edited the American edition of Meyer's commentaries on Galatians and Ephesians (1885); translated and edited Duesterdieck's "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John" (1887); edited "Tavernier's Augsburg Confession" (1888), and a "Lutheran Cyclopædia" (1899). He has contributed to theological periodicals and cyclopædias of religious knowledge; was associate editor of "Johnson's Cyclopædia," editor of the "Lutheran Commentary" and of the "Lutheran Church Review." He delivered lectures in course at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, during 1895, on "Christian Worship," which were published the year following. Dr. Jacobs was married, July 3, 1872, to Laura Hewes, daughter of George F. Downing, of Baltimore, Md., and a descendant in the fifth generation of Thomas Downing, after whom Downingtown, Pa., was named. They have two sons and two daughters.

QUITMAN, Frederick Henry, clergyman, was born in Westphalia, Aug. 7, 1760, on an island in the Rhine, afterwards destroyed by a flood. He was educated at the University of Halle, was tutor for a time to the young princes of Waldeck, received Lutheran orders at Amsterdam in 1781, and became pastor at Curaçoa in the Carribean sea. Driven thence by a revolution in 1795, he took ship for New York, meaning to return to Holland, but was persuaded to stay in the United States by reason of the dearth of Lutheran ministers. After two years at Schoharie, N. Y., he took charge of St. Peter's, on the old Albany post-road, between Rhinebeck and Red Hook, the mother church of that region. Here he remained through life, for many years ministering also to congregations in the adjoining villages and outlying country. A man of commanding character and presence, of fine powers and strong will, he was the master spirit of his denomination in the state. He was long president of the New York synod, chief compiler of its hymn book in 1814, and president of the trustees of Hartwick Seminary from its incorporation in 1816. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1814. Dr. Quitman published a "Treatise on Magic," (1810); a "Cathechism" (1814), and "Sermons on the Reformation" (1817). He held the rationalistic views prevalent in Germany in his earlier days; when other doctrines came in, he was frankly in collision with them. At a certain ordination, after the candidate (as was then the custom) had preached the sermon, the president of the synod arose and prayed thus: "O Lord, we thank Thee that Thou art no such being as this young man has just been telling us." He was disabled in 1828, and died near Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 26, 1832. John Anthony Quitman, governor of Mississippi, was his son.

McCRADY, John, soldier and educator, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 15, 1831, eldest son of Edward and Louisa Rebecca (Lane) McCrady. He was graduated at Charleston College in 1850, and began the study of law under his father, but was diverted to the study of zoölogy by Dr. Edmund Ravenel. Afterward he studied under Agassiz, with whom he spent three summers on the coast of New England, and when he returned, in 1854, he was one of the few American naturalists who had been thoroughly trained by that scientist. In 1856 he became assistant professor of mathematics in Charleston College, but continued his scientific researches. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Elliott Society; on its establishment being one of its curators. In the civil war he volunteered as an engineer and built the battery at Cumming's point, Morris island, and was in charge of the fortifications aroound Savannah. After the war he was re-elected professor of mathematics in Charleston College and filled that chair until 1873, when he was appointed

assistant of Prof. Agassiz, at Harvard, and succeeded to the chair of zoölogy upon his death. In 1877 he became professor of biology and the relation of science and religion in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and the remainder of his life was spent at that institution. Here he applied himself to the perfecting of what he considered his life's task and the crown of his labors, the demonstration of the perfect harmony between the results of science and of revealed religion. During the winter of 1879–80 he delivered a series of lectures at Johns Hopkins University. In these he outlined his philosophical system, and one who heard him declared: "His genius came nearer to inspiration than anything I had ever heard before or read." He was held in the highest honor by his fellow professors in the various institutions he served, and was regarded with deep affection by his pupils. Prof. McCrady was married, Sept. 1, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Paul Dismukes, of Tennessee, and had one son, Rev. Edward McCrady, rector of Trinity Church, Abbeville, S. C., and four daughters. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1881.



McCRADY, Edward, lawyer, soldier and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., April 8, 1833, second son of Edward and Louisa Rebecca (Lance) McCrady. He was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1853, studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and meanwhile had taken up the study of military science. In 1854 he was elected major of a battalion of rifles, and in the following year contributed to the press articles on the necessity of reforming the militia system of the state, which led (1859) to his appointment by the legislature on a commission upon that system. In the civil war he joined the 1st regiment, South Carolina volunteers, under Gen. Maxcy Gregg; on Dec. 14th was promoted major, and on June 27, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He commanded his regiment at Cedar run, at second Manassas, where he was seriously wounded, and at Fredericksburg. On Jan. 27, 1863, while in camp, he was permanently injured by a falling tree, and was placed in command of a camp of instruction at Madison, Fla. He practiced law in Charleston with his father from October, 1865, until the latter's death, in 1892, when the present firm of McCrady & Bacot was formed, the other parties being Col. McCrady's brother, Louis de B., and his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Bacot. In 1880–90 he served in the state legislature; was influential in the passage of the law prohibiting dueling; was the author of the famous eight box law, requiring an educational test of voters, the first attempt at ballot reform in the South, and the first application in this country of the principle of the Australian ballot system; he also introduced and secured the passage of a resolution indorsing civil service reform. He was chairman of the committee on privileges, elections; those on railroads and judiciary. Appointed in 1882 major-general of the state forces, he had much to do with bringing the militia of the coast region to a high state of efficiency. Gen. McCrady is a voluminous writer on legal, political and historical matters, his most important work being a "History of South Carolina," which corrected the errors of former authorities. He is president of the South Carolina Historical Society; a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of Camp Sumter of the United Confederate Veterans, and trusteee of the Medical College of Charleston. He was married, in 1863, to Mary Fraser, daughter of Maj. Allen J. Davie, of North Carolina, and granddaughter of Gen. William R. Davie.

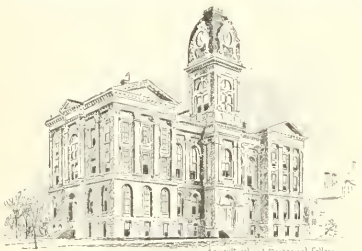
HARPER, William, jurist, was born on the island of Antigua, Jan. 17, 1790. He was the son of a missionary, who was sent out by the English Wesleyan Methodist Society to the island of Antigua, and who afterwards settled with his family in the United States. William attended school in Baltimore, Md., and in 1805 was taken by his father to Columbia, S. C. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1808, pursued his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1811, and practiced as a lawyer in Columbia, until 1818. In 1813 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of South Carolina College. In 1818 Mr. Harper removed to Missouri territory, where he was appointed chancellor in 1819, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1821. In 1823 he returned to Columbia. He was supreme court reporter of the state during 1823–25, and filled a vacancy in the U. S. senate from March 28th to Dec. 7, 1826, which was caused by the death of John Gaillard. During the years 1827–28 he practiced law in Charleston, S. C., and was a representative in the state legislature and speaker of that body in 1828. He served as chancellor of the state of South Carolina from 1828 to 1830, and again from 1835 to 1847; was judge of the court of appeals, 1830–35; was a member of the convention which framed the nullification ordinance in 1832, and a member of that which met to rescind the same in 1833. His publications consist of an article on colonization in the "Southern Review"; a speech in congress on the "Panama Mission"; a "Eulogy on Chancellor de Saussure," and several speeches on the doctrine of nullification, of which he was an ardent and enthusiastic advocate. He died in Columbia, S. C., Oct. 10, 1847.

MITCHELL, William, astronomer, was born at Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 20, 1791. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He was preparing for Harvard College when the war of 1812 broke out, and his plans being thereby disarranged, turned to teaching, which he followed for several years. His leisure hours were given to astronomical observations, with a rude telescope made by a clockmaker. Later he obtained the position of cashier of the Nantucket Pacific Bank, and was thus enabled to procure adequate instruments. He made systematic determinations in connection with the U. S. coast survey, and was for some years also overseer of Harvard University, serving as chairman of a committee appointed to visit the observatory of Cambridge. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown (1848) and Harvard (1860) universities; was a member of several scientific societies, and published a number of astronomical essays in the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals. His daughter, Maria (1818–89), aided him in many of his observations, became eminent as an astronomer, and was a professor at Vassar College for many years. William Mitchell died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 19, 1868.

HAY, George, jurist, was distinguished both as a lawyer and as a politician. He was a prominent member of the Virginia legislature, and was for many years U. S. district-attorney, in which capacity he prosecuted Aaron Burr. Later he became judge of the U. S. court for the eastern district of Virginia. He was married to Eliza, daughter of Pres. Monroe. A number of exceedingly clever political articles were published by him under the pen-name, "Hortensius," and he was the author of a "Treatise on Expatriation" (1814); a "Treatise Against the Usury Laws," and "The Life of John Thompson." He died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 31, 1830.

CLAIBORNE, William, colonist, was born in Westmoreland, England, about 1587, second son of Sir Edmond Claiborne, of Claiborne Hall, and Grace, daughter of Sir Alan Billingham, his wife. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent by the London Company to the plantations of Virginia in the capacity of surveyor. He is said to have crossed the ocean in the ship George in company with Sir Francis Hyatt, and to have reached Jamestown in October, 1621. He devoted himself with zeal to the duties of his office, and in two years' time collected materials for the first reliable map of the dominion. He became a landholder under the system which obtained at that time, and to the extent of nearly fifty thousand acres; and was able to engage in trade and to make voyages of discovery in the interests of the company. In 1625 he received the appointment of secretary of state for the colony from King Charles I., the charter of the Virginia Company in London having been pronounced null and void. Three years later he was instructed by the home authorities to extend the colonial possessions by exploration of the waters of Chesapeake bay and by trade with the Indians, and this commission was continued by a patent from King Charles I., dated as late as 1631. In pursuance of these instructions and authorizations, Claiborne discovered Palmer's island, near the mouth of the Susquehanna, and Kent island, at the mouth of the Chester river, and he established trading posts at both places. At the latter he planted a settlement of over 100 colonists, which he continued to hold as agent of a London house until 1637. During this period he was successful in gathering more settlers in his colony, and was eventually recognized as having a right to the territory, which he claimed as in opposition to the Calverts, who insisted that Claiborne's right was only a license to trade, and did not convey property in the soil. This issue was important, on account of the fact that it influenced the history of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland during a generation. In the beginning it was a conflict between the Roman Catholics settled in Maryland and the adherents of the Church of England settled in Virginia. Afterwards it became a quarrel between the Cavaliers and the Puritans; and not until Virginia, by her Bill of Rights of 1776, disclaimed all right to the territory of Maryland beyond the Potomac, was this question finally settled. By this conclusion also all the territory northwest of the Ohio river was conveyed to the United States. But, long before this agreement, the fight between the Calverts and Claiborne's people had grown to be an established fact of no little importance to the condition of the colonies. Claiborne appears to have met with great misfortune in his attempts to colonize the island of Kent. A fire there destroyed his warehouse of supplies, and it is stated that his colonists were reduced to the greatest extremities. At the same time it became necessary, as appears, for his partners in London to investigate his affairs; and this investigation forced Claiborne to return to London, where he was sued by his partners, the conclusion being that his property in Virginia and Maryland was seized as hostage for his alleged indebtedness. Eventually Claiborne admitted the authority of Lord Baltimore, as regarded his Maryland claims, and that of Leonard Calvert, in relation to the island of Kent—even conceding so much as to accept from Calvert the position of commander of that island. But Claiborne, having bought from the Indians Palmer's island, which he thought was outside of the grant to Lord Baltimore, he petitioned the king, accompanying the petition with an offer of an annual rent of £100 for other lands which he owned, and that Lord Baltimore be restrained from interfering with him. This application being referred to the proper officials, was refused, and with the result that Gov. Calvert actually reduced the island of Kent by an expedition, which had the effect of a military attack. Claiborne, however, succeeded eventually in obtaining from the king the appointment of treasurer of the colony of Virginia for life; this being on April 6, 1642. When the monarchy declined, Claiborne became a partisan of the parliament. In 1643 the deputy governor of Maryland, Giles Brent, seized a ship commissioned by parliament, commanded by Richard Ingle, and imprudently tampered with the crew, and proclaimed Ingle a traitor. Capt. Ingle escaped to England, obtained a letter of marque, and as captain of the ship Reformation returned in 1643 to Maryland, and "did venture his life and fortune in landing his men and assisting the said well-affected Protestants against the said tyrannical government and the Papists and malignants. It pleased God to enable him to take divers places from them and to make him a support to the said well-affected." Finding "that all things were favorable for the recovery of his ancient possessions," Claiborne boldly seized upon Kent island and drove Gov. Calvert out of Maryland. It is not recorded that he offered any violence to the trespassers upon his property. On June 3, 1650, he was appointed one of the council of Virginia, and on Jan. 29, 1651, received a patent for 50,000 acres of land for transporting 100 persons into the colony. On Sept. 26, 1651, he was appointed one of the commissioners for reducing Virginia and the inhabitants thereof to their due obedience to the commonwealth of England, and performed that duty with singular tact and moderation. The commissioners then went to Maryland, deposed Gov. Stone and overthrew the power of Lord Baltimore for the time being. In December, 1651, he received patents, which amounted to 44,000 acres of land. On April 20, 1652 he was unanimously appointed secretary of Virginia. On July 15, 1654, Claiborne again appeared in Maryland in company with Richard Bennett, and by virtue of the former commission reduced that colony a second time. Commissioners under parliament retained control of Maryland until March 24, 1657, when the claim to Kent island was finally surrendered to Lord Baltimore, after a heroic struggle of twenty-five years. Claiborne returned to Virginia, and at the restoration of Charles I., in his old age was again appointed secretary of state, and was one of the leading members of the Virginia legislature in 1663–66. He held a military command at the breaking out of the Bacon rebellion, and in January, 1676, was one of the court-martial on John Martin's ship. That was his last service and appearance in public life. He died soon after in New Kent county, Va. He was styled "the evil genius of Maryland" by an old writer, but his most persistent enemies found nothing to blemish his character or personal, knightly honor. He left three children, William, Thomas and Jane. His son, Thomas, was married to Ann Fox; and had a son, Nathaniel, who was married to Martha Cole, and had a son, Col. William Claiborne, who was married to Mary Leigh, daughter of Fernando Leigh, and sister of the celebrated Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia.

PATTERSON, James Kennedy, first president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky (1880–1901), was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833, son of Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson. In 1842 his parents emigrated to America and settled on a farm in Bartholomew county, Ind., where James lived until 1849, when he was sent to a school in Madison, Ind. After a year spent there, he taught for one year, keeping up his studies meanwhile, until in May, 1851, he entered Hanover College, Ind. There, during the whole course, he led his class in almost every subject. He was graduated in 1856, and in the fall became principal of the Presbyterian Academy at Greenville, Muhlenberg co., Ky. Three years later he was appointed principal of the preparatory department of Stewart College, of Clarksville, Tenn., and in the following year was elected professor of Latin and Greek in the same institution. When the civil war began, Stewart College suspended and did not reopen until the conflict ended. Prof. Patterson, however, became principal of the Transylvania High School in Lexington, Ky., in 1861, remaining as such until 1865, when the school was consolidated with the Kentucky University. In 1866 Prof. Patterson was called to the chair of history and metaphysics in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the consolidated institution. In 1869 he was made its



president and still (1901) occupies this position. The connection of this college with the Kentucky University continued until 1878, when it was dissolved by the legislature, and two years later the Agricultural and Mechanical College was placed on an independent basis. After a long contest with the denominational institution, with which it had been previously incorporated, the persistent energy of the president brought the college victoriously through the struggle. It has since prospered and now has eight courses of study leading to a degree; there are sixteen professors and eight assistants in the faculty, while the property has increased in value more than $500,000 since 1880. In 1875 Prof. Patterson was appointed by Gov. Leslie a delegate to represent Kentucky in the international congress of geographical sciences at Paris, France, and to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at Bristol, England, in the same year. In 1890 a leave of absence was given him for one year, and he visited Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, and also took part as a delegate in the meeting of the British Association at Leeds. In 1859 he received the degree of A.M., in 1875 that of Ph.D. from Hanover College; in 1880 was elected fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1896 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. He is the author of a report of the proceedings of the geographical congress and of numerous articles on foreign affairs. Dr. Patterson was married, in 1859, to Lucelia, youngest daughter of Capt. Charles F. Irving, of Greenville, Ky.

ALEXANDER, Stephen, astronomer, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1806, son of Alexander Stephenson and Maria (O'Connor) Alexander. His father was a native of Scotland, and died in 1809. His mother was born in New York state, and her father took part in the battle of Saratoga in the war of the revolution. He was educated at Union College, and after graduating in 1824 he taught in the Albany Academy until 1832, when he went to the College of New Jersey at Princeton. After teaching one year in the Theological seminary he became a tutor, and in 1834 adjunct professor of Mathematics. In 1840 he was appointed professor of astronomy. From 1845 to 1854 he also held the chair of mathematics; but from 1854 to 1878, when he retired, he was professor of astronomy only. He was emeritus professor until his death. Prof. Alexander was chief of the expedition to the coast of Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869. He was the author of a great number of scientific papers, some of which have been translated. His principal writings are: "Physical Phenomena Attending Solar Eclipses," read before the American Philosophical Society in 1843; "On the Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848; "On the Origin of Forms and Present Condition of Some of the Clusters of Stars and Several of the Nebulæ," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850; others on "Form and Equatorial Diameter of Some of the Asteroid Planets" and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System," which seem to be confirmatory of the nebular hypothesis of La Place, were presented to the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member; "A Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System" was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1873. Prof. Alexander's first wife was Louisa Meads, of Albany; he was married, Jan. 2, 1850, to Caroline Forman, of Princeton, N. J. He died in Princeton, N. J., June 25, 1883.

CHESTER, Albert Huntington, chemist and mineralogist, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1843, son of Albert Tracy and Elizabeth (Stanley) Chester, both natives of Connecticut. His great-great-grandfather, William Powell, served in the revolutionary war with Washington's army in New Jersey and at the battle of Bennington. Mr. Chester studied for two years at Union College, and then entered the Columbia College School of Mines, where he was graduated in 1868. The high distinction he had won as a student under Profs. Egleston, Chandler and Newberry opened the way for his election, in 1870, as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy in Hamilton College, New York, to succeed Prof. E. W Root. For over twenty years he discharged the duties of this professorship with fidelity, enthusiasm and the largest success, and in 1891 became professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Rutgers College, where he still remains. During the year 1882 he was chemist to the New York state board of health. Prof. Chester has published a number of scientific works, and has embodied the results of an examination of the iron deposits of the Vermilion district of Minnesota in the "Eleventh Annual Report of the Geology of Minnesota." In 1886 he published "A Catalogue of Minerals," and in 1896, "A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals." Prof. Chester was married, in 1869, to Alethea S., daughter of Joseph Rudd,

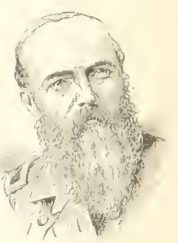
of New York city. In 1878 the degree of Ph.D. in course was conferred upon him by Columbia College, and in 1891 the degree of Sc.D. by Hamilton College.

EWING, Finis, clergyman and author, was born in Bedford county, Va., June 10, 1773, of Scotch-Irish extraction. No facts are known concerning his early life, but he settled near Nashville, Tenn., became a Presbyterian, and removed to Kentucky. Deciding to enter the Presbyterian ministry, he was licensed to preach in 1800, and in 1803 was ordained to the ministry by the Cumberland Presbytery. The validity of his ordination was denied by the Kentucky synod, which was sustained by the general assembly. Mr. Ewing, with two others, in 1810 formed the nucleus of the new Cumberland Presbyterian church, which now has more than 180,000 communicants. A few years later he became pastor of a church at Lebanon, Ky., and in 1820 he went to Missouri, and there organized a congregation at New Lebanon, in Cooper co., which he preached to for nearly sixteen years. He then (1836) removed to Lexington, Lafayette co., Mo., and accepted a pastorate which he held until his death. He was the author of "Lectures on Divinity," which were an exposition of principles of the Cumberland Presbyterians, who halt midway between Calvinism and Arminianism. He was married to a daughter of Gen. William Davidson, of revolutionary fame. He died at Lexington, Mo., July 4, 1841.

STARKWEATHER, Henry Howard, lawyer, was born at Preston, New London co., Conn., April 29, 1826. After receiving a public school education he adopted the profession of the law. He served in the state legislature in 1856, and as a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Norwich, and was reappointed by Pres. Johnson, but resigned in 1866. He was subsequently made chairman of the Republican state committee, and also a member of the Republican national executive committee. In 1867 he was elected a representative from Connecticut to the 40th congress, and was re-elected three times, serving until his death. While in that body he was a member of the committees on naval affairs, and expenditures in the treasury department, and chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia during the important improvements made in Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1876.

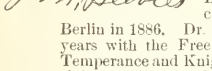
EBERLE, John, physician and author, was born at Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 10, 1787. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1809, and settled himself in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he also edited a political paper, and in 1818–24 was editor of the "Medical Recorder." He assisted to found the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1822, where he held the chair of physic, and later was professor of materia medica and theory and practice. He held the chair of materia medica at the Medical College of Ohio, 1831–37, and that of medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical School, 1837–38. He was associate editor of the "Western Medical Gazette," and of the "Ohio Medical Lyceum." He was the author of "Eberle's Therapeutics" (1822); "Notes of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1844); "Eberle's Notes" and additions by George McClellan (1840); "Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children" (1819); "Botanical Terminology" (1818). He died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1838.

SIMPSON, Edward, naval officer and author, was born in New York city, March 3, 1824. He was appointed midshipman Feb. 11, 1840. After serving on the Decatur and Potomac of the Brazil squadron he returned to the United States on the Constitution in 1841. In 1842–45 he was attached to the frigate Congress, Mediterranean and Brazil squadrons. In 1845 he entered the Naval Academy, where he was graduated passed midshipman in 1846. His was the first class at Annapolis. During the Mexican war he was attached to the Vixen and was present at the attacks on the forts at Alvarado and Tobasco, at the capture of Tampico, Tuspan, Coatzacoalcos and Laguna de Terminos, and at the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz. In 1848–50 he was upon the coast survey, and in 1850–53 served as acting master on the frigate Congress, Brazilian squadron. After a year as assistant instructor in gunnery and infantry tactics at the Naval Academy, he was promoted master and was again assigned to coast survey duty. On April 18, 1855, he was commissioned lieutenant, and going to China in the Portsmouth, he participated in the capture of the barrier forts, near Canton, under Foote. From 1858 to 1862 he was instructor in the theory and practice of naval gunnery at the Naval Academy, and in the following year was commandant of midshipmen there. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander in July, 1862, and on the ironclad Passaic, in 1863–64, participated in two engagements with Fort Wagner, three with Fort Sumter, two with Fort Moultrie, and one with Battery Bee. He commanded the steamer Isonomia on the Wilmington blockade, in the east Gulf squadron, and on the Bahama banks in 1864. As fleet captain of the consolidated blockading squadron, in 1865–66, he was engaged in the operations before Mobile until the city capitulated. He was commissioned commander March 3, 1865, and was assigned to the north Pacific station. In 1868 he took charge of the hydrographic office, Washington, and afterward was assistant to the chief of bureau of ordnance, navy department. Becoming captain in August, 1870, he was sent to Europe on special duty relating to ordnance. In 1873 he was in command of the torpedo station at Newport. During the two succeeding years he commanded the steam frigate Franklin and the Wabash of the north Atlantic squadron. In 1874–75 he was again at Newport; in 1875–77 commanded the Omaha of the south Pacific station; and in 1877–78 was stationed at the New York navy yard. He was made commodore in April, 1878, commanded the naval station at New London for three years; was promoted rear-admiral in 1884, and was placed on the retired list March 3, 1886. Adm. Simpson was president of the advisory board and of the board of inspection and survey. He wrote many naval text-books, including: "Ordnance and Naval Gunnery" (1862); "The Naval Mission to Europe" (2 vols., 1873); "Report of the Gun Foundry Board" (1885), and several articles republished in "Modern Ships of War" (1887). He also published a translation of "Théorie du Pointage." He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1888.

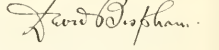


PEEBLES, James Martin, physician and author, was born at Whitingham, Windham co., Vt., March 23, 1822, son of James and Nancy (Brown) Peebles. The family originated in the ancient town of Peebles, Peebleshire, Scotland, and at an early date received titles making its members eligible to seats in the national parliament. In 1718 some who bore the name emigrated to New England, and under the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie began a settlement at Pelham, Mass. James Peebles, born at Whitingham, was a farmer, held several town offices, and was a captain in the southern division of the Vermont militia for a number of years. Nancy

Brown, daughter of Jonas Brown, of Whitingham, farmer and stockherder, was in early life a school teacher. James M. Peebles, after studying at a select school in Binghamton, N. Y., and at Oxford Academy in the same state, entered the Universalist ministry at twenty, and for several years preached in Oswego, Elmira, N. Y., and other cities. Leaving this profession he studied in the Philadelphia (Pa.) University of Medicine and Surgery, graduating as M.D. in 1876, receiving from the institution in 1877 the degree of M.A. In 1882 the Medical University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. He began medical practice in Philadelphia, and for some time had charge of a medical ward in the City Hospital. In 1892 he removed to San Diego, Cal., conducting a health-home sanitarium, and was at the same time president of the Los Angeles College of Science. In 1881 he was professor in an eclectic medical college, Cincinnati, O. In 1896 he removed to Battle Creek, Mich. He was a member of the Northwest congressional Indian peace commission, 1868; U. S. consul at Trebizonde, Turkey, in Asia, 1869, and represented the U. S. Arbitration League at the International peace commission of Europe, held in Berlin in 1886. Dr. Peebles has been connected for years with the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Knight Templars, and was the first right worthy grand chaplain of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which order he helped to create. He is a fellow of the Anthropological Society, London; the Psychological Association, London, and the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Naples; member of the International Climatic Association; American Institute of Christian Philosophy; the Victoria Institute and Philosophical Society, Great Britain, and several other learned societies of less note. He is a communicant in the Episcopal church, and yet a spiritualist, and upon the matter of hygiene, is a rigid vegetarian, believing that life can be greatly prolonged by avoiding animal flesh and strictly obeying the hygienic laws of nature. He took an active part in the anti-slavery movement with Garrison, Phillips, Foster, Rev. Samuel J. May, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott and others, and has lectured frequently upon the subject of temperance, woman suffrage and all the social reforms that have come before the people since 1840. He has three times circumnavigated the globe, spending much time in the Pacific islands, Egypt, India and Ceylon, and is a contributor to and an official in the Museus School for Buddhist Girls at Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon. He has owned and edited several newspapers. At the present time he is the editor and proprietor of the "Temple of Health and Psychic Review" and the "Better Life," having a combined circulation of fifty to sixty thousand, both monthlies, printed in Battle Creek, Mich. Besides twenty or more pamphlets issued in the United States, England and Australia, he has published: "Three Journeys Around the World" (1897); "The Seers of the Ages" (1866; eight editions; re-published in London and Calcutta, in Bengalese); "Immortality, and Our Future Homes" (1880; 7th ed., 1899); "How to Live a Century and Grow Old Gracefully" (1881; several editions; one, 20,000); "Death Defeated; or, The Psychic Secret of How to Keep Young" (1900); "Compulsory Vaccination a Menace to Health and Personal Liberty" (1900). He edited "The Christ Question Settled" (1899), a symposium to which he contributed together with Rabbi I. M. Wise, Robert G. Ingersoll, Prof. J. R. Buchanan and others. Biographies of Dr. Peebles by Rev. J. O. Barrett and Prof. E. Whipple were published in Boston in 1871 and Battle Creek, Mich., in 1901. He was married at Canton, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., May 23, 1852, to Mary Mahala, daughter of Thomas H. Conkey, who, previous to her marriage, was a teacher in the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y.



BISPHAM, David Scull, singer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1857, son of William D. and Jane (Scull) Bispham, and descendant of Joshua Bispham, who emigrated from Lancashire, England, and settled in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, Pa. The first musical sounds that attracted his childish ear were those of the fifes and drums of the soldiers passing to the field of war in the southern states. His father, a lawyer by profession, beguiled many of his hours of leisure by playing most beautifully upon the then fashionable flute. His mother, of that Scull family to whom William Penn owed much in the planning of the Quaker city, was possessed of a lovely though untrained voice. No piano or musical instrument other than the flute and a set of "bones," the possession of the youthful David, was allowed in the house until a guitar made its appearance, and duets between father and son were rife in the land. A present from an uncle of a zither still further retarded his musical education, which was not fostered at all during the four years of his life at Haverford College, the great Quaker institution near Philadelphia, from which David Bispham was graduated in the class of 1876. The beginning of his vocal career may be said to have been made there in the Glee Club, and though a business life was planned for the young man, and for several years assiduously pursued, music called him with a stronger voice, and many of his evenings were spent at the Oratorio Society and the Orpheus Club, of which he became a member. He also accepted an invitation to sing in the choir of Holy Trinity, and afterward at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. To the late Michael Cross, the musical head of the first three of these, and to Minton Pyna, the organist of the last, Mr. Bispham owes his love for the highest and best in music. In 1885 Mr. Bispham went to Europe, and spent some time in Italy, where he studied with Vannuccini, the great master of singing in Florence, who decided in favor of an artistic career, as did also the celebrated Lamperti of Milan, and subsequently Shakespeare, of London, where, in 1893, Mr. Bispham made his first appearance in concerts. During that year some carefully prepared amateur theatricals in which he took part led to his engagement in "La Basoche" by Messager at the newly founded royal English opera, and it is worthy of remark that a pronounced success both as singer and actor should have been made in an operatic début at thirty-five, for Mr. Bispham reached that age a few weeks later. It is a curious fact that one of Quaker descent for many generations should make a name for himself in the world in that particular branch of art which had for more than two centuries been strictly excluded from the education of his forefathers, and that, though suddenly embarked, he should be successful from the beginning in a career



in which he had had but the desultory training of an amateur of music. During the grand opera season at Covent Garden in 1892 he made his first appearance as Kurwenal to the Tristan of Max Alvary, and since that time has sung at that celebrated house and at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in fifty different parts in Italian, French, German and English, his principal success being the roles of Falstaff in Verdi's opera, Kurwenal in "Tristan," Wolfram in "Tannhäuser," Telramund in "Lohengrin," Wotan in "Die Walküre," Beckmesser in "Die Meistersinger," and Alberich in the "Niebelungen Ring." His characterizations, apart from their vocal excellence, are marked by great originality, depth of thought and extraordinary care in the details of costume and make-up, which years of study and thought have brought to a point of unusual perfection, while his acting alone has commanded universal respect, and would, were he not a singer, lead him in the highest walks of the drama. As an oratorio singer and as an exponent of the songs of classical writers he holds an unrivaled position, both in America and in England. Mr. Bispham was married, in Philadelphia, April 28, 1885, to Caroline, daughter of the late Gen. Charles S. and Annie (Striker) Russell. They have one son and two daughters.

MARSEILLES, Charles, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1846, son of Peter and Eliza (Gilpin) Marseilles, of French Huguenot extraction. His first American ancestor was Peter Marseilles, who came from Holland about 1700, and settled near Greenbrook, N. J., where the family resided for many generations. Charles Marseilles acquired part of his education at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., entering that institution at the age of sixteen with his friend, Daniel Parry Lippincott. Mr. Marseilles and Mr. Lippincott were roommates until the latter enlisted for service in the U.S. navy. Mr. Marseilles returned to Philadelphia in 1863, and pursued his studies in the select schools of William Fewsmith and Dr. Robert H. Labberton, and under a private tutor, Reginald H. Chase. In 1864 he entered the Norwich University (now at Northfield), Vt., in order to obtain a military training. In the spring of 1865, when the war was ended, he went to Boston, Mass., and entered the employ of Ticknor & Fields. Twelve months later he purchased the Exeter (N. H.) "News-Letter," which had been established in 1831 by Capt. John S. Sleeper, who founded the Boston "Journal" in 1838. Under his management the "News-Letter" doubled its size and circulation, but Mr. Marseilles, far from being satisfied with its neutral position in politics, made it an unwavering advocate of Republican principles, and during his proprietorship it became recognized as one of the ablest and most influential party newspapers in the United States. In September, 1878, he purchased the Kingston "Daily Freeman" and the "Weekly Journal," of New York state, of which he was the proprietor and editor for four years, when he retired from business. In national politics Mr. Marseilles supports the Republican party. Though he has not been an aspirant to official distinction, having repeatedly declined, like Thurlow Weed, nominations to high office, he has been a power in the realm of politics, assisting very materially through the columns of his journals in the making or unmaking of presidents, governors, senators and other high officials of the state and nation. He has been called "the second Thurlow Weed," and few editors wield a more potent pen than he. He was married, Oct. 5, 1869, to Annie Mary Moses, daughter of Samuel W. Leavitt, of Exeter, N. H. They have no children. In their home is to be found one of the best private libraries in the state of New Hampshire.

Charles Marseilles.

YULEE, David Levy, U. S. senator, was born at St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1811, of Hebrew extraction. When he was quite young his parents removed to Virginia, where he received the rudiments of classical education. In 1821 he went to Florida. Here he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession, but his time was divided between that and the pursuits of agriculture. He was a Democratic delegate to congress from the territory of Florida from 1841–45. Originally called David Levy, he now changed his name to David Levy Yulee, by which he was afterward known exclusively. Under this name he was a delegate to the convention which formed the state constitution of Florida, and in 1845 was elected a senator to congress. He was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads. He held his seat in congress until 1861, when he withdrew to take part in the civil war, and served throughout the war as a member of the Confederate congress. At the close of the war he was for some time confined in Fort Pulaski as a prisoner of state (1865). He was president of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad in Florida. He died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1886.

BUEL, Jesse, agricultural expert, was born in Coventry, Conn., Jan. 4, 1778. When he was twelve years of age his father removed to Rutland, Vt., and there, two years later, the boy, at his own request, was apprenticed to a printer. He remained in this office for four years, when he began work as a journeyman printer in New York city. Afterward he pursued his trade in Lansingburg and other towns in the state of New York, and in 1797 began the publication of the Troy "Budget." In 1801 he started the Poughkeepsie "Guardian," which failed. Whereupon he settled in Kingston for a time, and there published a paper called the "Plebeian"; but in 1813 removed to Albany and established the "Argus," which he edited until 1821, and which is still one of the leading papers of the interior of the state. He also acted as state printer during part of his residence in Albany. Upon relinquishing the editorship of the "Argus" he settled on a small farm near Albany, absolutely barren under existing systems of cultivation; but by means of subsoil plowing and the application of fertilizers he made it one of the best farms in the state. Here for nineteen years he was engaged in experiments in agriculture and horticulture. In 1823 Mr. Buel was a member of the state assembly. During his residence in Kingston he served for many years as a judge of the court of common pleas of Ulster county, and in 1836 was a candidate for governor of the state. In 1834 with a view of inducing others to adopt his novel agricultural system, Mr. Buel began the publication of the "Cultivator," under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, and continued to conduct it with great ability and success until his death. Besides

writing freely in this paper he delivered many addresses before agricultural societies in the state of New York and elsewhere; and published the "Farmer's Instructor," in ten volumes, and the "Farmer's Companion; or, Essays on the Principles and Practice of American Husbandry" (1839). He was an honorary member of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society; the London Horticultural Society; the Royal and Central Society of Agricultnre, and the Society of Universal Statistics, of Paris. He died at Danbury, Conn., Oct. 6. 1839.

ORR, Nathaniel, engraver, was born at London, Ont., March 26, 1822, son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Donaldson) Orr. His father, a native of Armagh county, Ireland, came to New York, Aug. 20, 1816. Mr. Orr received his education in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. He studied wood engraving at Albany under John H. Hall, a noted engraver in his day. Upon Hall's retirement from business he was succeeded by Mr. Orr, who conducted a large establishment in Albany for some years, but removed to New York city to take charge of the illustration department of Duyckinck's Shakespeare and Harper's Bible. Thereafter he remained in New York and his wood engravings were in most of the magazines and illustrated books for more than a generation. His large office at 52 John street became headquarters for many of the finest artists and designers, viz.: Stephens, White, Sol Eytinge, Darley, Harry Fenn, McLennan and others, whose best work he engraved, so that for forty years his office was noted as the centre of book and magazine illustration. Mr. Orr finally retired from the business in 1888 with the reputation of having brought the art of wood engraving to its highest perfection, and the signatnre "Orr" cut in the block was always a sure guarantee of art excellence. During these years Mr. Orr accnmulated a vast collection of prints, designs, sketches and books, that render his home a veritable art gallery and library of precious volumes. His residence is a fine old Jersey manor house at Hohokus, N. J., in the lovely Saddle river valley, where his summers are spent, his winters being passed in his charming residence at Melrose, Fla. Mr. Orr was married, April 20, 1846, to Elisabeth, daughter of Beecher Holmes, Cocymans, Albany co., N. Y. Of his four children three survive, Sarah, wife of George E. Moore; Ethe, wife of Walter W. Hamlyn, and Alice Tredwell.

LILIENTHAL, Max, rabbi, educator and author, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Nov. 6, 1815. He was educated from his early years for the Jewish pulpit. After concluding a high school course he entered the University of Munich to study philosophy and theology, and was graduated in 1837 with the degree of Ph. D. Highly recommended by the Russian embassy of his native city to the secretaries of the interior and of public instruction in St. Petersburg, he went, in 1839, to Russia, and was assigned at the city of Riga to a new school. Under his direction it made such progress that the imperial government, in order to widen the scope of his work, ordered him to travel through the western provinces of the empire to encourage his co-religionists in opening schools and prepare them for the plans of the government to inaugurate among them better secular instruction. He completed this important mission to the entire satisfaction of the minister of public instruction, who in appreciation of these services called him to the capital as councillor in his department (1840–42). He continued his educational activity for the ensuing three years, but when Emperor Nicholas I. attempted the compulsory conversion of the Jews Lilienthal resigned from the Russian service, and emigrated with his family to the United States (1845). On arriving in New York city he was elected rabbi of three congregations, and spent here ten years, being also engaged for some time as superintendent of an educational institution. In June, 1855, he was called to Cincinnati, O., by the congregation Bene Israel, the pioneer Jewish congregation of the West. He soon gained wide renown as an able promoter of liberal ideas in the reforming of the old faith, and preached from the pulpit the doctrine of dividing church and state, civil and religious liberty, and advocated many radical innovations, with the view of bringing the Jewish religious life more in conformity with the age and surroundings. He also did much toward reconciling the old and new schools of Judaism and fostering a feeling of fraternity between Jews and Gentiles. He displayed a versatile activity out of the pulpit, and soon after his arrival in Cincinnati was elected a member of the board of education, which position he held until his death. In this capacity he introduced into the schools instruction in object lessons, published a manual upon that subject, and was the initiator of other improvements. In 1872 he was elected director of the board of Cincinnati University, and previously (1861) to that was made director of the city relief union. He founded the Rabbinical Literary Association—a body representing the Jewish clergy of the country, and was its president from its foundation. When the Hebrew Union College was established he volunteered his services as instructor, and was subsequently tendered the professorship of Jewish history and literature, which position he also occupied until his death, contributing his services gratuitously. In 1874 he founded the "Sabbath School Visitor," a paper devoted to Jewish instruction for juveniles. An easy and graceful writer, he largely contributed to the public press. His separate publications are confined to a post-Biblical history and a volume of poems, entitled "Freiheit, Frühling and Liebe" (1857). Other poems appeared in the Cincinnati "Volksblatt," "Volksfreund," and in "Debora." He wrote three dramas, which exist in manuscript only: "Die Strelitzen Mutter," "Rudolf von Habsburg" and "Der Einwanderer." Dr. Lilienthal was a member of many societies and a constant worker on behalf of the poor of all creeds, taking a very active part in all charitable affairs of the Jews as well as of the community at large. He died in Cincinnati, April 6, 1882.

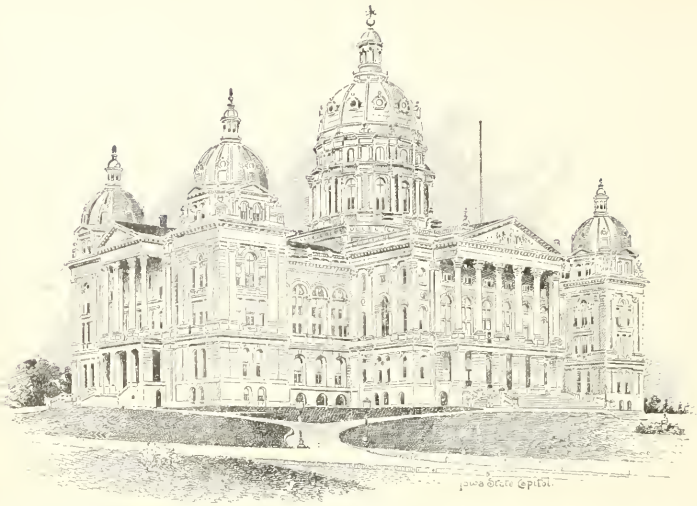
MOSS, John Calvin, inventor, was born near Bentleyville, Washington co., Pa., Jan. 5, 1838, son of Alexander J. and Mary (Calvin) Moss. His father was a carpenter and cabinet maker; his mother was a woman of great devotional temperament, who designed her son for the Presbyterian ministry, and so named him John Calvin. The son received a common-school education, supplemented by a partial academic course, and subsequently learned the printer's trade. In 1856 he was married to Mary A. Bryant, who became a valuable assistant in all his experiments and inventions. Learning the art of photography, he engaged in that business at Monongahela, Pa., and in 1858, having read an account of the experiments of Prof. Grove in an effort to produce engraved plates by etching out the Daguerrean image, it occurred to him that, by using Prof. Grove's method, he could etch through the thin coating of silver on the Daguerreotype plate, and by changing the plate to another solution that would act on the copper without affecting the silver, he could obtain the required depth. Confid-

ing the plan to his wife, he was advised to try it at once; she even furnishing the necessary metals by destroying some of her household utensils. This was the beginning of the process, which involved years of privation and disappointment before the final success was reached. During 1859 he published a newspaper called the "Colleagucr," at Washington, Pa.; but this proving unsuccessful, in 1860, he engaged as a journeyman printer in Philadelphia, still, however, devoting all available time to experimenting, often even abandoning his printing, when he and his wife would work day and night on the evolution of the process until every cent was exhausted. Though obliged to return to the printer's stick, his experiments were continued by his faithful wife; and they were finally enabled to execute orders for engraved plates. The original process was substantially as follows: the illustration was first drawn by an artist in pen and ink; the drawing was then photographed, and from the negative was made a mold. This mold was given to the stereotyper, who made from it the stereotyped plate used by the printer. The secret lay in the preparation of the negative for the mold and the production of the mold therefrom. Later a half-tone method was successfully evolved by the inventor. The mold feature, however, was superseded by etching. In 1863 he removed to New York city, and after still further eliminating the factors of failure, on Jan. 3, 1871, he founded the Actinic Engraving Co., and on May 2, 1872, he incorporated the Photo-Engraving Co., which is still in existence. In 1880 he sold his interest and established the Moss Engraving Co., of which he was elected president and superintendent. Although Mr. Moss never patented his chemical methods, it is conceded that he was not only the inventor of the "Moss process," the "Moss new process," and the "Moss-type process," but also the first man to make photo-engraving a practical business success, affording better results than wood engraving, at a smaller expense. Many mechanical devices were patented by him in connection with his work, among them being an elastic apparatus for suspending camera and copyholder, thus converting the vibrations of the building into a vertical motion that would not interfere with the focus. He died in New York city in 1892.

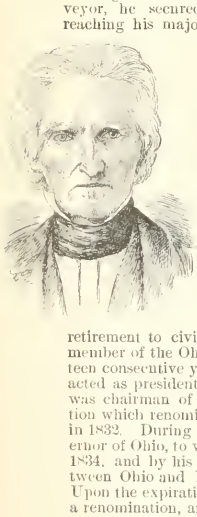
RAWLINS, Joseph Lafayette, lawyer and senator, was born in Salt Lake county, Utah, March 28, 1850, son of Joseph S. and Mary Rawlins, the former a native of Illinois, the latter of Tennessee. When Joseph was two years of age his parents removed to what was then known as Willow Creek, twenty miles south of Salt Lake City, where they settled upon a farm. The son attended the district school and worked at home until he was eighteen years old, and, being studious, made rapid progress compared with his meagre facilities. In 1868 he entered the University of Deseret, at Salt Lake City, and in July, 1871, the sophomore class of the State University of Indiana, Bloomington, where he completed the classical course. Upon his return to Salt Lake City he was appointed to a professorship of mathematics in the University of Deseret, where he remained two years. During this time his leisure moments were devoted to the study of law in the office of Messrs. Williams, Young & Sheeks, and in 1874 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Utah. In 1875 he opened an office in partnership with Benjamin Sheeks, and soon took a leading position at the bar, participating in many important and celebrated cases, some of which he successfully argued in the supreme court of the United States. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and in 1884 he organized the Young Men's Democratic Club of Utah, becoming its first president. This organization opposed polygamy and the interference of the church in politics. At a public meeting held under its auspices on Jackson day, in 1885, he delivered a speech which created a sensation throughout the territory, and attracted widespread attention, becoming the subject of editorial comment in the New York "Times" and other leading papers. In October, 1892, he was nominated by acclamation as Democratic candidate for delegate to the house of representatives from Utah territory, and the following canvass resulted in his election. In congress he at once took a high position, securing the enactment of many measures of value to his constituents, and delivering notable speeches on the silver question and on the admission of Utah, the latter of which gave him at once a national reputation. In 1894 he was defeated for the 54th congress by the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, but in 1897 was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending March 3, 1903. He was married, in 1876, to Julia E. Davis, and has five children.

CLAYBERG, John Bertrand, lawyer, was born near Cuba, Ill., Oct. 8, 1853, son of George and Elizabeth (Baughman) Clayberg. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, law department, in 1875. During the last year of his college course he was appointed by Judge Cooley as an assistant in completing "Cooley on Taxation," and he collected data for "Cooley on Torts," and other important legal works. In 1875 he removed to Lansing, Mich., and formed a partnership with S. L. Kilborne for the practice of law, which terminated in the spring of 1877. In that year he associated with Robert J. Kelley, of Alpena, Mich., and in 1884 he removed to Helena, Mont., forming a partnership with the Hon. T. H. Carter, U. S. senator. In 1889 Judge N. W. McConnell retired from the supreme bench of Montana, and was admitted to the firm. Subsequently, Mr. Carter having been elected to congress, his interests were purchased by the remaining partners, who did business until the year 1896. In the following year Mr. Clayberg formed a partnership with Milton S. Gunn, of Helena, and Frank E. Corbett, of Butte, having offices in Butte and Helena. This firm continued until 1900, when Mr. Corbett withdrew from the firm, which is continued as Clayberg & Gunn. In 1889 he was attorney general of Montana, and since 1891 has been non-resident lecturer on mining law in the law department of the University of Michigan. He was married, Sept. 10, 1878, to Katheryn, daughter of C. Y. Edwards, of Lansing, Mich., and has two children.

EVANS, Lewis, geographer and author, was born about 1700, probably in Pennsylvania, where he was a surveyor. He produced and published a chart of the middle British colonies in North America and of the Indian countries adjacent on the north and west (1749; second edition, with explanatory pamphlet, 1755). He also published a pamphlet in reply to some strictures on a statement questioning the English title to Fort Frontenac which had been appended to the second edition of his map (London, 1756); both appeared under the title of "Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays." A new edition of his map, with large additions by Gov. Pownall, was published in 1776. He also published (1755) a pamphlet against Gov. Shirley, governor of Massachusetts. He died in June, 1756.



LUCAS, Robert, first territorial governor of Iowa (1838-41) was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson co., Va., April 1, 1781. Paternally he was a descendant of William Penn, and on his mother's side was of Scotch ancestry. His father freed all his adult slaves, making humane provision for them, and removed to Chillicothe, O., becoming one of the first settlers of that state. The son was educated under a private tutor, and received a special training in mathematics. Becoming a skillful surveyor, he secured profitable employment before reaching his majority, and in 1804 was appointed surveyor of Scioto county. Two years later he was commissioned justice of the peace for Union township in the same county. As a member of the Ohio militia he advanced through various grades to the rank of major-general. When accompanying Gen. Hull on the invasion of Canada, he became so popular with the other officers that many urged him to wrest the command from the unpopular general. By a strategy he avoided capture with the rest of the army at Detroit, and escaped to Cleveland, O., after which he was commissioned a captain in the regular army, and rose to the rank of colonel before retirement to civil life. In 1816 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature, and served for nineteen consecutive years in either house or senate. He acted as presidential elector in 1820 and 1828, and was chairman of the Democratic national convention which renominated Pres. Jackson at Baltimore in 1832. During the latter year he was elected governor of Ohio, to which office he was re-elected in 1834, and by his efforts the serious difficulties between Ohio and Michigan were peaceably settled. Upon the expiration of his second term he declined a renomination, and when the territory of Iowa was organized by congress, June 12, 1838, he was appointed by Pres. Van Buren as its first governor. Arriving at Burlington, Ia., on Aug. 16th, he assumed the administrative office, combined with the duties incurred as superintendent of Indian affairs, and though subsequently involved in many and serious political difficulties, maintained his position without the sacrifice of self-respect throughout his entire term. Iowa is indebted to him for much of her prosperity; the common school system was zealously advocated by him, and its support arranged for by the appropriation of public lands, and his efforts were against the gambler and the drunkard, his influence securing the prohibition of liquor traffic in Iowa. Gov. Lucas was married, in 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died in 1812, survived by one daughter, and in 1816 he was married to a Miss Sumner, who had emigrated with her parents a year or two previously from England. He died in Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 7, 1853.



CHAMBERS, John, second territorial governor of Iowa (1841–45), was born at Bromley Bridge, N. J., Oct. 6, 1780, son of Roland and Phœbe (Mullican) Chambers. In 1794, when John Chambers was but thirteen years of age, his father removed with his family to the state of Kentucky, which was then sparsely settled, and, owing to the conflicts which were constantly taking place between the settlers and the Indians, every cabin was a little fort. Here young Chambers grew to manhood, and no doubt at an early age became familiar with the weapons of defense, as every man and boy learned to use a rifle, not only to hunt game in the forests but to hunt and fight the Indians as well. He was educated in part at Transylvania Seminary, Lexington, Ky., but it is probable that he received his early training for the most part from his parents, and was otherwise self-taught. However that may be, he read law and entered upon the practice of his profession. That he was successful and rapidly rose in the estimation of the public is demonstrated by the fact that he was appointed or elected prosecuting attorney of his district. At this period the state was overrun by lawless characters, who were a terror to the people, but by forming a combina-

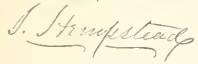
tion with other prosecuting officers Chambers soon established a vigorous system of enforcing the criminal laws, which made safe the lives and property of the citizens. He had early enlisted in the service of his country, and participated in the Indian war of 1811 and the war of 1812 with Great Britain, also in the battle of the Thames, serving on the staff of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who then commanded the American forces. As he advanced in years he became an active politician, and was part of that galaxy of Whig statesmen and orators which, headed by Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden, so long controlled the politics and swayed the destinies of Kentucky. While not the equal of those leaders as an orator, he was a strong and forcible speaker. In 1812, 1815, 1830 and 1832 he served in the Kentucky house of representatives. In 1835 he was appointed a judge of the court of appeals, but resigned on his election to the 24th congress. In 1827 he was elected to congress, serving only one term. In 1835 he was again sent to congress, where he served for four years, and became the compeer of Thomas Corwin, ex-Gov. Vance, of Ohio, and others. Col. Chambers was a great admirer of Mr. Clay and a devoted friend of Gen. Harrison. When, in 1839, the latter was nominated for the presidency, Col. Chambers took an active part in his support and was one of those who escorted the president-elect from his home to the capitol of the nation, and witnessed his inauguration. Short as was the period of Pres. Harrison's administration, he was not forgetful of his friends, and one of his earliest appointments was that of John Chambers as governor of Iowa and superintendent of Indian affairs in that territory. He took the oath of office before Judge McLean of the U. S. supreme court, and that oath is now on file in the collection of the historical department of Iowa. Although Gov. Chambers had passed the age of sixty years when he became governor, and was broken in health, his constitution having been impaired by his many previous hardships and experiences, he was faithful in the discharge of his duties and watched with jealous care over the interests of the territory. He remained in office throughout the administration of Pres. Tyler, but did not desert his principles for the sake of office as too many Whigs did. After James K. Polk became president, in 1845, Gov. Chambers returned to his home. In 1849 he was appointed by the Taylor administration a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians, in which he was successful. Gov. Chambers was an intense Whig and a bitter partisan, and although he made political enemies the hostility was partisan, not personal. He was a courteous, affable Kentucky gentleman of the old school, and was famous for his hospitality. Gov. Chambers was married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Maj. Ignatius Taylor, of Hagerstown, Md., and afterward (1807) to Hannah Lee Taylor, a half-sister of his first wife, all his children springing from his second marriage. He died at Paris, Ky., Sept. 21, 1852.

CLARK, James, third territorial governor of Iowa (1845–46), was born in Greensborough, Westmoreland co., Pa., in 1811, son of John Clark, who was prothonotary of the county. When quite young he was apprenticed to the printing trade at Harrisburg, Pa. After mastering the art of printing and learning how to conduct a paper, he went West about 1835, and was made territorial printer of the first legislature of Wisconsin, which met at Belmont, Wis., in the fall of 1836. He established the "Gazette" in the town of Burlington, Ia., in 1837. He was appointed secretary of the territory of Iowa by Pres. Van Buren, and governor by Pres. Polk in 1845, being the last territorial governor of Iowa. Iowa was admitted into the Union, Dec. 28, 1846, and the first governor elected by the people was Ansel Briggs. Gov. Clarke edited the oldest and leading Democratic paper of the state, and thus exerted a commanding influence. He was married, in 1840, to Christiana, daughter of the late Gen. Henry Dodge, who occupied so many positions of honor and responsibility. In 1850 the town of Burlington was visited by the fearful epidemic of cholera brought by the boats up the Mississippi river from New Orleans. Gov. Clark's wife and child were two of the victims, and he was so completely prostrated by grief that he died two weeks after their death, at the age of thirty-nine. At the time of his decease he was just entering into the full maturity of his powers, and having honorably discharged all the high trusts that had been committed to him in the past, was eminently qualified to fill any other stations of honor to which he might have been called. He left three children.

BRIGGS, Ansel, first state governor of Iowa (1846–50), was born in Vermont, Feb. 3, 1806, son of Benjamin Ingley and Electa Briggs. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native place, and he afterwards spent three years at the Norwich (Conn.) Academy. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Cambridge, Guernsey co., O., where he engaged in commercial pursuits; twice was elected sheriff of Guernsey county, and competed with John Ferguson for the office of county auditor, but was defeated. In 1836 he removed to Iowa, settling first at Davenport, where he contracted with the post-office department for establishing mail routes and conveying the U. S. mails between Davenport and Dubuque and Iowa City, the last at that time, being the capital of Iowa. Later he removed to Andrew, became deputy treasurer of Jackson county, and in 1842 represented it in the territorial house of representatives. At the state convention held at Iowa City, Sept. 24, 1846, he was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket, and was the first to be elected by the people. Under his administration the state government was organized, the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri was established, and the free and normal school system was put in operation. So ardent was he in the support of the school measure, that in order to put the system in operation he advanced out of his own pocket about $2,000, which was afterwards restored to him by the state. He served as chief executive of Iowa until December, 1850. In 1854 he enrolled himself as one of the founders of Florence, and a member of its land company. This town, situated six miles above Council Bluffs, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri, was a successful rival of Omaha. He had large property interests also in Council Bluffs, Columbus and Bellevue, the last named being another rival of Omaha. Here Gov Briggs was one of the founders of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, which was removed from Bellevue to Omaha in 1888. From 1860 until 1865 he and his son, John Shannon, engaged in overland freighting to Colorado and Montana. In 1876–79 he resided at Council Bluffs, and for the remainder of his life at Omaha. He began his work of helpfulness as soon as he set foot upon the soil of Iowa, and the beginning of his term of office has marked an epoch in the state's history. In all departments of life he aimed to be true to his convictions of truth and right. He was a wise coun-

selor, a man of strong will, but not tyrannical, plain and unostentatious, and of great kindness and benevolence. A writer at the time of his death said: "In honorable old age he lived to see the full realization of the desire he had expressed in his retiring message to the general assembly in 1830, that this, his adopted state, might ever be distinguished for virtue, intelligence and prosperity." Gov. Briggs was married, first, in Ohio, Nov. 11, 1830, to Nancy M., daughter of Maj. Dunlap, an officer in the war of 1812. They had eight children, two of whom lived to reach their majority, namely, John Shannon and Ansel Briggs, Jr. He was married, second, in Iowa, Oct. 29, 1849, to Mrs. Frances Carpenter. There were no children by this union. Gov. Briggs died at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., May 5, 1881. Two brothers survive him, one of whom, Albert, is a prominent Republican politician of the state of Washington, represented Jefferson county in the territorial legislature in 1861–62 and 1863, and was probate judge of Jefferson county for fourteen years.

HEMPSTEAD, Stephen, second governor of Iowa (1850–54), was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 1, 1812, son of Joseph and Celinda (Hutchinson) Hempstead. The first American ancestor was Robert Hempstead, who emigrated from Wales, and became one of the nine original settlers of New London, Conn., in 1645. It is believed that he first settled at Hempstead, Long Island, but crossed the sound to escape from Dutch rule. He was married to Joanna Willie, and had a son named Joshua, who was married to Elizabeth Larrabee. Their son, Joshua, wrote a diary covering a period of fifty years, which has been frequently referred to by writers of New England history. Stephen Hempstead removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1828, who settled on a farm near Bellefontaine in 1830, while he became a clerk at Galena, Ill. During the Black Hawk war in 1832 he served as an officer of an artillery company organized to protect the town from the Sac and Fox Indians, who, under their leader, Black Hawk, were threatening all the country near Rock river, and after the defeat of this renowned chieftain he studied for two years at Illinois College, later reading law with his uncle, Hon. Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all courts of Wisconsin (to which territory the Iowa district belonged), and settled in Dubuque, Ia., which be made his permanent home. Upon the organization of the territorial government of Iowa in July, 1838, he was elected to represent Dubuque and the adjoining counties in the legislative council, which assembled at Burlington in November of that year. He was a born leader, and always held a foremost position in that body. At the next session he was elected president of the council, filling the position most acceptably, and in 1845 was re-elected at the session held in Iowa City, then the capital of the territory. In 1848 he was appointed with Judge Mason, of Burlington, and Judge Woodward, of Muscatine, on the codifying commission which compiled "The Code of Iowa" of 1851. He was elected governor of Iowa in 1850, which position he honorably filled for four years (the term under the constitution of 1846 under which Iowa became a state). His oratory was forcible and eloquent, and his administration of affairs highly commendable.



In 1855 he was elected a county judge of Dubuque county, and held the office for a period of fourteen years. Upon the abolishment of the office in 1869, he was at once elected auditor of Dubuque county, serving by re-election until 1873, when, his health having become impaired, he retired from public life; he was induced about a year before his death, however, to accept the office of justice of the peace. His decisions were considered equitable and just. He was married in Missouri, June 15, 1837, to Lavinia Moore, daughter of Dennis and Eliza (Moore) Lackland, of Baltimore, Md. They had three sons and three daughters. Gov. Hempstead died at Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 16, 1883.

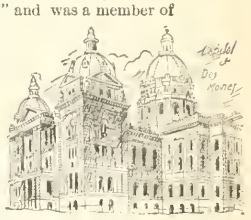
GRIMES, James Wilson, third governor of Iowa (1854–58), was born at Deering, Hillsboro co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816, son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish emigrants from the north of Ireland, who settled at Londonderry, N. H., in 1719. His father was a thrifty farmer of sterling integrity and worth. The son received his classical education at Hampton Academy and Dartmouth College. He studied law under James Walker, at Peterboro, N. H., and in May, 1836, began practice at Burlington, Ia., which was then a part of the Black Hawk purchase in Wisconsin territory. He was highly successful as a lawyer, and from 1841 to 1853 practiced in partnership with Henry W. Starr. His first public service was as secretary of the Indian commission at Rock Island, Sept. 27, 1836, where the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States their lands along the Missouri river. During 1837–38 he was assistant-librarian in the Wisconsin library, and after the formation of Iowa territory represented Des Moines county in its legislature in 1838 and 1843, serving in the general assembly of the state in 1852. In August, 1854, he was elected by both Whig and Free-Soil Democratic parties as governor of Iowa. Though reared among Whig principles, his whole career was marked by freedom from party bias. During his administration he opposed the Missouri compromise and did much to foster Free-Soil sentiment throughout Iowa. In 1856 the capital of the state was changed from Iowa City to Des Moines. He served as a commissioner for founding the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, giving careful attention to the trust; and in July, 1856, he convened a special session of the general assembly to act on land grants received from congress for the construction of railroads. In August of the same year he addressed a remonstrance to Pres. Pierce against the treatment of Iowa settlers in Kansas. He relinquished his office as governor in January, 1858, and in the same year was elected to the U. S. senate for a term of six years. He served by re-election from March 4, 1859, until Dec. 6, 1869, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, which he represented in the senate. Though seldom making a set speech, he was always a ready and vigorous debater. He was a prominent worker on the pensions, naval affairs, District of Columbia and other committees; and on July 4, 1861, he obtained an order from the secretary of war setting free the escaped slaves confined in the Washington jail, thus inaugurating the first official act of emancipation. He urged the building of iron-clads, and on March 13, 1862, spoke on the achievements of the western

naval flotilla, becoming a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to the navy. Among the works due largely to his advocacy were the return of the Naval Academy from Newport to Annapolis, the establishment of a national armory at Rock island and of a navy yard at League island. Politically he was remarkable for independence of character, and, though a Republican, opposed a high protective tariff and Pres. Lincoln's enlargement of the regular army. During the impeachment trial of Pres. Johnson, he considered himself in the light of a judge rather than a representative; and though his physical condition required severe fortitude to do so, he entered the senate and cast his vote for acquittal. Later he said: "Neither the honors nor the wealth of the world could have induced me to act otherwise than I did; and I have never for a moment regretted that I voted as I did. I shall always thank God that He gave me courage to stand firm in the midst of the clamor, and by my vote not only to save the Republican party, but prevent such a precedent being established as would in the end have converted ours into a sort of South American republic, in which there would be a revolution whenever there happened to be an adverse majority in congress to the president for the time being." Though then greatly censured by his party, the New York "Times" said years afterward: "No braver or more faithful man ever sat in the senate than Mr. Grimes, who, almost alone, saved his party from an incalculable blunder. . . ." He founded a free library in Burlington, a professorship in Iowa College (Grinnell), and scholarships both at that college and Dartmouth. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by both Dartmouth and Iowa colleges in 1865. He was married at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, to Elizabeth Sarah Nealley. After a two years' residence in Europe, with temporary intervals of improved health, he died suddenly at Burlington, Ia., Feb. 7, 1872.

LOWE, Ralph Phillips, fourth governor of Iowa (1858–60), was born in Warren county, O., Nov. 27, 1805, son of Jacob Derrick and Martha (Per-Lee) Lowe. His paternal American ancestors were immigrants from Holland, and early settlers of New Jersey. He received his early education in the schools of his native place, and entered Miami University in 1825. He went to Asheville, Ala., before being graduated and taught school and studied law. He formed a law partnership with his brother, Peter P. Lowe, at Dayton, O. In 1840 he removed to Bloomington (now Muscatine), Ia., where he practiced his profession and engaged in farming. He was a member of the first constitutional convention, district-attorney and district judge. In 1858 he was elected governor of Iowa, and served until 1860, when he was elected by the people judge of the supreme court; before this the election to this office had been made by the legislature. Gov. Lowe was conspicuous in his connection with the so-called "Five Per Cent. Claim." He held that the lands offered soldiers to enlist, in addition to a certain amount of pay per month, was "pay," and not "bounty"; that the lands were offered as cash is offered, and that they were earned; and, as between the United States and the state of Iowa, no other agreement is known than that the state should not tax lands for five years after being located, and the United States should pay the state five per cent. of the sales. Accordingly the state did not tax lands located under military warrants. If the claim were allowed, the United States would pay the state of Iowa over $800,000. Judge Lowe left the supreme bench in 1868 to prosecute the claim. He was U. S. district-attorney for a few years, and for ten years he lived in Washington laboring to induce congress to pay the claim. He had associated with him William M. Evarts, of New York; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; the late Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and Judge Shellabarger, of Washington, D. C. The court decided adversely (Miller and Field dissenting), and, knowing that Judge Lowe was fatally ill, withheld the announcement of the decision until after his death, that he might be spared the disappointment. He was married, in 1837, to Phœbe Carleton, the adopted daughter of her uncle, Dr. Fairchild, of Cincinnati, O. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1883.

KIRKWOOD, Samuel Jordan, fifth and ninth governor of Iowa (1860–64; 1876–77) and secretary of the interior under Pres. Garfield. See Vol. IV., p. 245.

STONE, William Milo, sixth governor of Iowa (1864–68), was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1827, son of Truman and Lovina (North) Stone. His early educational advantages were limited. At sixteen years of age he was a driver for two seasons on the Ohio canal, and from seventeen until about twenty-three years of age he was employed at the chairmaker's trade, in the meantime studying and reading during his leisure moments. He studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar in 1851, began practice in partnership with his first preceptor, Hon. James Mathews, at Coshocton. In 1854 he removed to Knoxville, Ia., followed by Mr. Mathews, and the partnership was continued until the election of Mr. Stone to the bench. In 1855 he became the editor of the Knoxville "Journal," and was a member of the convention, which in February, 1856, organized the Republican party of the state. He was chosen judge of the 11th judicial district in April, 1857, and when the new constitution went into effect the following year, was elected judge of the 6th district. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1880, and was an earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoln for the nomination. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private and assisted in organizing company B of the 3d Iowa infantry, becoming captain of the company, and upon the organization of the regiment, its first major. In May, 1861, he was wounded in the battle of Blue Mills, Mo., and, at Shiloh, where he was in command of the regiment, he was taken prisoner. In 1862 he was appointed, by Gov. Kirkwood, colonel of the 22d Iowa, and with his command participated in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black river, and the charge on the works at Vicksburg, May 22, 1883. At Fort Gibson he commanded the brigade, and at Vicksburg he was wounded in the left arm. In June, 1863, he was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Iowa, and in August resigned his commission in the army. In 1864 he was brevetted brigadier-general. He assumed the gubernatorial chair in January, 1864, holding the office for two terms. As one of the war governors he was several times called to Washington for conference with Mr. Lincoln, and was there for that purpose at the time of the assassination of the president, being a witness of the murder at Ford's Theatre. He was with the president constantly until his death, and was one of the pall bearers who accompanied the remains to Springfield, Ill., for burial. Gov. Stone retired from the executive chair in January, 1868, and resumed the practice of law at Knoxville, Ia., having for a partner his brother-in-law, Hon. O. B. Ayers. In 1877 he was elected to the lower house of the Iowa legislature, serving for one term. In 1880 he became



interested in mining operations in Arizona, and for several years took but little part in active practice. In 1883, having formed a partnership with Hon. T. J. Anderson, they removed to Pueblo, Col., but in 1885 Gov. Stone returned to Iowa, locating at Des Moines, as a member of the firm of Stone, Ayers & Gamble. He was elector for the state at large on the Harrison ticket in 1888, and was appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office by Pres. Harrison, becoming commissioner upon the resignation of Hon. Thomas Carter. At the close of his official term in 1893, Gov. Stone removed to Oklahoma City, O. T., and engaged in the practice of law, and also devoted some time to agriculture. He was married, in 1856, to Caroline, daughter of his former partner, Hon. James Mathews. Gov. Stone died at Oklahoma City, O. T., July 18, 1893, leaving a widow and one son.

MERRILL, Samuel, seventh governor of Iowa (1868–72), was born at Turner, Oxford co., Me., Aug. 7, 1822, son of Abel and Abigail Hill (Buxton) Merrill. He is of the eighth generation in descent from Nathaniel Merrill, who came from Salisbury, England, to Salisbury, Mass., in 1636. Two ancestors, Samuel and Abel Merrill, served in the revolutionary war, while Thomas, Samuel and the governor's father served in the war of 1812. Samuel Merrill was brought up on his father's farm, and received only a brief academic training. He began to teach in the common schools at seventeen years of age, and taught successfully for eight years; subsequently becoming superintendent of schools. He removed to Tamworth, N.H., in 1847, and engaged in merchandizing. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature during the exciting years of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, participating in the celebrated election of John P. Hale and James Bell to the U. S. senate. He removed to Iowa in 1856, continuing as merchant and banker until the breaking out of the civil war, and was a member of the Iowa legislature. He was commissioned as colonel of the 21st Iowa infantry, and served in the western department with Gen. Grant, participating in the battles of Missouri. While commanding the forces in the battle of Hartsville, Mo., he was severely wounded. He resigned, however, before the close of the war because unable to endure the hardships of the service. Being granted a pension for his wounds, he donated the entire proceeds to a hospital in Des Moines, Ia., for sick and disabled soldiers. After the war he was engaged in merchandizing and banking until 1868, when he was elected governor of Iowa. In his first inaugural address he combated the the orythat U. S. bonds should be paid in depreciated paper issue, declaring the theory to be in every way vicious and dishonest. In 1868 an amendment to the state constitution was adopted by public vote, the word white being dropped from the qualification of electors. As governor he held the plough to break the ground for the state capitol. As chairman of the building commission he combated speculation and jobbers, and secured the construction of the building by honest day labor. He watched over the eleemosynary institutions of the state, introducing many reforms. Before receiving applications for pardons he required public notice to be given, and a written opinion of the judge, district attorney and jury before whom the case was tried, while before granting pardon in capital offences, he had a private interview with the prisoner. He organized a Sunday-school in the chapel of the prison, and secured the services of the justice of the supreme court to superintend the same. It proved a signal success. Retiring at the end of his second term in 1872, he returned to his occupation as a banker, and in 1889 removed to California, where he spent the last years of his life. Gov. Merrill was married: first, in 1844, to Catherine Thomes, of Standish, Me., who died in June, 1845; second, in 1851, to Elizabeth D. Hill, of Buxton, Me., who died in California, March 6, 1888, and third, in March, 1895, to Mrs. Mary S. Greenwood, of Massachusetts. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31, 1899.

CARPENTER, Cyrus Clay, eighth governor of Iowa (1872–76), was born at Harford, Susquehanna co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1829, son of Asahel and Amanda (Thayer) Carpenter. Through his mother he was descended from Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, "Father of West Point Military Academy," and founder of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College. He was left an orphan before his twelfth year. In 1852 he started for the West, teaching for a time in Licking county, O., and arriving in Des Moines, Ia., in 1854. He taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and devoted much time to land surveying for the general government. He also opened a land agency on his own account, locating land-warrants, paying taxes for non-residents, and buying, selling and surveying lands. He was chosen to the Iowa house of representatives for the session of 1858. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private, but was at once commissioned as captain and commissary of subsistence, continuing in this office until the close of the war; in the meantime being advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and receiving a colonelcy by brevet. He served mostly on the staffs of Gens. Rosecrans, Thomas, Dodge and Logan. In 1866 he was elected register of the state land office in Iowa, and was re-elected two years later. At the Republican state convention, 1871, he was nominated for governor on the first ballot. He was elected by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1873. His administrations were distinguished by his support of the state university and the agricultural college. In his first inaugural address he advanced the proposition that the rates for freight and passenger fares on the railroads should be subject to state control, and this came more conspicuously to the front in the "granger law," which was affirmed by the supreme court of the United States in a suit carried up from Iowa. The legislature placed $10,000 at the disposal of Gov. Carpenter for the prosecution of this suit; but he employed competent counsel and accomplished the work with an expenditure of but $2,000. He appointed the first visiting committee to the hospital for the insane; and although this measure was bitterly fought in the legislature, it afterward became very popular. After completing his second term he was appointed second comptroller of the U. S. treasury department, and remained for fifteen months, resigning when appointed by Gov. Gear to the first board of railroad commissioners. Being soon after elected to congress, he resigned his office, and two years later he was re-elected. His congressional career was most successful, meeting the highest expectations of his constituency. He originated the policy of establishing experimental stations in connection with the agricultural colleges, but his bill did not pass until the next session, when the proposition was reintroduced by his successor. He also secured the passage of the bill dividing the state into two districts for the Federal courts. He was again chosen to the lower house of the Iowa state legislature in 1883. After returning from the army he devoted many years to cultivating his farm on the Des Moines

C. C. Carpenter.

river, near Fort Dodge. He was married, in 1864, to Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, Ia., who survived him. He died at Fort Dodge, May 29, 1898.

NEWBOLD, Joshua G., tenth governor of Iowa (1877–78), was born in Fayette county, Pa., May 12, 1830, of English descent. After receiving a common school education he removed to Iowa in 1854, settling in Hillsboro, Henry co., where he entered upon a mercantile career. In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state of Iowa, and by virtue of this office succeeded to the chair of governor upon the resignation of Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood in 1877. Upon the expiration of his term of office in 1878 he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and was mayor of that city in 1901.

GEAR, John Henry, eleventh governor of Iowa (1878–82), was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825, of Scotch descent. In 1836 his family removed to Galena, Ill., and in 1838 to Fort Snelling, which was then in Iowa territory though now in Minnesota. The son received a common-school education, and in 1843 engaged in merchandizing at Burlington, Ia. He was one of the first citizens of Iowa to join the ranks of the Republican party, and was elected by it mayor of Burlington in 1863. He was a member of the Iowa legislature for six years, and served as speaker of the lower house during four years. In 1878 he became governor of Iowa, and officiated in that capacity until 1882. He was a member of congress from 1887 to 1891 and again from 1893 to 1895. In 1892–93 he was assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury and in 1894 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, serving from March 4, 1895, until his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C., July 14, 1900.

SHERMAN, Buren Robinson, twelfth governor of Iowa (1882–86), was born at Phelps, Ontario co., N. Y., May 28, 1836, son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman. His father was an axe maker by occupation, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. The son's early education was received in the public schools of his native place, and at the Elmira (N. Y.) Academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began practice at Vinton, Ia., with Hon. J. C. Traer. In the following year he was admitted to the supreme court of Iowa; in 1875 to the U. S. circuit court, and in 1879 to the supreme court of the United States. He enlisted in the Federal army at the outbreak of the civil war, served as second lieutenant, was promoted captain, and on April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh was severely wounded. He remained in service, however, until April 17th, when, his wound preventing further active duty, he resigned. He was judge of Benton county (Iowa) during 1865–67; served as clerk of the district court from January, 1869, to December, 1874, and in October of the latter year was elected auditor of the state of Iowa, to which office he was twice re-elected, serving until 1881. He was elected governor of Iowa in October, 1881, and was inaugurated Jan. 12, 1882, serving by re-election until January, 1886, when he retired from politics. He held for many years a prominent place in the fraternal societies of the United States, and in 1862 became a Royal Arch Mason, in 1869 a Knight Templar, and in 1883 attained the 33d degree of the Scottish Rite Association, becoming an active member of its supreme council. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1883 by the University of Iowa. He was married at Vinton, Ia., Aug. 20, 1862, to Lena, daughter of Benjamin Kendall, of that place.

LARRABEE, William, thirteenth governor of Iowa (1886–90), was born at Ledyard, Conn., Jan. 20, 1832, son of Adam and Hannah Gallup (Lester) Larrabee. His father, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, was a captain of artillery in the war of 1812, and was severely wounded in the battle of La Cole Mills, Canada. The son was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood, and in 1853 removed to Iowa. During the first winter there he taught school in Hardin, Alamakee co.; afterward, for three years, running a farm near that place. He then became engaged in milling and manufacturing. In 1872 he engaged in banking, although still continuing his manufacturing interests, and by his well known capacity, integrity and financial standing, succeeded in building up an extensive business connection, aiding various commercial enterprises in the states and accumulating a comfortable competence. Mr. Larrabee was one of the founders of the Republican party in Iowa, and has always been an active and consistent supporter of its principles. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate and served continuously for eighteen years, being five times renominated by acclamation and as regularly re-elected. At the commencement of his second term he was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means, thus becoming prominent in the management of the state moneys and other important trusts. He took an active part in the passage of the present excellent laws regarding railroads and rapidly became a marked figure among the law-makers. In 1885, before the expiration of his last term, he was nominated for governor and was elected for two successive terms, declining a renomination in 1890. He was appointed chairman of the state board of control and continued to serve in that capacity for two years and resigned the office in February, 1900. He spent about six months in a visit to Palestine and various countries in Europe. He is the author of "The Railroad Question" (1893), which is recognized as an authority on the subject. He is the inventor of a grain separator, for which he has obtained letters patent. He was married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Ann M. Appelman, at Clermont, Ia. They have six children.

BOIES, Horace, fourteenth governor of Iowa (1890–94), was born near Aurora, Erie co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1827. He was brought up on his father's farm, attending school during the winter seasons. As soon as his own earnings enabled him to pay the necessary charges, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, in Erie county, N. Y. He began practice in Buffalo, where he continued to reside until 1867. He early identified himself with the Republican party, which elected him in 1857 to the lower house of the New York assembly. In 1864 he was a candidate for district attorney for Erie county, but was defeated by two votes, after which he retired from politics for some time. In 1867 he removed to Iowa, settling at Waterloo, Black Hawk co., where he still resides. He was soon recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the state. When not actively engaged in his professional duties, he has devoted himself to the cultivation of a farm in Grundy county, of

which he has made a model. He opposed the prohibition movement in the ranks of the Republican party from the start, finding in this a reason for once more entering the political arena. With regret he severed his connection with that party and supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884, his convictions on the tariff issue being quite as pronounced as on the temperance question. Having fully identified himself with the Democratic party, in 1889 he received the Democratic nomination for governor of Iowa. The campaign that followed centered about the state prohibition law. Mr. Boies attacked the existing statute from the platform in every section of the state. He was elected by a plurality of 7,000 votes, and was the first Democrat to be raised to the governorship in thirty-five years. He was re-elected in 1891, but was defeated for a third term in the election of 1893. In his administration of the affairs of the state he won the confidence of the people, his energy and sincerity securing him the respect of even his political opponents. He has contributed ably and extensively to agricultural literature.

Horace Boies

JACKSON, Frank Darr, fifteenth governor of Iowa (1894–96), was born at Arcade, Wyoming co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1854. Both his father and mother entered the service of the Union during the civil war, the former holding the rank of first lieutenant of the 78th regiment New York volunteers and the latter being at the front for fourteen months as hospital nurse. At the close of the war his family removed to Jesup, Buchanan co., Ia., and in 1870 he entered the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. Three years later he took up the study of law in the State University at Iowa City, where he was graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at once began the practice of law at Independence, Ia. In 1880 he removed to Greene, Ia., where he was highly successful as a lawyer and politician. He was secretary of the senate of the 19th general assembly, and was re-elected to that office in 1884. He was soon recognized as the leader of the young Republican element of the state, and in 1884 he was elected secretary of state by a large majority, being re-elected in 1886 and 1888. At the close of his third term, he, with others, formed the Royal Union Life Insurance Co. (of which he was made president), with headquarters at Des Moines. In 1893 he was nominated for governor, and carried the state by 33,000 plurality. He was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1894. In all emergencies Gov. Jackson acted with a firmness and energy which showed that he sympathized with the laboring people of the state, still he would exhaust every resource if necessary to maintain law and order. In December, 1894, he declined to be a candidate for re-election and retired from public life at the close of his administration, to devote all his energies to his insurance company. Gov. Jackson was married, in 1877, to Anne F., daughter of Mrs. Jane Brock, of Council Bluffs, Ia. They have four sons, Graydon, Ernest, Frank and Louis.

Frank D. Jackson

DRAKE, Francis Marion, sixteenth governor of Iowa (1896–98), was born at Rushville, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830, son of John Adams and Harriet Jane (O'Neal) Drake. His parents removed to Davis county, Ia., in 1846, and founded the village of Drakeville, where Francis attended school until he was sixteen years of age. Becoming a clerk in his father's general merchandise store, he assisted in carrying on the business until 1852. At the age of twenty-two he led a train across the plains to California, fighting and defeating on the way a party of 300 Pawnee Indians, although his own force numbered but twenty men. Encouraged by the success of this venture he again crossed the plains in 1854, reaching Sacramento, Cal., with ninety-seven cows, five oxen and five horses, having lost on the way only three cows, a result which made the trip one of the most notable ever undertaken. Returning by sea, he was wrecked when the steamer Yankee Blade went down with a loss of several hundred lives. He then entered into partnership with his father and brother in a general mercantile business, the connection continuing until 1858, when he withdrew to engage in business for himself at Unionville, Ia. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company among his townsmen, and on the governor's order he joined the independent regiment of Iowa volunteers commanded by Col. Edwards. He was commissioned as major and commanded the Federal troops which defended the city of St. Joseph, Mo., against the Confederate Gen. Price. In 1862 Maj. Drake became lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Iowa infantry, with which he served for several years. At the battle of Elkin's Ford, Ark., in April, 1864, he defeated Gen. Marmadnke and his forces, gaining from his brigade commander the commendation, "Too much praise cannot be given Col. Drake for his distinguished gallantry and determined courage in this contest." A few weeks later, having been assigned to the command of the 3d brigade of Solomon's division, he set out with a large train to gather supplies for the forces of Gen. Steele; the expedition was attacked by Confederate cavalry and Col. Drake wounded and taken prisoner, only to be at once released, the nature of his injury being such that recovery was thought to be impossible. He was away from his command but six months, returning to camp and active duty while still on crutches. He was now brevetted brigadier-general and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Centerville, Ia., and began the practice of law in partnership with Judge Amos Harris. Later he gave up law to engage in the development of railroads, supplying capital for five companies in his own state, among them the Albia and Centerville, of which he is president, and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. He is also president of the Centerville National Bank and the First National Bank of Albia. In 1895 he was elected governor of his state, and served one term. Drake University at Des Moines, Ia., an institution under the patronage of the Disciples of Christ, has been so named from his large gifts to it and Iowa College at Grinnell, and the Wesleyan College at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., have also enjoyed his beneficence. He was married, Dec. 24, 1855, to Mary Jane, daughter of William Lord, of Bloomfield, Ia., and had two sons and four daughters.

F. M. Drake

SHAW, Leslie Mortier, seventeenth governor of Iowa (1898–), was born at Morristown, Vt.,

Nov. 2, 1848, son of Boardman Osias and Louisa (Spaulding) Shaw. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Shaw, was one of the earliest settlers and first selectmen of Morristown. His mother was a daughter of Jason Spaulding, a teacher of some reputation in the eastern part of New York state. In early childhood his father removed to a farm in Stowe, Vt., where Leslie M. Shaw spent his minority. He received his early education in the common schools of his county and the People's Academy of Morrisville, Vt., and having removed to Iowa in 1869, was graduated at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., in 1874. He was dependent upon his own efforts in obtaining an education, but with characteristic persistence, by teaching school, selling nursery stock and working in the harvest fields he earned sufficient to complete his college and professional course, and was graduated at the Iowa College of Law in 1876. In the same year he settled at Denison, Ia., and from the start took high rank in his profession. He was the largest contributor towards the establishment of an academy and normal school at Denison and has held the position of president of the board of trustees from its organization. He is also a trustee of Cornell College, and for several years was president of the school board of Denison, Ia. He is president of the Bank of Denison, at Denison, and Bank of Manilla, at Manilla, Ia. Prior to 1896 he was never active in politics, although always prominent in local campaigns, speaking in defense of the principles of the Republican party. At the beginning of the memorable free silver controversy of that year he was requested by the adherents of the gold standard to reply to an address made in his town by William Jennings Bryan. From that date to the end of the campaign, which resulted in the election of Pres. McKinley, he was in constant demand, and proved one of the most efficient speakers in that notable canvass. This canvass brought his name prominently before the state, and when in 1897 Gov. Drake declined a renomination because of ill-health he was nominated by the Republican party for governor. He made a remarkable canvass, fighting distinctively for the gold standard without equivocation, and was elected by a plurality of 29,975. He was selected by the sound money commission to preside at the Indianapolis convention of 1898, where his address attracted national attention, as had his speeches in his preceding gubernatorial canvass. In June, 1898, Simpson College, of Indianola, Ia., conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was re elected governor in 1899. On Dec. 6, 1877, he was married to Alice, daughter of James Crawshaw, a native of England, who settled in Clinton county, while Iowa was still a territory.

HOLDEN, Liberty Emery, publisher, was born in Raymond, Cumberland co., Me., June 20, 1833, son of Liberty and Sally Cox (Stearns) Holden. Richard Holden, his paternal ancestor, came to America from England in 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass. The Holdens in Maine are nearly all descendants from Lieut. John Holden, a revolutionary soldier, who after the war emigrated to Otisfield, Me., where he died in 1806. He had a large family, among whom was Peter, grandfather of Liberty Emery Holden. Through his mother, who was a daughter of Levi Stearns, he is descended from Isaac Stearns, who came to America from England with Gov. John Winthrop, and settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1630. Through his grandmother, Lydia Cox Stearns, he is connected with the Joslyn, Peabody, Southworth and Alden families. He is thus, in direct lineage, connected with Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen Alden, of the Mayflower. When a child his parents moved from Raymond to a farm in Sweden, Oxford co., Me. He attended the district school winters and worked on the farm summers, and was prepared for college at Bethel, Me., under Dr. N. T. True. After teaching school in several towns he entered Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1854, where he remained two years, standing high as a scholar, and in his freshman year being class poet. He decided to make his home in the West, and after graduating at the University of Michigan, in 1858, he was elected professor of rhetoric and English literature in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, a chair he held for three years. In 1861 he was elected superintendent of public schools at Tiffin, O., where he remained one year. During this year he was admitted to the bar, and in 1862 removed to East Cleveland, O., engaging in the real estate business. In 1872 he became interested in the iron mines of the Lake Superior district, and was manager of the Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline mines. Because of his interest in the silver-lead mines of Utah he removed to that territory in 1876. He was one of the founders of Salt Lake Academy, was its president for twelve years, and has given liberally toward its maintenance. He was frequently a delegate to mining conventions, and was the first chairman of the executive committee of the National Bimetallic League of the United States, organized in 1884. Under his direction data was collected and published, which created national interest in the free coinage of silver and gold. He removed to Cleveland, O., in 1880. Mr. Holden is a member of the Alta Club, of Salt Lake City; the Union Club; University Club; the Rowfant Club, of Cleveland, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He is a trustee of the Western Reserve University and Adelbert College; was a member of the board of park commissioners of Cleveland for three years, and was president of the school board of East Cleveland for nine years. He is president of the Western Reserve Historical Society; he is a member of the Unitarian church; he is president of the American Park and Out-door Art Association. In 1898 he was president of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the New England Society of Cleveland. He was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Democratic national convention in 1888, and again in 1896, and was commissioner from Ohio to the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. Mr. Holden has been identified with the business interests of Cleveland and other parts of the country for many years. He is an excellent judge of mines, and his knowledge of geology and mineralogy gives him superior advantages in operating them. He has great confidence in the city of Cleveland, and a large proportion of the earnings of his lifetime have been invested in buildings and enterprises in Cleveland. He has erected many large buildings in that city; among them the Hollenden Hotel. Most of his time is given to the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," which has grown under his ownership to be one of the largest, most liberal and influential papers in the United States. As a speaker and writer he is always forceful, decided and instructive. He was married to Delia E., daughter of Henry G. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and has had nine children. Among those living are Albert Fairchild, Delia Elizabeth, Liberty Dean, Roberta, Emerie, Guerdon and Gertrude.

L. E. Holden

PRENTISS, John H., was born at Worcester, Mass., April 17, 1784, son of Samuel and Lucretia (Holmes) Prentiss. His father (1759–1818), son of Col. Samuel and Phœbe (Billings) Prentiss, was a physician and assistant surgeon of the revolutionary war, who settled in Worcester, gained a large practice, and was a fellow of the state medical society. John was bred a printer, and was employed in the office of the New York "Post" until 1808, when he settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., where he established the "Federalist" and "Freeman's Journal." These he edited with ability and success until 1849. He was a representative from New York to the 25th and 26th congresses. He was vice-president and afterward president of the Bank of Cooperstown. He was a man of untiring industry, and in all matters affecting the welfare of his county he was much consulted and was usually an active participant. He was twice married: first, in 1815, to Catherine C., daughter of Gen. Jacob Morris (b. Dec. 28, 1755; d. June 10, 1844), of Otsego county. Gen. Morris, the son of Louis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, served in the revolutionary war and took a distinguished part in the defense of Fort Moultrie. He was aid-de-camp to Gen. Charles Lee and was also attached to the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Green. He subsequently served in both branches of the state legislature. By this marriage Mr. Prentiss had two daughters. His second wife was Urilla Shankland, of Cooperstown. He died at Cooperstown, June 26, 1861.

BUCK, Charles Francis, lawyer and congressman, was born in the village of Durrheim, Black Forest, Germany, Nov. 5, 1841, son of Anton and Regina (Woorsthorn) Buck. His father emigrated with his wife and eight children to New Orleans, La., in 1852. Most of the family died of yellow fever, and Charles F. Buck, being left homeless, was obliged to do menial service for many years, getting his schooling when he could. In 1861 he was elected to a beneficiary cadetship in the Louisiana State University and Military Academy, Alexandria, where he remained until the school was permanently closed, in 1863. While there he was made assistant professor of Latin and mathematics. He studied law in New Orleans under Christian Roselius, famous in the judicial annals of Louisiana; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and has enjoyed a lucrative practice. For many years he has been one of the leading men of the profession and is attorney for many private corporations. He has been prominently associated with many charitable and social organizations. He has been president of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum since 1880; has been a member of the board of school directors of the city of New Orleans, and is a prominent and highly honored Mason. In November, 1894, he was elected by the Democratic party of the 2d Louisiana district a member of congress. Mr. Buck was married, Oct. 11, 1870, in New Orleans, to Mary Anne Weidner. They have five children.

Chas. F. Buck

MORRISON, James Dow, first P. E. bishop of Duluth, was born at Waddington, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1844, son of Rev. John and Mary (Dow) Morrison, who emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837. His mother was a daughter of James Dow, of Keith, Scotland. He was educated, first, at a grammar school at Huntington, Canada, and at McGill University at Montreal, where he was graduated in 1865 with high honors, and at the same time winning the Logan gold medal for natural science. In 1868 he took the M.A. degree and in 1880 was made LL.D. The degree of D.D. he received from Union College, New York, in 1879. He was ordered deacon in the diocese of Quebec in 1869 by Bishop William Williams, and priest in the diocese of Montreal in 1870. His first charge was at Magog and St. Luke's Church, Hemmingford, Canada. In 1871 he was called to the rectorate of Christ Church, Herkimer, N. Y., and in 1875 was given the call to St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1873 he was appointed examining chaplain to the bishop of Albany and was elected archdeacon of the convocation of Ogdensburg in 1881. He was a member of the general convention in the years 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895, and 1898. The house of bishops unanimously elected him to the missionary jurisdiction of Duluth in October, 1896. He was consecrated on Feb. 2, 1897, in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, N. Y. In 1869 he was married to Harriet M., youngest daughter of Rev. M. Townsend, canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada.

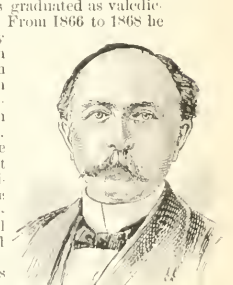
STUART, Charles E., lawyer and senator, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1810, son of Charles and Catherine (Parsons) Stuart, and a descendant of Daniel Stuart, who came to this country from Scotland before 1680, and settled on Martha's Vineyard. His father was a practicing physician, but lived on a farm at Waterloo, N. Y., where the son passed his boyhood. After obtaining a common school education he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Seneca county. In 1834 he went to Kalamazoo, Mich, where he began to practice law, forming a partnership with Gov. Ransom. In 1841 he was elected to the state legislature and served until 1846. From Dec. 6, 1847, until March 3, 1849, he represented his state in congress, and was elected again in 1850. In 1853 he was chosen U. S. senator. During his term of six years in the senate he ranked high as a parliamentarian, and among the services he rendered to Michigan was that of establishing the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He was chairman of the committee on public lands, and he presided over the Charleston convention; also over the adjourned meeting which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president. Douglas was a personal friend of Mr. Stuart, and after the latter's withdrawal from political life was often a guest at his home. Calhoun and Webster were also his intimate associates. Although a strong Democrat, upon the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Stuart raised and equipped the 13th Michigan regiment, of which he was made colonel, but severe illness prevented his going to the front. After leaving the senate he had resumed the practice of law until increasing ill-health made it necessary for him to retire from active work. He attended the national union convention in Philadelphia in 1866, but the remainder of his life was spent as an invalid in the old Stuart mansion, where, by the force of his intellect and his courtly manner, he drew about him the distinguished men of his time. Hon. Charles S. May said of him: "Col. Stuart was the best jury lawyer we have ever had in Michigan—and I do not forget that we have had many able men." Col. Stuart was married at Waterloo, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1835, to Sophia Streeter, daughter of George and Sophia (Lee) Parsons, and had by her three children: Marissa Jane, Charles Lee and Katherine Emma Stuart. He died at Kalamazoo, Mich., May 19, 1887.

WARBURTON, Charles Edward, editor, was born at Leamington, England, March 2, 1836. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools, and in early life acquired a practical business training. In 1864 he joined his brother-in-law, J. Barclay Harding, in establishing "The Evening Telegraph," the first number of which was issued on Jan. 4th of that year. The excitement attending the war for the preservation of the Union and the anxiety for the latest news from the front rendered the time propitious for the establishment of a newspaper conducted on enterprising and liberal lines. Mr. Harding was the son of Jasper Harding, for many years the proprietor and publisher of the old "Pennsylvania Enquirer," and had received a thorough and varied journalistic training, while Mr. Warburton brought to the new enterprise the knowledge of business methods which were essential to success. When Mr. Harding died, in October, 1865, Mr. Warburton became sole proprietor, publisher and editor-in-chief. The full reports of the Associated Press were supplemented by special telegraphic service from all the important news centres, varied correspondence from European capitals, copious extracts from the current literature of the world, unusually elaborate criticisms in all branches of literature, art, music and the drama, and a daily compendium of editorial opinion, under the title of "Spirit of the Press." When the long distance telephone between Philadelphia and New York was completed, in 1887, Mr. Warburton became its first wholesale customer, by securing a special circuit connecting the "Telegraph" with its New York correspondent, and the paper was thus the first journal in the world to utilize the new agency for the transmission of news. Mr. Warburton was always a Republican in politics, and his paper has followed the fortunes of that party from its establishment. But it has always taken the liberty to interpret Republican doctrines for itself, and to advocate such measures and candidates as it deems best for the welfare of the party and the country. He died Sept. 1, 1896, and was succeeded in the ownership of the "Telegraph" by his son, Barclay H. Warburton.

WELCH, John, jurist, was born in Harrison county, O., Oct. 29, 1805, son of Thomas and Martha (Daugherty) Welch, who were among the earliest of Ohio pioneers. He received his early education in the common schools, and in 1823 he entered Franklin College, New Athens, O., where, by the aid of proceeds from occasional teaching, he was graduated in 1828. In January, 1829, he commenced his legal studies under Joseph Dana, of Athens, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was a prosecuting attorney from 1834 to 1839, and in 1845 was elected to the state senate, serving until 1847; he also served one term in congress (1851–53) as the successor of S. F. Vinton, though failing in a re-election on account of a change in his district. In 1852 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for president, and in 1856 was a member of the electoral college that cast the vote of Ohio for John C. Frémont. He was elected, in 1862, judge of the court of common pleas, serving until 1865, when he became a supreme court judge, and this office he held for thirteen years, resigning to take up private practice, in which he engaged for seven or eight years longer before he retired and devoted himself to literary pursuits. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Franklin College in 1867. He invented a new method of computing interest, and wrote "Mathematical Curiosities" (1883); "Index Digest of Ohio Decisions" (1886); lectures and essays on "Thomas Ewing," "Mob Law," "History of the Ohio University," and other subjects. Judge Welch was married at Athens, O., in 1829, to Martha, daughter of Capt. James Starr, a descendant of an old Connecticut family. They had two sons and two daughters. Johnson M. (b. 1832) was a major in the Federal army during the civil war, and at the present time (1894) is a prominent lawyer of Athens, O. Henry H. is secretary of the National Wood Preserving Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

HALL, William Whitty, physician and author, was born at Paris, Ky., in 1810, son of Stephen and Mary (Wooley) Hall. He was graduated at Centre College in 1830, and, studying medicine at Transylvania University, was graduated M.D. in 1836. He began the practice of his profession at New Orleans, afterwards removing to Cincinnati, O., and in 1851 to New York city, where he established "Hall's Journal of Health" in 1854, a periodical which he ably conducted for many years. He was married to Miss Hannah Mattock, of Cincinnati, O. He published a "Treatise on Cholera" (1852); "Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases" (1853); "Health and Disease as Affected by Constipation, and its Unmedicinal Cure" (1860); "Fun Better Than Physic"; "Consumption" (1857); "Sleep" (1864); "Guide-Board to Health, Peace and Competence" (1870); "Health by Good Living" (1870); "Works" (1876); "Coughs and Colds" (1871); "Health at Home" (1872); "How to Live Long" (1875), and "Dyspepsia and its Kindred Diseases" (1876). He died in New York city, May 10, 1876.

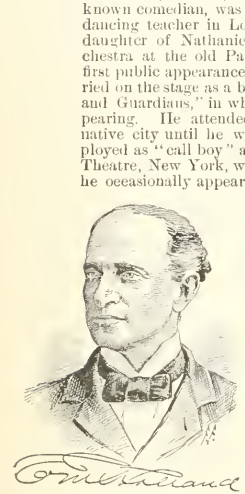
IDE, Henry Clay, jurist, was born at Barnet, Vt., Sept. 18, 1844, son of Jacob and Lodoska (Knight) Ide. The family in America was founded by Nicholas Ide, who emigrated from England in 1643, and settled in Rehoboth, R. I. He was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1866. From 1866 to 1868 he was principal of St. Johnsbury Academy, and of Cotting High School, Arlington, Mass., in 1868–69. He studied law with Judge B. H. Steele, being admitted to the Vermont bar in 1871, and to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1890. He was a member of the Vermont senate from 1882 to 1886, president of the Republican state committee in 1884, and delegate to the Republican national committee in 1888. In 1891 he went to Samoa as a U. S. commissioner, and in 1893 was appointed chief-justice, jointly by England, Germany and this country, which office he held for four years. In February, 1900, Pres. McKinley appointed him as member of the commission to establish civil government in the Philippine islands. He is also a director of numerous banks and corporations. He was married, Oct. 26, 1871, to Mary M. Melcher, of Stoughton, Mass. She died April 13, 1892. Two children, Mary M. and Annie L., are living. Judge Ide's residence is at St. Johnsbury, Vt.



STONE, Michael Jenifer, jurist, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1747, third son of David and Elizabeth (Jenifer) Stone. He was a brother of Thomas Stone, who signed the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, and of John Haskins Stone, who was governor of Maryland. Judge Stone was a man of exquisite taste, versatile talents, refined wit, and was conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was a member of the convention of Maryland which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He served in congress from 1789 to 1791. On Jan. 11, 1791, he was appointed chief-justice of the first judicial district of Maryland. He was one of those who voted to locate the seat of the national government on the Potomac. He was married to his cousin, Mary Hanson Briscoe, and left five children. He died in 1812.

HOLLAND, Edmund Milton, actor, was born in New York city, Sept. 7, 1848, son of George and Catherine (De Luce) Holland. His father, the well-known comedian, was the son of Henry Holland, a dancing teacher in London, and his mother was a daughter of Nathaniel De Luce, leader of the orchestra at the old Park Theatre, New York. His first public appearance was made when he was carried on the stage as a baby in the play "To Parents and Guardians," in which his father was then appearing. He attended the public schools in his native city until he was fifteen, when he was employed as "call boy" at Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre, New York, where, among his other duties, he occasionally appeared on the stage. In 1866 he became a member of the dramatic company at Barnum's Museum, and the following year he began his long connection with Wallack's Theatre, appearing in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "Road to Ruin," "Caste" and "School." His father did not wish him to use the name of Holland until he had proved his ability, and he took the stage name of E. Milton. After thirteen years' discipline at this house, he went to London in 1880–81 with McKee Rankin's company, which was then playing "The Danites," and made a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland. He became a member of the Madison Square Theatre company in 1882, and during the five years there he appeared as the Tailor in "The Private Secretary"; the Lawyer in "Young Mrs. Winthrop"; Old Rogers in "Esmeralda," and created the parts of Captain Redwood, the detective, in "Jim, the Penman"; Mr. Gardner in "Captain Swift"; Uncle Gregory in "A Pair of Spectacles"; Colonel Moberley in "Alabama," and the title rôle of "Colonel Carter, of Cartersville." In 1895 he and his brother, Joseph, appeared as joint stars at the Garrick Theatre, New York, in "A Man With a Past," and then made a tour of the country in "The Social Highwayman." Since 1897 he has been a member of Charles Frohman's company. Following in his father's footsteps, Mr. Holland adopted the acting of character rôles, and he has become one of the best character actors America has produced. His impersonations stand out clear and individual; they are sharply drawn people, each presenting his appeal to the audience with precision and without the smallest meretricious obtrusion. His Captain Redwood was a revelation of forceful, consistent character drawing, the intonation of his first few phrases telling a life's history; and as Leopold Kolditz in "Hearts are Trumps" (1900), he displayed consummate skill as the scheming villain. He is a member of the Lambs' and Players' clubs, New York city. In September, 1875, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie A. (Smith) Seward, of Southington, Conn., and has one son and one daughter.



FISKE, Samuel, clergyman, soldier and author, was born at Shelburne Falls, Mass., July 23, 1828, son of David and Laura (Severance) Fiske, and a descendant of William Fiske, who came to America in 1637. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1848, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1851. He was a tutor at Amherst in 1852–55, and then spent two years in travel, visiting Europe, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and contributing humorous letters to the Springfield "Republican," under the pseudonym Dunn Browne. These letters appeared in book form in 1857, with the title "Dunn Browne Abroad." In the same year he became pastor of the Congregational church, Madison, Conn. In 1862, with a number of his congregation, he enlisted in the 14th Connecticut volunteers, but before leaving for the seat of war was commissioned second lieuteuant of company G; in December was promoted to first lieutenant, and in January, 1863, to captain. During the spring and summer of 1863 he was acting assistant inspector general on the staffs of Gen. Carroll and Gen. Alexander Hayes, 3d division, 2d corps. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, he was captured, and was in Libby prison until June, when he was exchanged and returned to camp. At his own request, he again had command of company G; and distinguished himself in several battles; was fatally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 22d. While in the field he continued his contributions to the Springfield "Republican." These appeared in a volume, "Dunn Browne in the Army," in 1866. He was married at East Charlemont, Mass., Feb. 15, 1859, to Elizabeth Leavitt, daughter of Rev. Aaron Foster, who after his death became the wife of Henry S. Kelsey, of Chicago. Mr. Fiske left two sons, George Foster and Arthur Severance Fiske. The latter, a graduate of Amherst in 1884, and of Hartford Theological Seminary in 1887, took high rank as a scholar, especially in oriental languages; was an able preacher, had rare talent as an artist, and was widely known as an ornithologist, many of his drawings being published by the Smithsonian Institution. He died at Meran, Austria, in 1891.

DYER, Mary, Quaker martyr, came to Boston from England in 1635. She was a conspicuous disciple of Mrs. Hutchinson, and being banished with her husband, William Dyer, took refuge in Rhode Island, where she embraced the tenets of the Quakers. In 1657 she reappeared in Boston. A law for the capital punishment of Quakers who returned to the colony after they had been expelled was enacted in Massachusetts in 1659. Marmaduke Stephenson, of Yorkshire; William Robinson, of London, and Mary Dyer were found guilty under this act and were sentenced to death. After witnessing the execution of her two companions she was reprieved on the scaffold and set at liberty on petition of her son on condition of leaving the colony in forty-eight hours. "Moved by the Spirit" she returned again to "the bloody town of Boston" in March, 1660, where she suffered death by hanging, June 1, 1660.

WALKER, Amasa, political economist, was born at Woodstock, Windham co., Conn., May 4, 1799, son of Walter and Priscilla (Carpenter) Walker. The earliest American ancestor in a direct line was Samuel Walker (1614–84), who settled at Reading, Mass., but prior to 1661 removed to Woburn, where he established the first inn, and served as selectman. His great-grandson, Nathaniel (d. 1785), was born in Weston, but removed to Sturbridge, in the same state, during 1748. He was an enterprising and patriotic man, and a carpenter by trade, having

built in Sturbridge a house which in 1872 was still standing in good condition. He was married, March 8, 1731, to Submit Brewer, of Sturbridge. Their son, Phineas, became a resident of Woodstock, Conn., and there carried on the trade of a blacksmith, was prominent in various reforms, a strong temperance advocate, and a humble and devout Christian. He served in the French and Indian war and in the revolution, and died in 1829. Walter Walker (1773–1835), the father of Amasa, was the son of Phineas and Susanna (Hyde) Walker, and was born in Woodstock, Conn., but in 1800 removed to Brookfield, where he died. He was a prominent citizen of the town and a deacon of the second church in Brookfield (later the First Congregational Church of North Brookfield) from 1806 to his death. The son received his early education at the district schools and under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. Snell, among his fellow pupils being William Cullen Bryant. Although he worked during vacations in stores and on his father's farm, his aim was to prepare for college; but his zeal in study outran his health, and he was compelled to abandon his project. From 1818 to 1820 he alternately taught school and worked on the farm, and in October of the latter year he formed a partnership with one Allen Newell for the purchase of a store in West Brookfield, continuing the business successfully until February, 1823, when he disposed of his interest. For two years following he was the agent for the Methuen Manufacturing Co., and in 1825 founded, with Charles G. Carleton, the firm of Carleton & Walker, of Boston. In 1829 Mr. Walker founded an independent business, and in the same year assisted in the organization of the Boston Lyceum, the earliest institution of the kind in Massachusetts. He was its first secretary, and in 1832 was elected its president. He was active in the movement against Masonry, which culminated in the nomination of William Wirt for the presidency in 1832. In the latter year he was elected a director of the Franklin Bank. He was a director of the Western railroad in 1833–37. About this time he became deeply interested in the cause of temperance, wrote for the press in its aid, and in 1839 was chosen president of the Boston Temperance Society. In 1840 he retired from commercial life, and in 1843 finally took up his residence on his father's estate at North Brookfield. In 1842–48 he delivered an annual course of lectures on political economy at Oberlin College, an institution which had been materially aided by him. In 1843 Mr. Walker was sent as a delegate to the first international peace congress, held in London, of which he was appointed a vice-president, and in 1849 he attended the peace congress in Paris, holding there a similar position. His long cherished anti-slavery convictions led to his taking an active part in the formation of the Free-soil party in 1848, and he was a member of the national convention at Buffalo which placed Van Buren in nomination for the presidency. In the fall of that year he was elected to the state house of representatives, and in the fall of 1849 to the state senate. He carried through a sealed-ballot law and a bill providing that "Webster's Dictionary" should be introduced into the schools of the state. For two years (1851–53) he was secretary of state, being elected by the united Free-soil and Democratic vote, and in 1852 became *ex-officio* secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Mr. Walker was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, and became chairman of the committee on suffrage. In 1853–60 he was one of the examiners in political economy at Harvard, and in 1859–69 lectured annually on that subject at Amherst College. In 1857 Mr. Walker began the publication in "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine" of a series of articles on political economy, and by the time the financial panic of that year occurred the series had progressed far enough to give his views on money. He was present at a meeting of merchants held in Boston in October, intended to fortify the banks of that city in their determination to maintain specie payments, and declared that those banks could not possibly do that for more than two weeks; if they did not suspend payments at once the failure of the best merchants would follow. Within twelve days every bank in Boston failed, as well as great numbers of the large mercantile houses, and the striking fulfilment of Mr. Walker's prediction brought him into prominence as an authority on finance. He was elected a second time to the state legislature in 1859; took a prominent part in the revision of the laws relating to banking and the issuing of paper money, and served as chairman of a commission appointed to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia among neat-cattle. In 1860 he was a member of the electoral college of the state, of which he became secretary, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected to congress to complete the unexpired term of Goldsmith F. Bailey, and during the session of 1862–63 moved the issue of compound-interest notes in a bill which became a law. Late in 1857 Mr. Walker published a pamphlet on the "Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency," to which he added a "History of the Wickaboag Bank," a work which had a large circulation. His "Science of Wealth: A Manual of Political Economy," passed through eight editions, and was translated into Italian by Prof. Cognetti, of Turin. Jointly with William B. Calhoun and Charles L. Flint he wrote "Transactions of the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts" (1848–54), a work in seven volumes. His contributions to periodicals and newspapers were numerous. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1852, and that of LL.D. by Amherst in 1867. Mr. Walker was twice married: first, July 6, 1826, to Emeline, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Carleton, of Boston. She died in 1828, and he was married, second, June 23, 1834, to Hannah, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Eastman) Ambrose, of Concord, N.H. They had three children, Emeline, Robert Walter and Francis Amasa, the latter noted as a statistician and as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both sons entered the Federal army, though their father was opposed to war under any conditions. Mrs. Walker died July 9, 1875, and was followed by her husband Oct. 29th. The success of his life in the face of physical frailty was due to his cheerful and hopeful nature.

Amasa Walker

KIP, Leonard, author, was born in New York city, Sept. 13, 1826, son of Leonard and Maria (Ingraham) Kip, and brother of Bishop William I. Kip, of California. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1846, after which he went to Albany, N.Y. There he was admitted to the bar and has since resided, with the exception of a visit to California in 1849, by way of Cape Horn. He was engaged in the practice of the law here until his retirement in 1896. He was engaged in literary pursuits from an early age, having begun to write for the press in his seventeenth year. In addition to a large number of tales and sketches in the magazines, he published in book form "California Sketches" (1850); "Volcano Diggings" (1851); "Œnone" (1866); "The Dead Marquise" (1873); "Hannibal's Man" (1878); "Under the Bells" (1879); "Nestle-

nook" (1880); "At Cobweb and Crusty's" (1881); "Thaloe" (1883); "The Pantacoosct Colony" (1887); "Three Pines" (1888), and "A Tale of the Incredible" (1889). In 1885 he was elected president of the Albany Institute, and in 1886 he delivered the address before the Art and Historical Association at the opening of the Albany bi-centennial celebration. He received the degree of L. H. D. from Trinity College in 1893, and that of LL.D. from Hobart College in the same year. He is a member of the Authors' Club and of several other literary and scientific societies. He was married, in 1852, to Harriet L., daughter of John S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, son of David and Martha (Pomeroy) Whittlesey.

SARGENT, George Frederick, merchant and inventor, was born at Amesbury, Mass., July 14, 1841, son of John Grant and Martha (Bellamy) Sargent, of English descent. After receiving a common school education, he obtained a position as a clerk in a book and news store in Fall River, Mass., in 1852. After three years spent in the dry-goods business, in 1860 he became connected with the wholesale dry-goods business in Boston. Removing to New York city, he started his career as manufacturer in 1878, in which he has won so much success. Mr. Sargent was one of the first inventors to realize the peculiar mechanical needs of brain workers, and has won the gratitude of many thousands who have profited by the energy-saving devices which he has developed for their use. He has invented about fifty or sixty different styles of rolling chairs and other furniture for invalids, as well as several different reclining and library chairs, rotary bookcases, book-racks, dictionary holders, folio holders, reading stands, reading and writing desks. These were first developed singly; but perceiving that since they were so frequently used together their range of usefulness might be greatly increased by various combinations, Mr. Sargent organized these various devices into what he calls an "economic system for brain workers." Strangely enough, no other class of workers has been so poorly provided with labor-saving appliances; but with Mr. Sargent's system the use of books has been greatly facilitated, and their storage, too often a difficult problem, has been made practical even for the smallest dwelling. The invalid also has been well provided for by Mr. Sargent's talent; his reclining chairs, back rests and tables for the bed-ridden, his invalid lifts and fracture beds, are all designed to alleviate suffering. He is a typical self-made American—a man with ideas, with sufficient force of character to make them practical, and is undoubtedly the recipient of much silent praise from worker and invalid alike. He is also a musician of no mean ability, and composed (1873), "Tossed by the Tempest"; "Come Home, There is Bread, and to Spare" (1882), and "Hope" (1888), as well as many other hymns and songs. He was married in Boston, Jan. 8, 1863, to Mary Motley, daughter of George Bradish Gavett, of Boston, and has one child, Frederick Leroy Sargent, the botanist and author.

HUNT, Edward Bissell, military engineer, was born at Portage, Livingston co., N. Y., June 15, 1822. His brother, Washington, was governor of New York in 1850–52. After attending a village academy, he entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1841, where he took a high position, and in 1845 was graduated, standing second on the roll. In the same year he was appointed second lieutenant in the corps of engineers; in 1846–49 he was assistant professor of engineering at West Point; in 1851 he was assigned to duty in connection with the U. S. coast survey, and in this service continued until 1858, being generally attached to the office at Washington and especially charged with the superintendency of the engraving of the charts. In 1857 he was assigned to duty with the corps of engineers to which he belonged, and was stationed at Key West, Florida, where he remained until 1862, constructing fortifications and lighthouses. He was promoted to a captaincy in July, 1859, and during the early days of the civil war aided in preventing the forts of southern Florida from falling into the hands of the Confederates. While at Key West he devised a submarine projectile designed to enable a ship of war to destroy its antagonist at distances not much less than cannon-shot range in the air. This contrivance he called the sea-miner, and it was his belief that it would revolutionize the science of naval warfare. In 1862 he was chief engineer of the department of the Shenandoah, but in the same year was ordered to New York, and was employed in erecting fortifications on Long Island sound. Besides annual reports of the coast survey, which included papers on various subjects, he prepared an index of all the sketches published by the office in 1844–54, and contributed many articles to the "American Journal of Science" and to the "Transactions" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, in October, 1852, to Helen Maria, daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, of Amherst College, who as "H. H." (Helen Hunt), and, after her second marriage, as Helen Hunt Jackson, was widely known as an author. They had two sons. Hunt was promoted major March 3, 1863. At New York he conducted a series of experiments with a view to test the practicability of his sea-miner and to verify the truth of his anticipations regarding it, employing for this purpose a partially submerged floating water-tight box. On Oct. 2, 1863, through some mistake, the gases evolved after the projectile was expelled from its barrel filled the chamber, and he was first overcome by the fumes, and then fell, suffering concussion of the brain, which resulted in his death.

FROHMAN, Daniel, theatrical manager, was born at Sandusky, O., Aug. 22, 1851, eldest son of Henry and Barbara Frohman. He removed with his parents to New York when quite young, and attended the public schools of the city. At the age of thirteen he was employed in the business office of the New York "Tribune," and having attracted the attention of Mr. Greeley, was made one of his private secretaries. After remaining in the service of the "Tribune" for five years, he entered into an engagement with John Russell Young, who was about to establish the New York "Standard," to become the publisher of that paper. He remained with the "Standard" during its lifetime, a little less than three years, and then became the advertising manager of the "Daily Graphic," adding largely to its volume of business. Ill-health, however, compelled him to give up business, and to seek in travel some measure of relief. He engaged as advertising agent for a theatrical troupe, and found in the occupation recreation from the exacting demands of journalism that greatly benefited his health. Before he could return to his chosen profession, he was offered by J. H. Haverly a five years' engagement as general theatrical agent, and he traveled through the United States, visiting every

"one-night stand" in America. At the end of this engagement, in 1879, he became business manager for Steele Mackaye, who was about to open the Madison Square Theatre, and in less than a year Mr. Haverly again secured his services as local manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The following year he became the director of the Madison Square Theatre, and remained there until 1885, when Mr. Palmer became its lessee and manager. It was through the efforts of Mr. Frohman that "Hazel Kirke" became so popular and as a property so valuable. Other American plays, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "Esmeralda," "The Rajah" and "May Blossom," were produced and popularized at the Madison Square Theatre during Mr. Frohman's management. From ten to fourteen companies were each season maintained "on the road." He afterwards engaged and managed Modjeska, and in 1886 he became business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, organizing a stock company. The Lyceum became and has remained one of the leading and most popular theatres in the metropolis, its actors being invariably of unquestioned merit, and the plays produced representing the highest order of comedy and drama. Under Mr. Frohman's management, E. H. Sothern, J. K. Hackett and others developed into stars. He also directed the American tours of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal for five years, as well as numerous traveling companies, who presented in all the cities in America the plays so successfully introduced and popularized at the Lyceum. Mr. Frohman is unmarried. His younger brother, Charles Frohman, is also a theatrical manager of prominence.

FROHMAN, Charles, theatrical manager, was born at Sandusky, Erie co., O., in 1858, son of Henry and Barbara Frohman, of Jewish extraction. He was educated at the public schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen he joined Collender's Georgia colored minstrels, acting as advance agent. In the early eighties he went to New York, and became advertising agent for A. M. Palmer. Soon after he started business for himself, taking second-rate companies on the road. He gradually bettered his position until, in the winter of 1895–96, he formed the theatrical syndicate with Nixon & Zimmermann, of Philadelphia; Klaw & Erlanger, of New York; Rich & Harris, of Boston, and Alfred Hayman, of San Francisco, for the purpose of controlling the theatres of the United States. The theatrical syndicate under his direction virtually obtained absolute control over sixty-two theatres in first-class cities and over one hundred and two theatres located in minor cities. Besides, this organization controls four theatres in London, England. Charles Frohman is the producing partner of the syndicate, Klaw & Erlanger book the routes, while the other partners furnish the necessary money and provide the theatres. Mr. Frohman is the personal manager for Maude Adams, John Drew, Annie Russell, William Gillette, Julia Marlow, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Blanch Bates, and for about twenty-five other theatrical organizations. He is unmarried.

KITCHELL, Aaron, U. S. senator, was born at Hanover, Morris co., N. J., July 10, 1744. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was a warm supporter of the revolution. He was a representative in congress from New Jersey in 1791–93, in 1794–97, and from 1799 to 1801. Mr. Kitchell was a senator in congress from 1805 to 1809, when he resigned. At one time he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1817 was a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket. He died at Hanover, N. J., June 25, 1820.

WALLEY, Samuel H., lawyer and congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1805. He was fitted for college at Andover Academy and was graduated at Harvard University in 1826, subsequently studying law. He served for twenty years as treasurer of a savings bank in Boston for the benefit of seamen, being also for a long time treasurer of a railroad in Vermont and one in New York. He was a member of the state legislature for eight sessions; speaker of the house for two years, and a representative in congress from 1853 to 1855. On his return from Washington he was the Whig candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. He was a bank commissioner in 1858, and in 1859 became president of the Revere Bank, of Boston.

BORDEN, Matthew Chaloner Durfee, merchant, was born at Fall River, Mass., July 18, 1842, son of Richard and Abby W. (Durfee) Borden. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated at Yale College in 1864. He entered the employ of a leading dry-goods house in New York. Three years later Mr. Borden was made a partner in the firm of Low, Harriman & Co., of New York. In 1880 he established connections with the commission house of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., now (1901) Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and in 1887 he purchased his brother's interest in the American Printing Co. These mills were started in 1835, and at that time the capacity for production was 2,200 pieces weekly; it is now (1901) about 70,000 pieces per week. In 1889 he erected cloth mills in Fall River, and at the end of three years had built and equipped three large mills for spinning yarn and weaving the same into cloth for printing. The plant was established under the title of the Fall River Iron Works Co. He erected mill No. 4 in 1895. Mr. Borden lives in New York, and is a director of the Manhattan Bank, Lincoln Bank, Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., and the New York Security and Trust Co. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Clinton Hall Association, and governor of the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York. He is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Republican, Merchants', Down Town, Players', Riding, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka Yacht, Yale Alumni, South Side, Sportsman's, Whist and Jekyl Island clubs. He is also a member of the New England Association. Mr. Borden was married, in 1865, to Harriet M., daughter of Nathan Durfee, of Fall River, and has had seven children, three of whom are living.

M. C. D. Borden

FELT, Dorr Eugene, manufacturer and inventor, was born near Beloit, Rock co., Wis., March 18, 1862, son of Eugene Kincaid and Elizabeth (Morris) Felt, and a descendant of George Felt, who came to this country from Wales in 1629, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Young Felt received a common school education, and worked on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to a machinist, with whom he remained three years. Removing to Chicago in 1882, he worked as a journeyman machinist and mechanical draughtsman in various shops for eight years. Possessing an inventive turn of mind, his spare time was occupied in experimenting and devising improvements in various kinds of machinery, among which was an adding machine. A rough wooden model was brought to the attention of his employer, A. B. Lawther, who kindly offered to bear all the expense of its development. At that time Felt had never heard of an adding ma-

chine, or a calculating machine of any kind. A patent was obtained Oct. 11, 1887, and the new machine was called the "Comptometer." Further experiments developed the fact that, besides being simply an adding machine, it could be used for multiplying, dividing, extracting square root, and other forms of intricate calculation, according to rules formulated by Mr. Felt. The success of his invention having been practically demonstrated, he sold a fourth interest to Robert Tarrant, of Chicago, who provided the money to make the necessary special tools to begin the manufacture of the machine, and who subsequently became a partner in the business of the manufacture and sale of comptometers, the firm being incorporated in 1889 under the name of Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Co. The comptometer is probably the most successful of all the calculating machines, and is the only one which will add more than one column at a time by the simple touching of keys and nothing more; works rapidly in multiplication and division, and is also susceptible of more operations. It is extensively used by the government and in private establishments where accuracy and quickness in calculations are essential. Mr. Felt has made a number of other inventions, for which he has secured patents, but the only one developed has been the comptograph, a modification of the comptometer, on which he has taken numerous patents. At the World's Columbian exposition, in 1893, it received the highest award "for the clearness of work, combined with rapidity and accuracy, durability of mechanism, utility and power." On Jan. 15, 1891, Mr. Felt was married to Agnes, daughter of George Washington and Ann Arabella (Rhea) McNulty; they have three children.

D. C. Felt

HARRIGAN, Edward, comedian and playwright, was born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1845. He received but scanty education, and while still quite young was apprenticed to the trade of shipcaulking. Later he worked his way to San Francisco, where for a time he found employment at his trade. In 1867 he secured an engagement as a singer and dancer at the Bella Union Variety Theatre in that city; later he formed a partnership with an actor, named O'Brien, and they appeared together in specialties with success in various theatres. Upon the death of O'Brien, in 1871, he became the partner of a young variety actor, named Tony Hart. He had, meanwhile, appeared in nearly all of the principal variety theatres of the country, and when he met Hart was filling an engagement as end-man in a minstrel company. In the subsequent performances, in which they jointly appeared, Mr. Harrigan wrote the comedy sketches, and the two soon won a wide popularity. Upon the solicitation of John Stetson, they filled a successful two years' engagement at the Howard Athenæum in Boston, leaving there to accept an advantageous offer from Tony Pastor to appear at his theatre on the Bowery, in New York city. Leaving Pastor's Messrs. Harrigan and Hart were seen for three years at the Theatre Comique, where they became firmly established as metropolitan favorites. After a brief season on the road, they assumed the management of the Theatre Comique, the fortunes of which were at a low ebb, and soon made it one of the most popular playhouses in New York city. Here were produced many of the plays which established Mr. Harrigan's reputation as a playwright, and in which he and Mr. Hart created the leading rôles. After several years' profitable seasons at the Theatre Comique, their company also making annual tours of the country, the firm secured control of the Globe Theatre in 1881, and for three seasons the production of the plays written by Mr. Harrigan was continued with undiminished success and profit. In December, 1884, the Globe Theatre was destroyed by fire, and in the following May the firm of Harrigan and Hart was dissolved. Mr. Hart became a star upon his own account, and Mr. Harrigan, after playing for a time at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, produced a number of his plays at the Park Theatre. Later he opened a new theatre on West Thirty-fifth street, New York city, where, with a large and excellent company, he produced many successes until 1890, when he retired. He not only wrote, but staged and played his own pieces. The most successful plays he wrote and produced are: "Mulligan Guard Ball"; the "Guard's Picnic"; "Chowder"; "Surprise"; "Nominee"; "Christmas"; "Mulligan's Silver Wedding"; "Squatter Sovereignty"; "The Major"; "The Grip"; "McSorley's Inflation"; "Cordelia's Aspirations"; "Dan's Tribulation's; "Investigation"; "The Leather Patch"; "Old Lavender"; "The O'Reagans". "McNooney's Visit"; "McAllister's Legacy"; "Christmas Joys and Sorrows"; "Mordecai Lyons"; "The Law Makers"; "The Doyle Brothers"; "The Blackbird"; "The Muddy Day"; "Pete"; "Waddy Googan," and "Reilly and the 400." Mr. Harrigan found the material for his comedies in a close and careful study of contemporaneous life in the metropolis. As a comedian he was careful and always effective, possessing in abundance the mixture of drollery and pathos which makes the true comedian. Mr. Harrigan resided in New York city after his retirement.

DAKE, Jabez Philander, physician, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 22, 1827, son of Dr. Jabez and Sophia (Bowen) Dake. His grandfather, William G. Dake, fought in the revolutionary war, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family originally came from Hungary, the first of the name landing in Rhode Island in 1639, and the name up to the beginning of the nineteenth century was spelled Deak; but, to make the spelling and Americanized pronunciation correspond, it was changed to Dake. He was educated at the Nunda Academy, Nunda, N. Y.; at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1849. He then studied medicine in the office of Dr. G. Reichhelm, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., and after graduation at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1851, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, in partnership with his preceptor. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics at his alma mater (1855–57), but the constantly increasing demands of his practice at Pittsburgh compelled him to resign. In 1863 he relinquished his practice, owing to ill-health, and removed to his farm at Salem, O., where he became largely interested in the cultivation of the grape on the south shore of Lake Erie. Owing to the failing health of his wife, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1869, and resumed practice. For one year (1876) he was

J. P. Dake

professor of the principles and practice of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He was a constant contributor to the journals of his school of medicine, and was an active worker in the American Institute of Homœopathy (was president in 1857); was associate editor of the "Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy," the "North American Quarterly," and, with Dr. Hughes, of England, he edited the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy." He was the author of works on acute diseases, on therapeutic methods, and many pamphlets on medical subjects. He was a member of the American Public Health Association; the Homœopathic Medical Society of Mexico; several state and county homœopathic medical societies; member of the homœopathic yellow fever commission of 1878, and was president of the Nashville Art Association, which he organized. In his latter years he traveled extensively in Europe. In 1851 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Church, who survives him with four sons, all physicians: Drs. William C. and Walter M., at Nashville, and Drs. Charles and Frank B., at Hot Springs, Ark. A fifth son died in 1886. In his last years Dr. Dake confined himself to consultations with his two sons, who succeeded to his practice. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1894.

Wm C. Dake

DAKE, William Church, physician, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 28, 1852, eldest son of Jabez P. and Elizabeth (Church) Dake. He was educated at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ypsilanti, Mich., and studied medicine in his father's office. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1872, and spent the winter of 1872–73 in New York city, attending lectures and clinics in the various hospitals, and was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Returning to Nashville, he entered into partnership with his father. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1872, and has been president of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Tennessee, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Middle Tennessee. His literary labors have been chiefly in connection with medical matters. He has contributed to various medical journals and proceedings of the societies of which he is a member. On Aug. 28, 1878, Dr. Dake was married to Adelaide Augusta, daughter of Richard and Rebekah Wiggin, of Janesville, Wis., and has two children, Richard Wiggin and Elizabeth Church Dake.

DAKE, Walter Marshall, physician, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 16, 1855, second son of Dr. Jabez P. and Elizabeth (Church) Dake. His early education was received in the public schools, and later under Dr. Bryce Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn., by whom he was prepared to enter upon a course of medical training. In 1875 he became a student in the Palte Medical College of Cincinnati, O., and in September, 1876, was matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1877. He began the practice of medicine at Jackson, Tenn., but was called to Nashville in 1878, to enter into partnership with his father and brother, Dr. William C. Dake, practicing physicians in that city. As a member of this prominent firm he has attained considerable distinction. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Tennessee. Numerous treatises contributed by him to medical journals have assisted the progress of medical science. Dr. W. M. Dake has also taken a prominent part in public measures for the educational advancement of his adopted city; is a director of the Howard Library, and has himself collected a private library of several thousand valuable works. He was married, Nov. 8, 1882, to Fanny G., daughter of Samuel M. Ward, of Jefferson, Tex. They have two children, Walter M., Jr., and Woodie Elizabeth.

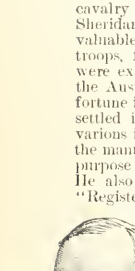
Walter M. Dake

DAKE, Charles, physician, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 13, 1860, fourth son of Dr. Jabez P. and Elizabeth (Church) Dake. Like his brothers, he determined to enter the medical profession, and was educated to that end, first in the common schools of his native city and of Salem, O., and later in the high school of Nashville, Tenn., where his family settled in 1869. After leaving school he studied for one year at the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., and in 1879 entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1881. After practicing his profession for a few months at Hot Springs, Ark., he removed to Louisville, Ky., but returned in 1883 to resume his labors in the locality which he had at first chosen. Here he met with marked success, and established a practice which is national. Dr. Dake is a specialist in chronic diseases, and has from time to time written articles for the medical journals, treating of his chosen specialty. He is a member of various medical associations, among them the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and is a prominent Mason. Dr. Dake was married, July 29, 1900, to Emily J., third daughter of Col. J. L. Hurley, of Australia, Miss., who was one of the largest and most successful cotton planters in the South.

Charles Dake

DAKE, Frank Borland, physician, was born in Salem, O., Sept. 10, 1864, youngest son of Dr. Jabez P. and Elizabeth (Church) Dake. He removed to Nashville, Tenn., with his parents in 1869, and, like his father and brothers, early decided to study medicine. He was educated in the public schools and the Montgomery Bell Academy at Nashville, and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Tennessee in 1885, from which he was graduated in 1887. The following winter he attended lectures and clinics at the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York city, after which he practiced medicine for a time at Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill., locating finally at Hot Springs, Ark., and becoming associated with his brother, Dr. Charles Dake. Dr. Dake is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and other organizations, is a Mason of high rank, a Knight Templar and Shriner and a member of several social clubs.

MANN, William D'Alton, soldier, inventor and editor, was born at Sandusky, O., Sept. 27, 1839, son of William R. and Eliza (Ford) Mann, of Puritan descent. After the war of 1812 his father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ohio. William D'A. Mann was educated for the profession of civil engineer, but at the outbreak of the civil war entered the army in the 1st Michigan cavalry as a captain. In 1862 he organized, at Detroit, Mich., the 1st mounted rifles, which afterward became the 5th Michigan cavalry, and Daniel's horse battery. He afterwards, at the request of the governor, organized another cavalry regiment and battery, known as the 7th Michigan cavalry and Gunther's horse battery. These troops became what was known in the army of the Potomac as the Michigan cavalry brigade that had such a reputation under Sheridan. In 1863 and 1864 Col. Mann devised most valuable improvements in the accoutrements for troops, for which he received patents and which were extensively adopted in the U. S. army and in the Austrian army; these returned to Col. Mann a fortune in royalties. After the close of the war he settled in Mobile, Ala., where he was occupied in various industrial enterprises. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, erecting for that purpose the largest mill and refinery then existing. He also became the proprietor of the old Mobile "Register," and for years directed its policy when it was the leading paper of the South. Actively interested in politics, Col. Mann was the first candidate of the Democratic party for Congress from the Mobile district, under "reconstruction," receiving a large majority of the votes, but was counted out by the carpet-bag managers of the reconstruction state government. In 1871 he devised the boudoir car, patented Jan. 9, 1872, the principal feature of which was the division of the car by transverse partitions, and spent the next ten years in introducing that marvelous improvement in facilities of travel throughout Europe. Returning to this country in 1883, he settled in New York city, and established the Mann Boudoir Car Co. So great was the popularity of the boudoir car, and so prosperous were its makers, that the Pullman Co. found it advisable to buy out the plant and patents of Col. Mann's company. His other inventions are the "vestibule" for cars, patented Jan. 8, 1878, and first applied in England to a train sent to Russia; an improved system of ventilation, and many accessories for cars, most of which are in use by the Pullman and Wagner car companies. In 1891 Col. Mann purchased "Town Topics," and now devotes his entire attention to its management, having made it a most successful journal, with a circulation world-wide wherever English is read. He is a member of several clubs both in this country and in Europe, and is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.



TRASK, Spencer, banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1844, son of Alanson and Sarah (Marquand) Trask. He descended from Capt. William Trask, a Puritan who with Endicott and others sailed on the ship Abigail from Weymouth, England, June 20, 1628, and formed at Salem the nucleus of the Massachusetts bay colony. He was a deputy of the general court of Salem; was made captain in 1636, and commanded colonial forces against the Pequot Indians. He donated the land for the first school in New England, which developed later into Harvard College. On his death, in 1666, he was buried with military honors, and it is recorded in the "Annals," of Salem that "he was one of the first military commanders in Massachusetts," and it may be said that what Capt. Standish was to Plymouth, Capt. Trask was to Massachusetts bay colony. The family was prominent throughout the colonial period, and later ancestors of Mr. Trask fought in the revolutionary war. The Marquands are of French (Huguenot) descent. Spencer Trask was educated by private tutors and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute preparatory to entering Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1866. During his connection with the college he was a member of the leading social organizations and of the American Whig Literary Society. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in course. He returned to New York to enter the banking business, and soon after became associated with Henry G. Marquand, to whose banking interests he succeeded about 1870. In that year he became a member of the stock exchange, and formed the firm of Trask & Stone. In 1881 the firm became Spencer Trask & Co., a name of wide distinction throughout the banking world, with branches in Philadelphia, Albany, Saratoga and Providence. Mr. Trask has been a director in the Edison Electric Light Co. almost from its beginning, and president of the Edison Illuminating Co., of New York for years. He is a director in the Rio Grande Western railroad, of which one of his partners, George Foster Peabody is vice-president. He is also president and the largest stockholder of the company that owns the Bowling Green building. He is a member of the Union League, Reform, Metropolitan, Grolier and National Arts clubs of New York, and has taken a prominent part in municipal reform and local politics, especially in connection with the national gold Democracy. In 1897 he reorganized the N.Y. "Times," of which he is the largest owner, as well as president of the company. His literary work is limited to editorials contributed occasionally to that paper. Mr. Trask's gifts to Princeton College have been generous, and he has erected at Saratoga, N. Y., St. Christina Home, an undenominational home for children and for the education of girls for domestic service, in which he takes peculiar interest. He is a trustee of the Teachers' College and of St. Stephen's College, and is actively interested in other educational and philanthropic work. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and takes a leading part in church work. His country seat at Saratoga, called "Yaddo," is a handsome stone building surrounded by about five hundred acres of beautifully wooded land. He was married in Brooklyn, in 1874, to Katrina, daughter of George L. Nichols.

TRASK, Katrina (Nichols), author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1853, daughter of George L. and Christina (Cole) Nichols, and a descendant of Anneke Jans. Her father is a well-known merchant of New York city. Mrs. Trask has written numerous stories, essays and poems for the magazines, besides her more important published works. The three poems contained in her first book, "Under King Constantine," were written in three days under an intense mental strain. They were then laid away for several years, and when the persuasion of her husband induced Mrs. Trask to consider publishing them, they were subjected to more than a year of continual revision before their author was willing to send them anonymously into the world. The result was an exquisitely finished production, of which a critic has well said: "As nothing in the literature of the woman heart is so great as

the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' even so nothing in that literature strikes a loftier note of spiritual loveliness than the love epics of Katrina Trask." Not until the second edition appeared was the name of the writer known. Since then she has published: "Sonnets and Lyrics" (1894); "White Satin and Homespun" (1896), and "John Leighton, Jr." (1897). She was married, Nov. 12, 1874, to Spencer Trask, the banker.

McMASTER, John Bach, educator and historian, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1852, son of James and Julia (Bach) McMaster. His father was a banker and planter in New Orleans previous to the outbreak of the civil war. Owing to the events of the war the family removed to New York city, where the son received his early education at the public schools. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1872. He taught grammar in that institution for over a year, and then took up the study of civil engineering, at which he worked for a number of months. In 1872 he began the work of writing his "History of the People of the United States," for which he had been gathering material since 1870. In 1877 he was appointed instructor in civil engineering at Princeton College. He continued to work upon his history, and in 1883 was appointed professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he still holds. This university conferred upon him the degrees of A.M., Ph.D., and Litt.D. The first volume of the "History of the People of the United States" was published in 1883, and had pronounced success. Others were published at varying intervals until now (1901) five volumes of this monumental work have been completed. Of one of the early volumes the New York "Nation" said: "It is our only systematic attempt to obtain a faithful picture of the social conditions of the American people at successive stages of their development; and though such successive photographs cannot be expected to be as successful in the case of a great people as in the case of a horse in motion, the success in this case is certainly beyond any of our past criterions." His statements are generally accepted as accurate, but those in the first volume regarding the state of education in South Carolina during the colonial and revolutionary periods, which he represents as deplorable, have been refuted in Meriwether's "History of Higher Education in South Carolina" (Washington, 1889). In addition to the history and numerous magazines and review articles Prof. McMaster has written: "Bridge and Tunnel Centres" (1876); "High Masonary Dams" (1876); "Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters" (1887); "With the Fathers" (1893); "Origin, Meaning and Application of the Monroe Doctrine" (1893); "A School History of the United States" (1897), and "A Primary School History of the United States" (1893). With F. D. Stone he published "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution, 1787–89" (1880).

CAMPBELL, William W., jurist, congressman and author, was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., June 10, 1806. He was graduated at Union College in 1827, and studied law with Judge Kent, of New York city. In 1831 he began the practice of his profession in that city. In 1841 he was appointed master in chancery, and in 1842 commissioner of bankruptcy for the southern district of New York. As a representative of the national American party he served in congress from 1845 to 1847, and took a prominent part in reforming the consular service. He then spent a year in Europe, and on his return was appointed a justice of the superior court of New York city, holding this position from 1849 to 1855. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of the state, for the 6th district, remaining on the bench until 1865. Judge Campbell was the first jurist to hold, under the statute enlarging the legal rights of married women, that a man could convey an estate directly to his wife without the intervention of a trustee. He published several biographical and historical works: "Annals of Tryon County; or, the Border Warfare of New York" (1831; new eds., 1849 and 1880); "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant, Missionary to Persia" (1810); "Life and Writings of DeWitt Clinton" (1849), and "Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd" (1853). He died at Cherry Valley, Sept. 7, 1881.

LAUFMAN, Philip Harrington, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Strasburg, near Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 18, 1822, son of David and Susan (Harrington) Laufman. His grandfather, Philip Laufman, was the drummer who beat the tattoo at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. His father was an iron manufacturer and partner of Thomas Chambers, who built the Southampton furnaces near Chambersburg in 1830. Young Laufman was educated in the district schools and academy at Chambersburg. He was engaged in the hardware business until 1876, then he bought the Apollo rolling mills at Apollo, Pa., and began the manufacture of cold rolled sheet iron and steel, under the style of P. H. Laufman & Co. Mr. Laufman has manufactured the largest tin plate sheets in the world, size 30 x 84, at a cost of $1.50 per box less than the foreign plates. In 1887–91 he was engaged in establishing the tin plate industry to compete with British manufacturers, and to him is due the credit for the proportions to which this has grown in the United States. He is the inventor and manufacturer of high class electro-magnetic steel sheets, used in dynamos and transformers, the process of which is kept a secret. These are used by the Edison and Westinghouse companies. In the adoption and invention of new methods Mr. Laufman has been the pioneer, and after spending nearly seventy years in the iron business in all its branches, he retired April 1, 1900. The business was then merged in the new American Steel Sheet Co., under the direct control of the consolidated interests of the sheet manufacturers of the United States. He was a member of the board of education; the select council of Pittsburgh; of the board of water commissioners, building the water-works of Pittsburgh; also a member, and class leader of the Methodist church. On July 13, 1848, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Philip Berlin, of Chambersburg, who invented the first sleeping car in the world. As manager of the Cumberland Valley railroad, in 1838, he built special cars with three shelves, two feet wide, on each side, made to fold up against the sides during the day. They have had eight children, six daughters and two sons.

P. H. Laufman

SEWARD, Frederick William, lawyer and legislator, was born in Auburn, N. Y., July 8, 1830, son of Hon. William H. and Frances A. (Miller) Seward. His father was secretary of state under Lincoln. He received his education in the public schools of Auburn and in Union College, Schenectady, where he was graduated in 1849. He studied law with Judges Kent and Davies in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Having been invited by Thurlow Weed to join the staff of the Albany "Evening Journal," he became associate editor, and sub-

sequently one of the proprietors. He resided in Albany for ten years, where he took part in founding Albany University, and in meetings to organize the Republican party. In 1861 he was sent from Washington to Philadelphia to warn Pres. Lincoln of a plot to assassinate him in Baltimore. He was appointed assistant secretary of state by the president, and continued in that position during the civil war, and the administrations of Prests. Lincoln and Johnson. While having especial charge of the consular service, he participated in diplomatic affairs, and during his father's illness or absence was several times appointed acting secretary. He was a member of the council which decided upon the first movement of troops into Virginia; also of that which received Gen. Grant when coming to report the victory at Appomattox, and which decided upon the policy of "reconstruction." On the night of April 14, 1865, when Booth murdered Pres. Lincoln, one of his fellow conspirators attacked and nearly murdered the secretary and assistant secretary of state. The chief diplomatic negotiations of Sec. Seward during Johnson's administration were those for the settlement of the Alabama claims, for the evacuation of Mexico by the French, for the purchase of Alaska, for the purchase of the Danish West India islands, for the new treaty with China, and for the Panama canal. In all these Frederick W. Seward participated. He was also sent with Adm. Porter on a special mission to the Dominican Republic, the final outcome of which was the treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. Retiring from office in 1869, Mr. Seward accompanied his father in his travels across the continent, to Alaska, through Mexico and to the West Indies. In 1874 he was elected to the New York legislature, where he proposed and advocated the constitutional amendments in regard to canals and prisons, and had charge of the bill for the first elevated railroad (Ninth avenue) in New York city. In 1877 he resumed his old place in the department of state, and while there he introduced reforms in the consular service, took part in the negotiations securing a Samoan harbor to the United States, and in those developing commercial and diplomatic relations with Oriental powers. In 1881 he was one of the commissioners in behalf of the state to participate in the Yorktown centennial. In later years he has been engaged in literary work, particularly in continuing and completing the autobiography his father had left, which was published in three volumes in 1891. He lectured on "Diplomacy" at Union College in 1892. His "Journal of a West India Cruise" was published in 1894. Union College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1878. He is president of Union College Alumni Association and president of the Sagaponack Realty Co. Mr. Seward was married, in 1854, to Anna M. Wharton, of Albany, N. Y.

Frederick W. Seward

MacDOWELL, Edward Alexander, musician, was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1861, son of Thomas and Frances (Knapp) MacDowell. He began his musical studies at an early age, one of his teachers being Teresa Carreño. In 1876 he was taken to Paris by his mother, and at that time showed so much talent for painting that it attracted the attention of a prominent artist, who offered to teach him gratuitously for three years, provided he would give up music. In 1877 he was placed in the Conservatoire, where he studied theory under Savard and piano under Marmontel; afterwards he studied for a time in the Conservatorium at Stuttgart, and in 1879 settled in Wiesbaden, where he studied composition with Louis Ehlert. From Wiesbaden MacDowell went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and entered its Conservatorium, studying composition under Raff and piano under Carl Heymann. Through Raff's influence he became first piano teacher at the Darmstadt Conservatorium, but soon returned to Frankfort, where he gave instruction privately, and applied himself more seriously to composition. In 1882 he visited Weimar to play some compositions before Liszt, and was highly praised by that master, and invited to perform his first suite for piano, op. 10, at the convention of the Allegemeiner Deutscher Tonkünstler Verein, held that year in Zurich. Some concert tours followed, in the course of which he played in most of the great cities of Continental Europe, and, except financially, these brought great satisfaction to the pianist. In 1884 he removed to Wiesbaden, where he devoted himself to composition and to giving piano and composition lessons. In the fall of 1888 MacDowell returned to the United States, to live in Boston, where, Nov. 19th, he made his first appearance at a Kneisel quartet concert. On Dec. 17, 1894, he played, on invitation, with the Philharmonic Society, giving his second concerto. On Jan. 23, 1896, the Boston Symphony Orchestra performed his first concerto (composed in 1880) and his Indian Suite. In the same year he was called to New York city to become professor of music in Columbia University. MacDowell's compositions, especially those for orchestra, have met with great favor in Europe, and have been played in all the great centres of musical culture. At Breslau, one of his works was repeated three times in one season. He has produced a large number of compositions representing every department excepting oratorio and opera. These include, for full orchestra: "Hamlet and Ophelia," two poems; "Lancelot and Elaine," symphonic poem; "Lamia," symphonic poem; "The Saracens and Lovely Alda," fragments from the "Song of Roland"; First Suite; "In October," supplement to foregoing, and "Second (Indian) Suite." For piano and orchestra: Concertos in A minor and D minor; for violoncello and orchestra: "Romance"; for two pianos, four hands: Concertos in A minor and D minor; for piano, two hands: arrangements of "Hamlet and Ophelia," "Lancelot and Elaine," and "The Saracens and Lovely Alda"; op. 10, First Modern Suite; op. 14, Second Modern Suite; "Idyls," six pieces; "Twelve Studies"; "Sonata Tragica"; "Twelve Virtuoso Studies"; three sonatas; "Woodland Sketches," and "Sea Pieces"; for piano, four hands, arrangements of "Hamlet and Ophelia," "Lancelot and Elaine," the "Saracens and Lovely Alda," and First Suite. He has written also a large number of vocal pieces, including songs for male chorus and for mixed chorus. Mr. MacDowell was married, in 1884, to Marion Griswold, daughter of David Nevins, of Waterford, Conn.

E. MacDowell

CAIN, Richard H., clergyman and congressman, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., April 12, 1825. He was taken to Ohio in 1831 by his parents, who settled in Gallipolis. Though he had received a limited education he began to study for the ministry at an early age, and entered Wilberforce University, at Xenia, O., in 1860. In 1861 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he discharged ministerial duties for

four years, and in 1865 was sent as a missionary to the freedmen in South Carolina. He engaged in the work of reconstruction, and in 1867 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention of South Carolina. In 1868 he was elected a member of the state senate, and served for two years. He became editor of a newspaper in 1868. In 1875 he was elected to the 43d congress, serving on the committee on agriculture, and was re-elected to the 45th congress. In 1880 he was made bishop by the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and was sent to Louisiana and Texas to supervise its interests. At Waco, in the latter state, he organized Paul Quinn College, which was named in honor of W. P. Quinn (1788–1873), an eloquent bishop of his church. He was afterward appointed presiding bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, over the conferences of New York, New Jersey, New England and Philadelphia. In 1873 he received the degree of D.D. from Wilberforce University.

LAWRENCE, Albert Gallatin, soldier and diplomat, was born in New York city, April 14, 1836, son of William Beach and Esther R. (Gracie) Lawrence. Through his great-grandfather, Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach (1740-1828), who served for many years as rector of Trinity Church, New York city, he was a descendant of the first white person born in Connecticut. He was educated at the Charlier Institute, New York, at the Anglo-American Academy, Vevay, Switzerland, and at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1856. He then pursued a graduate course in the law school of the latter institution, being graduated there in 1858 with the degree of LL.B. After spending a year in the office of David Dudley Field, of New York city, he accompanied the U. S. minister, J. Glancey Jones, to Vienna as an attaché. On his return he enlisted in the Federal army as lieutenant in the 54th New York volunteers, and served as captain on Gen. Stahl's staff from September, 1862, until July, 1863, after which he was active in raising a cavalry regiment in New York, and subsequently in drilling colored troops, receiving a commission as captain of the 2d U. S. colored cavalry in 1864. He was staff officer with Gen. W. H. Smith at Cold harbor; Gen. Martindale at Petersburg, and Gen. Ames in front of Richmond and at Fort Fisher. Against the latter he led the assault of Jan. 15, 1865, and while planting his flag upon the ramparts, received four wounds, one of which destroyed his arm. For the capture of Fort Fisher he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and Gen. Ames wrote of him to the secretary of war as follows: "He has displayed great gallantry, coolness and judgment. So prominent have been these qualities that I have given him charge of commands greater than a regiment in most important movements. In October last, when one of my brigades was to assault the enemy's position near Richmond, I sent him with it, having more confidence in him than in the brigade commander. At Fort Fisher he led the assault with authority to direct in my name the movements of the leading regiments, and was the first to gain the fort, where he was wounded." The brevet of brigadier-general was received on March 25, 1865. On Oct. 2, 1866, he was appointed minister to Costa Rica, where he served for two years with honor, his recall being made necessary by a duel fought with a Prussian attaché who had cast a slur upon the U. S. government. In 1875 he was sent by Pres. Grant to treat with the Sioux Indians, meeting a council of over 3,000 warriors, and in 1878 performed a similar commission under Pres. Hayes, investigating the troubles of Sitting Bull and his tribe. He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1887.

WOOLWORTH, Frank W., merchant, was born at Rodman, Jefferson co., N. Y., April 13, 1852, son of John H. and Fanny (McBrier) Woolworth. His first American ancestor was Richard Woolworth, who emigrated from England about 1650, and settled in Massachusetts. He was brought up on a farm and attended the district school and a commercial college at Watertown, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1872. He then secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store in Watertown, working for the first three months without pay. In 1878 he originated the idea of the five and ten cent store, which under him has attained such marvelous proportions. His employers, Moore & Smith, bought $50 worth of the cheapest sort of goods and put them with other old shop-worn goods, displaying the sign, "Any article on this counter five cents." The stock was sold the first day, and shortly after Mr. Woolworth decided to have a five and ten cent store of his own. He borrowed $325, opened a store in Utica, N. Y., and at the end of six weeks had a net profit of $139.50. In 1879 he removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he opened a store 14 by 35 feet, and within a month he opened another store, at Harrisburg, Pa., of which his brother was manager. The present Lancaster store is in the Woolworth Building, one of the finest business structures in the state of Pennsylvania. He has since opened seventy-five stores, sixty-two of which are in operation at the present time (1901). He has eight large stores in New York city, and employs seven buyers, two of whom operate entirely abroad, and from 2,000 to 6,000 people. His representatives visit Europe every year, and to such proportions has Mr. Woolworth's business grown that several German towns are employed in filling his orders. It is believed that he imports a larger tonnage of toys and tree ornaments than all other buyers in the United States, or nearly one-half the product of the world. He was married, in 1876, to Jennie, daughter of Thomas Creighton, of Picton, Ont., Canada, and has three daughters.

F. W. Woolworth

RICE, Isaac Leopold, lawyer and promoter, was born at Wachenheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 2, 1850, son of Mayer and Fanny (Sohn) Rice. In 1856 the family emigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., where the son received his early education in the public schools, the Central High School and from private tutors. At the age of sixteen he began a course of general studies, literature and music in Paris, France, and during the latter part of his stay abroad he was correspondent for the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin." In 1869, at the age of nineteen, he returned to America and continued studying, always supporting himself by writing and teaching. At the age of twenty-four he wrote a scientific book entitled "What is Music," which was received with enthusiasm by the press and the public, and subsequently appeared in the popular edition of the "Humboldt Library of Science." In 1878 he entered Columbia Law School, where he was graduated in 1880, with prizes in constitutional and international law. During 1882–83 he was lecturer at

the School of Political Science of Columbia University, and in 1884–86 was instructor in the Law School. Meantime he had entered on an active and successful practice, becoming attorney for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co. in 1884. In 1886 he was elected a director of the Richmond Terminal Co., that controlled what is now the Southern Railroad Co., and in 1889 he became chairman of the syndicate formed to purchase the controlling interest in the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, formulating a plan two years later which was substantially adopted when the reorganization of the company was effected in 1894. During 1892 he resided in Europe as foreign representative of the Reading Co. After his return he became largely identified with the Electric Storage Battery Co., of Philadelphia, and in 1897 became its president. In 1896 he organized the Electric Vehicle Co., and was its president in 1897–99, then declining re-election. He is also president of the Electric Boat Co.; of the Holland Submarine Boat Co.; of the Seamans-Halske Electrical Co. of America; of the Electric Launch and Power Co., and is founder of the Electric Axle Light and Power Co. In 1885 he founded the "Forum," the well-known political and general review of New York city, and has continued president of the corporation to the present time. His own contributions have frequently appeared in its pages as well as in the "Century" and the "North American Review." Mr. Rice is a man of extraordinary gifts, with a mind singularly alert and comprehensive, and has indomitable energy and perseverance. He is an enthusiast on the subject of chess, and is the inventor of a new opening, the "Rice gambit." For several years he was president of the Manhattan Chess Club, and was umpire of all the international games played by eable. In 1899 he donated the trophy to be competed for in the international intercollegiate chess matches which are now a feature of student interest. He was married, Dec. 12, 1885, to Julia Hyneman, daughter of the late Nathaniel Baruett, of New Orleans, La. They have six children.

Isaac L. Rice

SALISBURY, Edward Elbridge, Oriental scholar, was born in Boston, Mass., April 6, 1814, son of Josiah and Abigail (Breese) Salisbury. The Salisburys are of very ancient stock, the family name being variously written Salisbury, Salesbury Salusbury and Salsbury, which last is probably its oldest form in Great Britain, the family having, as tradition says, come from Salzburg, in the Tyrol. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries several of this family are known to have emigrated to America, of whom John Salisbury, of Boston, in 1689, the direct ancestor of the subject of this notice, is believed to have been one, or to have descended from one. As a boy Edward was mostly taught at home by his father, a graduate of Harvard and a man of scholarly tastes and acquisitions, widened by study and foreign travel, who devoted his leisure to the education of his children. He completed his preparation for college at the Latin school in Boston, was graduated at Yale College in 1832, and spent one year in private study and three more in the Theological Seminary at New Haven. In the spring of 1836 Mr. Salisbury went to Europe, remaining abroad between three and four years, and during that time, led by previous Hebrew studies, he entered on wider Oriental research. He studied with De Sacy and Garcin de Tassy in Paris and with Bopp in Berlin; and when, on the death of De Sacy, his library was sold, improved the opportunity to secure some of its treasures for his native land. In 1841 the president and fellows of Yale College voted that a professorship of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages be established in the college, and Mr. Salisbury was invited "to give such instruction from time to time as may suit his convenience without the expectation of pecuniary compensation . . ." Accepting this appointment he went again to Europe in 1842, spent a winter in Bonn, reading Sanscrit with Lassen and attending lectures, and studying with Burnouf in France. On his return he was inaugurated professor. But in the year 1854 Prof. Salisbury retired in favor of William Dwight Whitney, an old friend and pupil, already widely distinguished for his exhaustive researches in Oriental languages and literature, and made a provision for him as professor of Sanscrit. He afterwards increased this endowment to a full professor's foundation, adding later the gift to the college of his Oriental library, with funds for its increase. His own official connection with Yale ceased in 1856, and in 1857 he visited Europe for the third time. Meanwhile he had become the corresponding secretary of the American Oriental Society, and for seven years labored in that capacity to make its "Journal" the vehicle of some valuable contributions to the world's stock of Oriental knowledge as well as for the general prosperity of the society. On the death of Dr. Edward Robinson, in 1863, he was made president of the society, Prof. Whitney taking his place as corresponding secretary. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Paris; in 1839, a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; in 1848, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston; in 1855, a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Constantinople; in 1859, a corresponding member of the German Oriental Society; and in 1861, a member of the American Antiquarian Society. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1869 and by Harvard in 1886. Besides contributions on Oriental subjects, art and other topics, Prof. Salisbury published (1886) "Family Memorials," relating to his own ancestry and that of his first wife. In 1892, in collaboration with his second wife, he published "Family Histories and Genealogies," relating to her families (7 volumes). In the spring of 1836 he was married to his first cousin, Abigail Salisbury Phillips, of the Phillips family of Massachusetts. His only child, Mary Phillips, was born in Geneva, Switzerland. On Nov. 23, 1871, he was married to Evelyn, daughter of Hon. Charles Johnson McCurdy, of Lyme, Conn., late judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. Prof. Salisbury died in New Haven, Feb. 5, 1901.

HALL, Fitzedward, philologist, was born at Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1825, eldest son of Daniel and Anjinette (Fitch) Hall, and a direct descendant of John Hall, who emigrated from Coventry, England, to New England in 1630, settling at Charlestown, Mass. His grandfather, Lot Hall, born on Cape Cod, served in the navy during the revolutionary war; was married, in 1786, to Mary Homer, of Boston; removed to Westminster, Vt., and was judge of the supreme court of the state in 1794–1801. Fitzedward Hall was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy in 1842. He then went to Harvard, and while there published various translations from the German but before completing the course he was sent to Calcutta, India, in 1846, in search of a younger brother who had run away to sea, and being obliged to remain longer than he intended, on account of the wrecking of the vessel, took up the study of Hindustani and Persian. He spent three years in Calcutta perfecting himself in

these languages, to which he added Bengali, and then proceeded to Benares, where in February, 1850, he was appointed in the government college to a post which in 1853 was converted into an Anglo-Sanskrit professorship. In 1855 he was transferred to Rajpootana as inspector of public instruction for Ajmere and Mairmara; in December, 1856, was appointed to a like inspectorship for the central provinces, with headquarters at Saugor, and during the Sepoy mutiny did good service with his rifle. In 1862 he established himself in London, but in 1869 removed to Marlesford, Suffolk. He held the professorship of Sanskrit, Hindustani and Indian jurisprudence in King's College until 1879, also holding the librarianship of the India office. In 1864 he became examiner in Hindustani and Hindi in connection with the civil service commissioner; in 1880 was appointed examiner in Sanskrit, and about 1889 in English also, and continued to serve until his death. Notwithstanding his long residence in England he was to the last a sturdy defender of the people and institutions of his native land. To Harvard he bequeathed 1,000 Oriental manuscripts, many of them unique, and an equal number of volumes on special subjects. Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. in 1860 and Harvard the degree of LL.D. in 1895. His principal works are Sanskrit: "The Atmabodha, with its Commentary, and the Tattvabodha" (1852); "The Sankhyapravachana" (1856); "The Suryasiddhanta" and "The Vasavadatta" (1859); "The Sankhyasara" (1862), and "The Dasarupa, with its Commentary, and Four Chapters of Bharata's Natyasastra" (1865). Hindi: "The Tarkasangraha," translated into Hindi from the Sanskrit and English (1850), and "The Siddhantasangraha" (1855). He also edited Dr. J. R. Ballantyne's "Hindi Grammar" (1868), and published a "Reader" (1870) in that language. He was the first American to publish a Sanskrit text (1852). He also discovered several Sanskrit works supposed to have been lost, and a complete copy of the "Brihaddevata," only a fragment of which was previously known to exist. His studies of his mother tongue, begun in boyhood, resulted in a series of volumes showing great erudition, and throwing new light on the subjects of which they treat. These include: "Recent Exemplifications of False Philology" (1872), in which he joined issue with Richard Grant White; "Modern English" (1873); "On English Adjectives in-able, with Special Reference to Reliable" (1877); "Doctor Indoctus" (1880). He sent material to Dr. Worcester for his "Dictionary," some of which appeared in the supplement to that work without public acknowledgment. Prof. Hall was one of the editors of the "New English Dictionary," and contributed thousands of words peculiar to Suffolk to Wright's "Dialect Dictionary," besides aiding generously in the cost of publication. His contributions to the "Journal of the (Bengal) Asiatic Society," the "American Journal of Philology," the New York "Nation" and other periodicals, many of which were signed with his initials only, were very numerous. Prof. Hall was married in Delhi, in 1854, to a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Shuldham, who bore him several children. He died at Marlesford, England, Feb. 1, 1901.

CARR, Dabney S., U. S. minister to Turkey, was born in Albemarle county, Va., March 5, 1802, son of Peter and Hetty (Smith) Carr, and grandson of Dabney Carr, patriot, whose wife was Martha, sister of Thomas Jefferson. His early years were passed in the counting room of his uncle, Gen. Smith, head of the firm of Smith & Buchanan, Baltimore. Subsequently entering the political arena, his influence as editor and proprietor of the Baltimore "Republican and Argus," a Democratic journal which he established in 1827, was so great that Gen. Jackson was mainly indebted to him for the majority received in Maryland during the presidential canvass. Mr. Carr was rewarded by his appointment as naval officer of the port of Baltimore, which he held from 1829 until 1843, when Pres. Tyler appointed him minister to Turkey. He returned to America in 1850. Mr. Carr was married to Sidney, daughter of Hon. Wilson Cary Nichols, governor of Virginia, and for many years member of congress from that state. They had five sons and two daughters. His death occurred at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, March 24, 1851.

RANDALL, Samuel Haskell, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1836, son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Ruggles) Randall. His father was a prominent merchant of Boston. He was educated in the Boston schools, taking the Franklin medal and other prizes for scholarship, and between 1854 and 1857 gained a valuable experience in business. He entered the law school of Harvard University in 1857, where he was graduated in 1859. Continuing his studies in the office of Tolman Willey, an able Boston lawyer, he was admitted to the bar in 1860. He removed to New York city, and was admitted to practice in the New York supreme court in 1868, and soon afterwards to the bar of the U. S. circuit court for the southern district of New York. He has had a successful career, and is looked upon as an impressive pleader. While Mr. Randall was in Boston he was a member of that city's school board from 1860–63, and was the youngest man ever occupying that position. For a term of seven years after his removal to New York he served as a school trustee in the 2d ward, and was elected chairman of the local board by his associates. For many terms he was a member of the Republican county committee of the city and county of New York, and has been a delegate to state, senatorial and other conventions, being so well known as an attractive speaker, not only on political, but other subjects, that his services have been in great demand. In 1888 and 1891 he was unanimously nominated for the state assembly in the old 19th district. He is popular in social circles; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the West Side Republican club, of which he was one of the founders, and he has been a member of the Arcadian Club, the Palette Club and others. He is a life member of the Harvard Law School Association. He is connected with the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in New York city. Mr. Randall was married, in November, 1865, to Amanda, daughter of Cyrus J. McClellan, of Philadelphia. They have four children. His only son, Harry, is also a member of the bar of the New York supreme court.

Samuel H. Randall

BACKUS, Manson Franklin, banker, was born at South Livonia, N. Y., May 11, 1853, son of Clinton T. and Harriet N. (Groesbeck) Backus, and a descendant of William Backus, who settled at Saybrook, Conn., in 1635. His grandfather, John Backus, distinguished himself in the war of 1812. He was graduated at Oakwood Seminary, Union Springs, N. Y., in 1871, and at Central New York Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1872. He at once entered the employ of the First National Bank of Union Springs as a clerk; becoming teller in 1874 and cashier in 1875. This position he resigned in January, 1888, when he was elected president of the First National Bank of Auburn, N. Y. Through the dishonesty of the cashier, running back over a

period of eight years, this bank had been utterly ruined, and ten days after Mr. Backus' election as president, and before he had removed to Auburn, examined into its condition, or assumed any part whatever in its management, it was closed by the comptroller of the currency. In 1889 he removed to Seattle, Wash., where he became one of the organizers of the Washington National Bank of that city, serving as its cashier and chief executive officer until 1897, when he was chosen vice-president. He was made president in March, 1900. This bank has always been conducted on most conservative lines, while its growth has been phenomenal, its deposits now aggregating three millions of dollars, while its surplus exceeds its capital by eighty per cent. While at Union Springs, Mr. Backus studied law as an accomplishment, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1888. He early acquired a reputation as a keen financier and business man; was general manager of the Cayuga (Land) Plaster Co., at Union Springs, from 1879 to 1888, during which period the business of the company increased ten-fold. He was appointed postmaster by Pres. Garfield in May, 1881. In 1893 he was appointed by the U. S. circuit court receiver of the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Co., and also of the Rainier Power and Railway Co., two of the largest corporations in the city. He was a member of the Seattle clearing house committee, which was instrumental in carrying the banks of that city through the panic of 1893 without a failure among its members. In November, 1896, he organized the banking house of Graves & Backus (afterwards Graves, Backus & Purdy), at New Whatcom, Wash., the remarkable success of which is chiefly attributable to his foresight and sound judgment, and is now president of the association. He is a director of the Columbia and Puget Sound Railway Co.; a member of the Rainier and several other clubs, a Republican, a Knight Templar, and a liberal contributor to local charitable movements. He was married, in April, 1873, to Emma C. Yawger, of Union Springs, who died in 1884, leaving a son and a daughter, and was married again, in 1886, to Lue Adams, of King Ferry, N. Y., who died Feb. 12, 1901.

SEWARD, Theodore Frelinghuysen, musician and author, was born at Florida, Orange co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1835, son of Israel and Mary (Johnson) Seward. He was educated at Seward Institute, and adopted the musical profession. He published a series of religious tune books for choirs, Sunday schools and musical societies. One of these, "The Temple Choir," reached a sale of over 100,000 copies. In 1874–77 he was musical director of the Fisk jubilee singers during their remarkable tour in Great Britain, when they raised several hundred thousand dollars, by which the Fisk Grammar School was transformed into a university. During this tour he made the acquaintance of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Shaftesbury, the Duke of Argyll and many other eminent Britons. He returned to America in 1877, and introduced the tonic sol fa system of reading music, regarded in England as the greatest reform ever made in the history of music. At various times he was editor of the New York "Musical Pioneer," New York "Musical Gazette," "The Tonic Sol Fa Advocate," and "Musical Reform," and he was for years professor of music in the Teachers' College in New York city. Being deeply interested in religious questions, he observed, while serving as organist in different churches, that whatever the denominational name all earnest people have the same religious experience—in other words, that they are practically united on essentials, and differ only in that which is external and non-essential. He, therefore, in 1891, suggested the idea of a "Brotherhood of Christian Unity," not as a new sect, but as a means of drawing the members of all denominations into closer union. This society has led and still leads to widespread results. Since founding the "Brotherhood" Mr. Seward has abandoned all musical work, and devoted his time entirely to his idea of Christian unity. In 1892 he published two pamphlets, "Hadesian Theology," a satire, and "A Plea for the Christian Year." In 1894 he published his "School of Life: Divine Providence in the Light of Modern Science"; in 1896 "Heaven Every Day; or, Common Sense Christianity," and in 1897 "Don't Worry; or, the Scientific Law of Happiness." This book was the means of starting "Don't Worry Clubs" in various parts of the country, a distinctly religious movement to emphasize the truth of a universal divine providence. He regards his present work (1900) as a culmination of all his previous religious efforts. It is his aim to bring all the churches into accord on a foundation of spiritual monism as expressed by the following postulates: (1) God is the only life. (2) Spirit is the only substance. (3) Love is the only force. (4) Harmony is the only law, and (5) Now is the only time. Mr. Seward believes that the acceptance of these principles by the world would bring mankind spiritually near to the ideal Christ, and would introduce the world to an era of universal unity. His last book, entitled "Spiritual Knowing; or, Bible Sunshine," is an unfolding and application of these five postulates, and an exposition of the spiritual psychology which they embody. He was married, in 1860, to Mary H., daughter of William H. Coggeshall, of New London, Conn., and has had three children.

LLOYD, John Elwy, clergyman, was born in Wales, near the city of St. Asaph, Nov. 15, 1848, son of Evan and Catherine (Jones) Lloyd. He received his early education in the local grammar school, and at the age of eighteen removed to Liverpool, where he was engaged for two years in Welsh journalism. Coming to America in 1868, he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1874, winning the junior prize oration gold medal of his class. He then studied theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was duly graduated in 1877. After preaching in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, New York city, and the Presbyterian Church of Rye-gate, Vt., he was ordained by the presbytery of Boston, on June 5, 1878. In March 1879, he was called to the First Presbyterian Church, Boonville, N. Y., and entered upon his labors there the following July. In 1881 he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Nyack-on-the-Hudson; served there for seven years, and in 1888 became pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was installed in October of that year. He found the church heavily burdened with a debt, and somewhat weakened by internal dissensions. In less than three years not only had the membership

greatly increased, but a debt of $12,000, which for twenty-one years had rested on the church, had been entirely wiped out. Since then until now (1901) the church has gradually grown in strength, and is considered one of the most influential in the metropolis. During his pastorate he has commended himself to the confidence and esteem of his associates in the ministry of all communions, not only by his accurate scholarship and intellectual discrimination, not only by his marked ability as a preacher, combining clear and cogent argument with a fervor of appeal characteristic of his Welsh ancestry and tradition, but also by his urbanity of temper, his elevation of spirit, his thoughtful personal courtesy toward all who meet him. In 1898 Galesville University conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., and in 1889 that of D.D. He is a member of the Brooklyn Clerical Club, and the Alpha Sigma Club, of New York city. He was married at Slatington, Pa., Aug. 24, 1880, to Anna L., daughter of Hugh L. and Mary (Morgan) Davis. They have two children, Harold Llewelyn and Gwendolen.

BULLARD, Massena, lawyer, was born in Lafayette county, Mo., Oct. 7, 1850, son of William L. and Ann F. Bullard, who removed to Montana in 1864, and settled near Helena in 1865. He attended school in Virginia City until 1866, when he entered the public school at Helena. He began to study law in the office of Woolfolk & Toole in Helena, in 1869, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and at once opened a law office. His business increased rapidly, and he is now attorney for several wealthy corporations, and holds in trust large financial interests. Mr. Bullard is a member and elder of the Christian Church of Helena. For ten years he was secretary and for one year president of the Montana Christian Association, and he was for a long time president of the Montana Bible Society. He has been president of the Montana Bar Association, and for five terms has been city attorney of Helena under both Republican and Democratic rule. He is also very prominent in the fraternity of Odd Fellows in Montana. For fifteen years he was secretary of Montana Lodge, No. 1. He was elected grand master in 1882 and grand representative in 1892, which latter office he still holds. He has delivered many addresses at dedications, anniversaries and annual services, and is historian of the Past Grand Officers' Association of Montana. He is also a past master workman of Capital Lodge No. 1, Ancient Order United Workmen, and a past grand Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, having been grand secretary of the latter order for twenty years, from 1869 to 1889. He is a past consul of Broadwater Camp, Woodmen of the World, and a member of the Order of the Pyramids. Mr. Bullard was married, June 3, 1876, to Laura E. Bywaters, by whom he has three children.

Massena Bullard

CRAVATH, Paul Drennan, lawyer, was born at Berlin Heights, Lorain co., O., July 14, 1861, son of Erastus Milo and Ruth (Jackson) Cravath. His father was a noted Congregational clergyman and first president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Both his grandfathers, Orin B. Cravath, of Cortland county, N. Y., and Caleb Sharpless Jackson, of Kennett Square, Chester co., Pa., were prominent in the cause of abolition, the former having been a member of the first Republican state convention in New York. Paul D. Cravath's early education was principally obtained at Martin Academy, at Kennett Square, Pa., and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. After two years of schooling abroad he entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1882. He then began the study of law, and upon graduation at the Columbia Law School, in 1886, he received the first prize in municipal law, and an appointment as prize instructor for three years. Soon after graduation he entered on the general practice of his profession in New York city, first as junior member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, in association with Walter S. Carter and Charles E. Hughes, and after 1891 as senior member of the firm of Cravath & Houston, in association with John W. Houston. The firm's practice is (1901) both large and profitable, covering all branches of the law except criminal cases. Mr. Cravath has been prominently identified with the electrical industry, having been counsel for many years for the Westinghouse Electric Co. and its allied interests. Mr. Cravath is a hard worker, devoted to his profession, and devoid of ambition for all public or elective preferments. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1898 which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor. He is a member of the Union League, University and Lawyers' clubs; the New England and Ohio societies, and several other social organizations of New York city. He was married, Nov. 15, 1893, to Agnes Huntington, whose brilliant career as a singer is still fresh in the public mind. They have one child, a daughter, Vera Agnes Huntington Cravath.

Paul D. Cravath

BISHOP, William Darius, lawyer, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 14, 1827, son of Alfred and Mary Bishop, and a descendant of Rev. John Bishop, second minister of the First Church of Stamford, Conn. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but, owing to the death of his father, who was largely engaged in constructing railroads, he abandoned the practice of law to prosecute his father's enterprises. These involved the construction of the Naugatuck and the New York and New Haven railroads, in Connecticut, and the railroad between Saratoga Springs and Whitehall, in the state of New York. This was followed by the building of the Milwaukee and Chicago and Milwaukee and Watertown railroads, in Wisconsin. In 1855 he became superintendent of the Naugatuck (Conn.) railroad; was afterwards its president, which position he held until 1867, and then was elected president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and held that office for twelve years. Mr. Bishop was a member of the 35th congress from the fourth Connecticut congressional district, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was appointed commissioner of patents, at the expiration of his term in the U. S. house of representatives, but resigned that office in January, 1869, that he might devote his energies to his railroad business. Since 1884 he has been president of the executive committee of the Eastern Railroad Association. In 1850 he was married to Julia Ann, daughter of Russell Tomlinson, of Bridgeport, Conn., and has one daughter and four sons. He resides at Bridgeport, Conn.

BOWEN, Francis, educator and author, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 8, 1811, son of Dijah and Elizabeth (Flint) Bowen. His early education was received in the Mayhew Grammar School of Boston, and after several years' employment in a Boston publishing house, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy in January, 1829, and the sophomore class of Harvard College in 1830, graduating in 1833 as first scholar in a class containing such men as Henry Warren Torrey, Joseph Lovering and Jeffries Wyman. He taught two years in Exeter Academy, and then was called to Harvard as tutor in Greek. About this time he wrote the lives of Sir William Phipps, James Otis, Baron Steuben and Benjamin Lincoln, for Sparks' "Library of American Biography," and began to contribute frequently to the journals of the time. Resigniug his position at Harvard in 1839, he devoted a year to study and travel in Europe, and returned to Caubridge in 1840, where he spent the following twelve years in literary pursuits. In 1842 he published an edition of "Virgil," and a volume of essays, entitled "Critical Essays on Speculative Philosophy." The following year he became editor and proprietor of the "North American Review," and during the ten years of his control his articles won for the magazine the appreciation of the best class of readers. During six years of this period he also edited and published "The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge," and in the winters of 1848 and 1849 delivered two courses of lectnres before the Lowell Institute on the application of metaphysical and ethical science to the evideuces of religion (published in 1855). He also lectured here in 1850 and 1852. In 1850 Mr. Bowen was appointed to the McLean professorship of history in Harvard College; but, owing to his having taken the unpopular side in his articles on the Hungarian question in the "North American Review," the board of overseers refused to concur with the corporation, and he retained the position only six months. However, three years later he became Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity, which office he held until 1889, when he became professor emeritus. In 1853 he published "Behr's Translation of Weber's Outlines of Universal History, Revised and Corrected, with the Addition of a History of the United States." Other important publications then followed: "Documents of the Constitution of England and America from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789," compiled and edited, with uotes (1854); "Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind," revised and abridged, with critical and explanatory notes (1854); "The Principles of Metaphysics and Ethical Science Applied to the Evidences of Religion" (1855); "The Principles of Political Economy Applied to the Condition and Institutions of the American People" (1856); "The Metaphysics of Sir William Hamilton" (1862); "De Tocqueville's Democracy in America," edited, with notes, etc. (1863); "A Treatise on Logic" (1864); "American Political Economy" (1870); "Modern Philosophy from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartman" (1877); "Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838–1880" (1880), and "A Layman's Study of the English Bible" (1885). In the fields of history, political economy and philosophy his work is deserving of a lasting reputation; his writings exhibit a style remarkable for clearness and force; while as a teacher his instruction was unbiassed and clear as well as enthusiastic. He was antagonistic to all views colored with Darwinism, and a strong believer in the truths of Christianity, ever throwing his influence in that direction. He was married at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 1, 1848, to Arabella, daughter of Charles J. and Eliza (Austin) Stuart. They had one son and two daughters. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21, 1890.

SYMMES, John Cleves, pioneer and jurist, was born at Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y., July 21, 1742. He received a good English education, and in early life was employed in land surveying and school teaching. He served in the revolutionary war, and was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental congress. Removing to New Jersey he became judge of the supreme court and afterwards was chief-justice of the same state. He represented New Jersey in the old congress of 1785 and 1786. In 1787 he applied to congress, in the name of himself and a number of other officers of the New Jersey line who had served in the revolution, for the purchase of a large tract of land in Ohio, afterwards known as the "Miami Purchase," lying between the Little Miami and Great Miami rivers. The original purchase was for 1,000,000 acres, at sixty-six cents an acre; but the contract was not fulfilled, and a new grant was made of 248,000 acres, in September, 1794. Early in 1788 Judge Symmes aided in selecting a site for a city, the present Cincinnati, and in February, 1789, with a colony from New Jersey founded North Bend. In February, 1788, he was appointed one of the judges of the northwest territory. He was married to Anna (1741–76), daughter of Henry Tuthill, of Southold, Long Island. Their daughter, Anna, became the wife of Pres. William Henry Harrison. Judge Symmes' second wife was a daughter of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey. He died in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 26, 1814. John Cleves Symmes, author of the "Theory of Concentric Spheres," was his nephew.

SYMMES, John Cleves, soldier and author, was born in Sussex county, N. J., Nov. 5, 1780. After receiving a common school education he enlisted in the U. S. army at twenty-two years of age; attained the rank of captain, and continued in the service until the close of the war of 1812. On several occasions he displayed great personal bravery, notably at the battle of Niagara and in the sortie from Fort Erie. He settled at Newport, Ky. In 1818 he broached a novel theory of concentric spheres, and devoted the remainder of his life to its promulgation, by writing books, pamphlets, memorials, letters, and by traveling, lecturing, and even petitioning congress. As a man he was greatly respected, particularly in his home; but his theory met with universal ridicule. He held that all planetary bodies, including the earth, are composed of concentric spheres, open at their poles. In one of his numerous memoirs he thus illustrates his conception: "With dividers describe a plane of matter of loose texture, and in the centre add a very small circle; then draw a line through the centre. It is evident (as matter gravitates matter in proportion to quantity and distance) that either half of the inner circle, being almost equally surrounded by matter, must be very little gravitated centrewise; so being suspended, only a rotary motion is needed to throw it compactly toward the outer circle. This being admitted, it follows that half way from the outer to the inner side of this circle of matter thus thrown out, a like rarity, suspension or balance of gravity should prevail, and hence a disposition to concentric circles; therefore, it follows that successive similar subdivisions should exist, gradually lessening in force or quantity. By applying this principle to the earth, I find the necessity of hollow concentric spheres." He saw further

arguments for his theory in the "migrations of animals to and from the Arctic regions," "atmospheric refraction," and the "variation of the compass" observed in high northern latitudes. He believed the interior of the earth to be inhabitable, and he petitioned congress, in 1822 and 1823, to fit out an expedition to test his theory. He was even permitted to lecture before Union College, and in 1826 he published his "Theory of Concentric Spheres," from which the above quotation is taken. He had a son, Americus V. Symmes, who tried to revive the subject. Mr. Symmes died at Hamilton, O., May 29, 1829.

KEARNEY, Belle, temperance lecturer, was born at Vernon, Miss., March 6, 1863, daughter of Walter Guston and Sue (Owens) Kearney. She was educated in her native state, and while still in her teens became a teacher, continuing in this capacity for six years with marked success. In 1889 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union cause aroused her intense interest and allegiance, and she was led to devote her energies to this movement. She was immediately made superintendent of two important departments, and with enthusiasm took her place upon the platform as an advocate of the cause. Two years later she became national organizer and lecturer at the convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Boston. In 1895 she was elected president of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but resigned in order to attend the international convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in London, England. While there she was appointed to represent the organization as round-the-world missionary, but declined this position on account of lack of physical strength. While in London she was shown much distinguished attention, speaking six times, often on the platform with noted orators from different nations. She represented the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the international conference of Christian workers in Grindelwald, Switzerland, and lectured in the Protestant church there. After journeying through England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, France and Italy, Miss Kearney returned to the United States, and has since lectured in every state and territory west of the Rocky mountains, and from Maine to Texas. In 1897 she went from Sitka, Alaska, to old Mexico; in the years prior to that from Canada to Louisiana. She is an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, using her influence both through the press and upon the platform; has served as state president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, and was prominent at the national convention of the Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1898. She is a woman of brilliant intellect, of exceptional oratorical ability; is logical and convincing in her utterances, and has charming, gracious manners. Miss Kearney is regarded as one of the philanthropic leaders of the South, and is a representative of the noblest type of American womanhood. In 1899 she published "A Slaveholder's Daughter." It deals with the South as it was prior to the civil war, the days of reconstruction, the negro problem, the evolution of the Southern woman, and her personal experiences as a society woman, a teacher, traveler, educator, lecturer and reformer.

DAYTON, Amos Cooper, clergyman and author, was born at Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 4, 1813. He was graduated at the New York Medical College in 1834, and soon removed to the South for his health. Originally a Presbyterian, in 1852 he joined the Baptist church at Vicksburg, Miss., and became a minister in that denomination. He was associate editor of the "Tennessee Baptist," and became noted as a controversial writer. Besides his contributions to periodical literature, he published: "Baptist Facts Versus Methodist Fiction"; "Baptist Question Book" (2 vols.); "Children Brought to Christ"; "Pedobaptist and Campbellite Immersion: Review of the Arguments of Waller, Fuller, Wayland, Broaddus, and Others"; "Theodosia Ernest; or, The Heroine of Faith"; "Ten Days' Travel in Search of the Church" (2 vols.); "The Infidel's Daughter." "Theodosia Ernest," which was a denominational novel, had a large circulation. He died at Perry, Ga., June 11, 1865.

WILLIE, Asa Hoxey, jurist, was born near Washington, Wilkes co., Ga., Oct. 11, 1829, son of James and Caroline Emily (Hoxey) Willie. He was educated and lived in Washington until 1846, when, with an elder brother, James, he went to Washington county, Tex. He studied law with this brother, and before coming of age was admitted to the bar by a special act of the legislature. After this he was associated in the firm of Willie, Day & Willie. His brother having been appointed attorney general of Texas in 1856, and also in the same year elected to the legislature, he assisted him in the duties of the former office, removing to Austin, Tex., in 1857. He later removed to Marshall, Tex., and was associated with his brother-in-law in legal practice, the firm style being Pope & Willie. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army as commissary under Gen. Gregg as part of Gregg's brigade, and participated in the engagements at Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, Port Hudson, Jackson, etc. After the close of the war he resumed his law practice at Marshall, Tex. In 1867, when only thirty-six years of age, he was elected to the supreme court of Texas. When Gen. Griffen was in command of Texas for reconstruction purposes, Judge Willie removed to Galveston and became associated in the firm of Willie & Cleveland, which connection continued until 1882. In 1872 he was elected to the 43d congress, and was the author of two bills for Galveston harbor, carrying $160,000. He declined a renomination, although his friends offered to supplement the loss of his practice to the extent of $150,000 annually. In 1882, by the largest majority ever given any man in the state of Texas for any office, he was elected chief justice, and remained on the bench until March, 1888, when he resigned to resume law practice in the firm of Willie, Mott & Ballinger. In 1891 the firm was changed to Willie & Ballinger, and in 1897, his two sons having been taken into the firm, the style was changed to A. H. Willie & Sons. Judge Willie's charming modesty, lofty character, profound learning and felicitous expression placed him in early manhood among the distinguished lawyers and laymen of Texas; and these characteristics, in the passing of time, were exemplified and emphasized in a life replete with responsibility, distinction and honor. His 500 decisions (found in vols. 28, 30, 58, 70, S. C. R. of Texas) are models of perspicuity and diction—comprehensive, analytic and clear. He was married, Oct. 20, 1859, at Marshall, Tex., to Bettie, daughter of Capt. Johnson, of Brenon, Miss., who was in the war of 1812. They had five children. He died in Galveston, Tex., March 16, 1899.

A. H. Willie

DE SMET, Peter John, missionary and author, was born at Termonde, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1801. He was educated at a seminary in Mechlin, and wishing to devote himself to missionary work

among the American Indians, in 1821 he accompanied Bishop Nerinx to Philadelphia. For two years he abode in a novitiate house of the Jesuits at White marsh, Md., and in 1824 accompanied Bishop Dubourg to Florissant, where he completed his theological studies and was admitted to the priesthood. In 1828 he went to St. Louis, where for many years he was a professor at the University of St. Louis, which he assisted in establishing. In 1838 he was despatched to institute a mission among the Pottawattamie Indians on Sugar creek. In conjunction with Father Verreydt, he built a chapel, huts for the missionaries and a school. His labors among these people were eminently successful, and he had the happiness of seeing almost the whole tribe embrace the Christian faith. In 1840, with the sanction of Bishop Dubourg, he left Westport in the annual caravan of the American Fur Co., to pursue missionary labors among the Flatheads of Oregon. The chief of these Indians, who still retained traditions of the French missionaries who had visited them nearly two hundred years before, accorded him a warm welcome, and for two months he taught among them, translating the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed and the commandments into the Selish tongue. He then returned to St. Louis to make preparations for making a permanent mission. Accompanied by Fathers Point and Mengarine, and with three lay brothers, who were skilled mechanics, he reached the tribe again Aug. 14, 1841. A site was chosen on the Bitter Root river, a chapel and other buildings were erected, and the mission was named St. Mary's. A tribe of Nez Perce Indians sought instruction also, and Father de Smet finding the needs of the work increasing, made a difficult and laborious journey to Fort Vancouver, hoping there to obtain the necessary supplies; instructing the tribes on his route and learning their language. Not obtaining what he desired at Vancouver, he visited St. Louis, and from thence went to Belgium and France, where he roused much enthusiasm for his work, and sailed from Antwerp in 1843, accompanied by five Jesuits and six sisters of the Congregation of our Lady, who had volunteered to instruct the Flathead children. He obtained a grant of land on the Willamette river, and a convent and other buildings were rapidly erected. Leaving this mission firmly and prosperously established, in 1845 he accomplished a series of missions among the Kootenays and other tribes, and later he several times visited Europe to obtain funds and workers. His influence with the Indians was phenomenally great, and he was able to render great service to the U. S. government in averting Indian wars. He terminated the Sioux war, and induced the Yahamas and other tribes in Oregon to cease hostilities. He was chaplain to the first expedition to Utah, and established missions in that territory. Father de Smet received the Order of Leopold from the king of the Belgians. He enriched the Catholic literature of America; the best known of his published works among those translated into English are: "The Oregon Missions and Travels Over the Rocky Mountains"; "Indian Letters and Sketches"; "New Indian Sketches"; "Western Missions and Missionaries." He died at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1872.

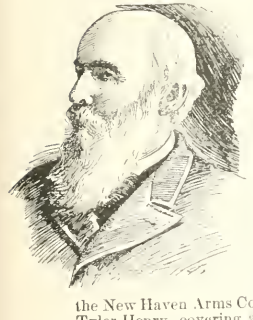
P. J. De Smet

LEE, William, publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1826, son of John and Laura (Jones) Lee. His father was from Manchester, England; but on his mother's side his ancestry traces back to several of the colonial families of America. When he was eleven years old his father died, which necessitated his leaving school, and he became apprenticed to Samuel G. Drake, the antiquarian and bookseller; but two years later he renewed his studies and prepared for college. Having decided to continue in the book trade, at the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Phillips, Sampson & Co., where ability and close attention to business procured for him rapid promotion. From the age of twenty-one he received a share of the profits, and in 1850 he was made an equal partner. In 1857 he decided to sell out his share in the business and go abroad; but he did not realize from the sale of his interest, owing to the sudden deaths of both Phillips and Sampson, and he was obliged to return to Boston to help straighten out the company's affairs. In 1860 he purchased an interest in the firm of Crosby, Nichols & Co., and the style of this firm was changed to Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. This venture did not prove successful, owing to the outbreak of the civil war and the stringency of the times. In 1861 he withdrew from the firm, and in February, 1862, entered into partnership with Charles Augustus Billings Shepard, who had likewise been brought up in the book business. Mr. Shepard was first employed by John P. Jewett, the publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and later he was senior member of the firm of Shepard, Clark & Brown. He and Mr. Lee had been intimate friends for many years; they both had a thorough knowledge and a genuine love for their business, and, under the name of Lee & Shepard, they conducted one of the most famous publishing houses of the country. Mr. Lee remained at its head until June, 1898, when he retired from business. Among their earliest publications were the "Boat Series," in six volumes, and the "Riverdale Stories," in twelve volumes, by W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic), at that time a Boston schoolmaster, which were followed by a long series of Oliver Optic's books, over 100 in number, so well known wherever the English language is spoken. The trade of this firm increased until the sales for some years amounted to almost $1,000,000. He was twice married: first to Anna M., daughter of Thomas Leavitt, of Hampton, N. H. She died in 1883. He was married again, in 1888, to Mrs. Sarah Louise Saunders, daughter of James Wells White, of New York city. He has one daughter, Alice. He is a charter member of the Boston Art Club, the Algonquin and Twentieth Century clubs of Boston.

ROTCH, Arthur, architect, was born in Boston, Mass, May 13, 1850, son of Benjamin Smith and Annie Bigelow (Lawrence) Rotch. His earliest American ancestor was William Rotch, a native of Salisbury, England, and a Quaker, who came to America in 1710, settling at Provincetown, Mass. His son, Joseph, went from Nantucket to Dartmouth, Mass., in 1765, to engage in whale fishing. He purchased land here from Joseph Russell, and named the town Bedford in honor of Russell, who belonged to the family of the duke of Bedford. The prefix New was added subsequently upon learning that there was another Bedford in the state of Massachusetts. Joseph Rotch was married to Love Macy, in 1733, and their son, Francis, was the owner of the Dartmouth, the first vessel built at New Bedford, and one of the vessels from which the tea was thrown into Boston harbor in 1773. The line of descent runs through their son, William, who was married to Elizabeth Barney; through their son, William, who was married to Elizabeth Rodman, and through their son, Joseph, who was married to Ann Smith; these last being the grandparents of

Arthur Rotch. He was educated at Mr. Dixwell's school, Boston, and after graduating at Harvard College in 1871, he studied architecture for several years at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. Returning to Boston, he entered into partnership with George T. Tilden in 1880, under the firm name of Rotch & Tilden. Among the prominent buildings constructed during this partnership are the churches of the Messiah, the Ascension and the Holy Spirit, in Boston; the chapels at Andover and Chestnut Hill, Mass.; the public libraries at Bridgewater and Groton, Mass.; the public library at Eastport, Me., and the Art Museum and Art School at Wellesley College, besides college gymnasiums, academies, public buildings and private residences in Boston, New York, Washington, Montreal, Lenox, Mass., and Bar Harbor, Me. This firm was the first to revive the colonial style of architecture for modern buildings, which so fully answers the requirements of modern life, and Mr. Rotch was the first to advocate the use of "rough cast," which has now come into general use, and which led to the adoption of "staff" as the material of the Chicago exposition buildings. At various times Mr. Rotch traveled in Europe and studied the architecture of ancient and modern cities, paying particular attention to interior and mural decorations, the effect of this study and investigation being apparent in his work. He early began to paint in water colors, and his pictures have been exhibited at the Paris Salon, London Academy, and in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He bequeathed to Harvard College $25,000 for forming a department of architecture; $40,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for its department of architecture, and $25,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. On Nov. 16, 1892, he was married to Lisette De Wolf Colt. He died at his summer home in Beverly, Mass., Aug. 15, 1894.

WINCHESTER, Oliver Fisher, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1810. He attended school only for a brief period, and at an early age was apprenticed to a carpenter. He worked at his trade in various cities, becoming a master builder before he had attained his majority, and in 1834 engaged in business as a men's furnisher in Baltimore, Md. He prospered, and in 1848 removed to New Haven, Conn., where he established a shirt factory, the first of its kind in the United States, which grew in a few years to large proportions. In 1855 Mr. Winchester became interested in firearms; a device invented by Messrs. Smith & Wesson, whose name has since become famous in connection with the manufacture of pistols, known as the Volcanic repeating rifle, was purchased, and a company organized called the Volcanic Repeating Arms Co. This company was not financially successful, and was reorganized in 1857 for the manufacture of other arms besides the Volcanic pistol, and under the name of the New Haven Arms Co. About 1858–59 the New Haven Arms Co. purchased the patent of B. Tyler Henry, covering an invention improving the Volcanic repeating rifle, and the name New Haven Arms Co. was changed by act of the legislature, in 1865, to be the Henry Repeating Arms Co. Some of the Henry guns were sold during the civil war, and were used very effectively with the arms of the Spencer Rifle Co. A number of valuable patents having been acquired, the name of the Henry Repeating Arms Co. was changed and the assemblage of patented improvements upon the Henry rifle became known as the Winchester rifle, because manufactured by Mr. Winchester. In 1866 the name Winchester Repeating Arms Co. was adopted. About this time Mr. Winchester discontinued his connection with the manufacture of shirts, in which he was largely interested, and gave his entire time to the business of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. In 1872 the Winchester Co., whose buildings cover an area of two acres in New Haven, began the manufacture of metallic cartridges, and it now has facilities for producing 500,000 a day. Mr. Winchester served as a Republican elector in 1864, and in 1866 was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. The success of the firearms company brought him large wealth, and he gave freely to religious, educational and similar objects, one of his most notable gifts being property, valued at $100,000, for the foundation of the Yale observatory. His residence and grounds were among the finest in New Haven. His son, Wm. Wirt Winchester, lived only two months after the death of his father. Mr. Winchester died at New Haven, Dec. 10, 1880.



KAUFMAN, Abraham Charles, philanthropist and financier, was born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10, 1839, son of Rev. Abraham and Anna Dorothea (Faber) Kaufman, of German descent. His father, a native of Carlisle, Pa., was rector of St. Helena Church, Beaufort, S. C., and later assistant to Bishop Gadsden at St. Philip's, Charleston. His mother was a native of Charleston. An uncle, David Spangler Kaufman, was an early settler of Texas; helped in codifying the laws of the republic and of the state, and died, a member of congress, in 1851, at the early age of thirty-seven. Mr. Kaufman was educated in the schools of his native city and at the College of Charleston, where he was graduated in 1860.

A. C. Kaufman

The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1871. He began active life as a financier, and in a few years established a reputation for enterprise and sound business ability. In 1873 he was one of the projectors of the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad, the trunk line between Charleston and the West, which, in association with Hon. Christopher Gustavus Memminger, ex-secretary of the Confederate States treasury, he carried through to a successful issue. This line has since become a part of the great Southern railway system. For over thirty years Mr. Kaufman has been identified with all the large business enterprises of his native city, and with his reputation as a representative financier he has accumulated a handsome property. He has been equally active in philanthropic movements. In January, 1886, he helped organize the Vanderbilt Benevolent Association of Charleston, named in honor of the late William H. Vanderbilt, which is a potent factor for good in the community. He was also instrumental in securing from the government an appropriation for a soldiers and sailors' home on the present site of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor. Mr. Kaufman is also widely known as a friend of the negro race, and contributed largely to the establishment of a colored hospital in Charleston, of whose advisory board he is still a member. He is a trustee of the College of Charleston; a commissioner of the city public

schools; a member of the Sons of the Revolution; a charter member of the American National Red Cross, and was appointed by Pres. McKinley one of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy for the year 1900.

DERBY, John Barton, author, was born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 15, 1792. He was half-brother to George Derby (1819–74), the noted sanitarian, and a nephew of Elias Hasket and Elizabeth (Crowninshield) Derby, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Roger and Lucretia (Hilman) Derby, who came from England to Ipswich in 1671. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1811; was admitted to the bar, and practiced law at Dedham, Mass. Later in life he held a subordinate position in the Boston custom house. His eccentricities brought him still lower in the social scale, and he became well known as an itinerant vendor of razors and other small articles on State street, Boston, amusing himself at the same time by writing poetry, some of which he published, notably: "Musings of a Recluse" (1837); "The Sea" (1840); "The Village" (1841). He was the father of George Horatio Derby, topographical engineer and the author of the "Squibob Papers." He died in Boston in 1867.

ROGERS, Theodore, banker, was born at Jamaica, L. I., Oct. 10, 1831, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Platt) Rogers. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph Rogers, who emigrated from England in the Mayflower, in 1620. His paternal grandfather, Zophar Rogers, was a patriot in the war of the revolution. Both of Mr. Rogers' parents died before he was seven years old. He received his early education at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, and when fifteen years old entered a real estate office in Brooklyn, N. Y. A few months later he found employment with the silk house of Fisher, Blashfield & Co., of New York city, and he remained with this firm until 1849. In that year he became the assistant of the discount clerk in the American Exchange Bank, and during the five years he remained with this institution was promoted several times. In 1854–63 he was in the employ of the Union Bank, rising from the position of check clerk to that of assistant receiving teller. In 1863 he was called to the Shoe and Leather Bank, to fill temporarily the place of the second teller. He remained with this bank until 1871, rising in the meantime to the position of paying teller and acting for about a year as certifying teller for the Tenth National Bank, the two institutions then having close business relations. In June, 1871, he became cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, and in 1894 he was elected president of the bank, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Aldine Club of New York city; Jamaica Club, Jamaica, Long Island; the Wyandanch Club of Smithtown, Long Island; the Bellport Gun Club of Great South bay, Long Island; Carman's River Fishing Club of Brookhaven, and the New York State Association for the Protection of Game. Mr. Rogers makes his home in Jamaica, L. I.

CHRISTY, William, soldier, merchant and lawyer, was born at Georgetown, Scott co., Ky., Dec. 6, 1791, son of George and Mary (Cave) Christy, the latter a lineal descendant of Rev. William Cave, chaplain to King Charles II. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch origin, and were among the early settlers of Kentucky. At the age of fourteen William Christy was left an orphan. When war was declared between Great Britain and the United States, in June, 1812, he was studying law; but he hastened to join William H. Harrison's command. He was at once made an aid to Gen. Harrison, and when Fort Meigs was established at the rapids of the Maumee river, in Ohio, he was made acting quartermaster and storekeeper. On May 5, 1813, when Gen. Green Clay's relief forces were approaching the fort, he joined, in spite of Gen. Harrison's orders, a body of 360 men sent out of the fort, under Capt. William Sebree, to capture a British battery. This little body was attacked in the rear by Tecumseh's Indians. The young soldier, at once realizing the situation, called to the men within hearing of his voice to follow him, and led an attack upon the Indians. His little force was slaughtered, but those who pressed forward to the battery were saved from annihilation. When all except one of his companions had fallen dead and he had been twice wounded, he made a bow to Tecumseh, then within twenty paces of him, and started on a desperate run for the main body of the American troops. The Indians poured a cross fire upon him as they followed; but they soon gave up the chase, and the fleet-footed runner reached the American lines in safety. Calling at once for aid, he retraced his steps with a small body of men, and again saved Capt. Sebree's men from a massacre. Thenceforth he was known as the "hero of Fort Meigs." He remained in the army until July, 1816, holding the rank of lieutenant, and then engaged in trade as a tobacco merchant in New Orleans, La. Financial disaster came to him in 1818, through the acts of his partner, and he then renewed his study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar, where he became a leader. In 1823–33 he was a member of the New Orleans board of aldermen. In 1826 he compiled the first digest of the decisions of the supreme court of Louisiana. In 1836 much of his fortune was given in aid of securing the independence of Texas. In 1850–54 he was surveyor of customs at New Orleans. He was a man of benevolence, and to his energy New Orleans owes its asylum for orphans. He was married in New Orleans, in 1818, to Mrs. Katharine P. Cenas, daughter of Christopher and Katherine (Krieder) Baker, of Philadelphia. They had two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Christy died in 1856. Col. Christy died Nov. 7, 1865.

DIX, John Homer, author and physician, was born about 1810. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and the Jefferson Medical College in 1836. He settled in the practice of his profession in Boston, making a specialty of aural and ocular diseases, in which he was eminently successful. He, first on this continent, performed the operation of dividing the internal rectus muscle for strabismus—the case being reported in the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal" of Sept. 30, 1840. He built the Hotel Pelham in Boston (1856–57), which was the first strictly family hotel in America. Dr. Dix published: "Relief of Deafness" (Boston "Medical and Surgical Jonrnal," 1839); "Strabismus" (Philadelphia, 1841); "Morbid Sensibility of the Retina" (Boston, 1849); "Sparkling Eye" ("Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal," 1853); "The Ophthalmoscope and Its Uses"; "A Hitherto Unobserved Result of Darcyocystitis" (1854); "Surgical Treatment of Glaucoma" (1862). And he translated from the French of M. Camille Melchior Gibert: "Changes of the Blood in Disease," of which the "Western Lancet" made the following criticism: "The treatise of M. Gibert is elaborate, and exhibits a very good view of the relation of the blood to the morbid conditions of the system." He died in Boston, Mass., in 1884.

COLBURN, Warren, civil engineer, was born at Waltham, Middlesex co., Mass., Aug. 18, 1824, son of Warren and Temperance C. (Horton) Colburn. His father was a famous mathematician, author of a series of arithmetics and of several advanced mathematical works. He was also a promoter, and served as curator of the Middlesex County Lyceum, which was designed to extend to the public the benefits of lectures, equivalent to the Rumford course at Harvard College. At an early age the subject of this sketch was sent to the public schools in the city of Lowell, where he showed unusual aptitude for learning, particularly in mathematics, his apprehension of that science being almost preternatural. When thirteen years of age he entered the preparatory school of Dr. Muhlenberg, at Flushing, L. I., where he made an excellent record in scholarship. While at this school he attained such proficiency in mathematics that the pastime of his leisure hours was to compose mathematical problems, many of which were so highly esteemed for their originality that a leading scientific journal published them as productions of an intellect of rare promise. His first employment after quitting school was as an actuary of an insurance company, where he was engaged in the preparation of insurance computations and mathematically tabulated scales; but the impulse of his mind towards civil engineering was so predominant that he relinquished this position and secured a subordinate position with an engineering party on the Fitchburg railway. His mathematical mind and his natural genius for civil engineering soon mastered the rudimentary principles of the profession, and upon concluding his engagement with that company he was appointed assistant engineer of the Cheshire railway, the duties of which he discharged efficiently until the completion of the work in 1849. Mr. Colburn was then—although he had barely attained his twenty-fifth year—appointed chief engineer of the Ashuelot railway, and personally supervised the engineering of this road until it was finished and ready for operating. In 1851 he was appointed chief engineer of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls railway, including the Lockport and Buffalo railway, and when they were opened for traffic was appointed general manager, performing the duties of that office until both roads were merged into the New York Central. He was elected to the office of chief engineer of the Wabash line in 1853. The difficulties attending the building of this road, with its extensive bridging and expensive structures, as well as those arising from sharp conflicting interests as to its location, he successfully surmounted, his developed judgment and extended experience seeming all sufficient for the solution of every problem. He was appointed vice-president and general manager on the opening of the line, and filled those positions for eleven years in a manner acceptable to the company and with the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had business intercourse. After his withdrawal from the last named line Mr. Colburn was made chief engineer of the Decatur and East St. Louis railway in 1868, supervising its engineering and construction until it was completed, when it was leased to the Wabash line. At this juncture Mr. Colburn, after a professional experience extending over a period of nearly thirty years, permanently withdrew from all direct participation in railway constructions and management.

Warren Colburn

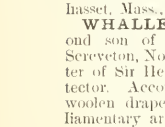
In 1871 he visited Europe, and remained two years. Soon after his return, in 1875, he accepted a temporary position as commissioner of the joint trunk lines, but his connection with railway affairs thereafter was almost exclusively of an advisory and consulting character. He was often selected by the courts to act as a commissioner and arbitrator in controversies between railway companies, involving questions of construction and engineering, and his conclusions in such cases were so clear, accurate and impartial that they were invariably accepted by contestants and made the judgment of the court. Intellectually Mr. Colburn was an uncommon man. He was an original thinker, and was gifted with a prodigious memory and an acute faculty for discrimination and analysis. His power of abstraction and concentration of thought was such that the processes of his mind towards results seem to have had the quickness of intuition. His knowledge of his profession was unquestionably extensive, practical and profound, the result, no doubt, of well-directed early training and assiduous study and reflection. It was due to this fact that in questions of civil engineering his opinions were so generally esteemed and accepted as of the highest authority. He was married, June 19, 1850, to Lavinia C. Parmele, at Syracuse, N. Y., and took up his residence at Toledo, O. They had one child, Warren, who died in infancy. Mr. Colburn died at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 15, 1879.

CROCKER, Uriel, printer and publisher, was born at Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 13, 1796, son of Uriel and Mary (James) Crocker, and a descendant of William Crocker, who emigrated to Massachusetts from Devonshire, England, in 1634, and was the ancestor of the numerous Crockers, who, originating on Cape Cod, are now scattered throughout the United States. Uriel Crocker was graduated at the academy at Marblehead in 1811, and began work in Boston as an apprentice in the printing-office of Samuel T. Armstrong. When he was nineteen years old he was made foreman of the printing-office, and three years later he and another apprentice, Osmyn Brewster, were taken into partnership, the agreement being that the printing-office was to be conducted in the name of Crocker & Brewster and that Mr. Armstrong should continue his book-selling business under his own name. After 1825 the entire business of the partners was carried on under the firm name of Crocker & Brewster, Mr. Armstrong, however retaining an interest in the house until 1840. In 1821 a branch was established in New York city, which they sold five years later to Daniel Appleton and Jonathan Leavitt, and following this sale came the foundation of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Sons. In 1876 the stereotype plates, copyrights and book stock were sold to H. O. Houghton & Co., but the partnership continued until Mr. Crocker's death, eleven years later. Mr. Brewster died in 1889, when nearly ninety-two years old. Crocker & Brewster published many important books, including a long list of educational works. In 1820 the firm published "Scott's Family Bible," in six royal octavo volumes. This was the first large work that was stereotyped in this country, and between 20,000 and 30,000 copies were sold. The firm operated the first iron lever printing-press used in Boston, and also the first power press erected in that city. Mr. Crocker published his autobiography in 1869. He was one of the organizers of the Old Colony railroad,

Uriel Crocker

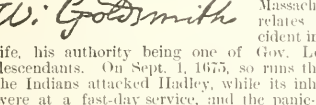
and a director in 1844–50 and in 1863–83; was a director of the Northern (N. H.) railroad, the Concord railroad, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad (its vice-president in 1870–73, and its president in 1874), and of many other railroads and business concerns. He was a leader in the movement for the erection of the Bunker Hill monument, and through his efforts $40,000 was raised for the fund. He was director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1833–69, and vice-president in 1869–87. Mr. Crocker was a member of several charitable associations, and was also a member of the board of managers of the Boston Dispensary; a trustee of Mount Auburn cemetery; a member of the standing committee of the Old South Society; one of the original corporators of the Franklin Savings Bank of the City of Boston; an overseer of the Boston House of Correction; a trustee of the Boston Lying-In Hospital, and a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Bostonian Society. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1866. Mr. Crocker was married, in 1829, to Sarah Kidder, daughter of Elias Haskell, and had three children, Uriel Haskell, Sarah Haskell and George Glover Crocker. He died at Cohasset, Mass., July 19, 1887.

WHALLEY, Edward, regicide, was the second son of Richard Whalley, of Kirkton and Screveton, Notts, by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell and aunt of the Protector. According to some historians, he became a woolen draper, but about 1642 entered the parliamentary army; it is a certainty that he was a major in Cromwell's regiment of horse in 1643, and distinguished himself at Gainsborough. He was in the engagement at Marston moor, 1644, and when Cromwell's regiment was divided into two parts, in 1645, he was placed in command of one as lieutenant-colonel. He was at Naseby, where he displayed great gallantry; besieged Banbury until it capitulated, and began the siege of Worcester which was defended by Col. Henry Washington. Edward Whalley was intrusted with the custody of Charles I. at Hampton Court, and when the king fled he left a letter thanking him for his courtesy. He fought under Fairfax at Maidstone, and took part in the siege of Colchester; attended every sitting but one of the high court of justice at the king's trial, and signed his death warrant. In 1650 he accompanied Cromwell to Scotland as commissary-general of horse, and at Dunbar was wounded and had a horse shot under him. In 1651 he accompanied Cromwell in pursuit of Charles Stuart, and was in the battle of Worcester. He supported the protectorate; sat in Cromwell's second and third parliaments, and in the new house of lords, 1657. In 1655 he was appointed a major-general, and had charge of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick and Leicester. Whalley took the part of Richard Cromwell against the army, and about that time was deprived of the command of his regiment, probably because he still adhered to the Church of England. At the restoration he was deprived also of large estates, and on Sept. 22, 1660, a reward of £100 was offered for his arrest; but he had taken ship for Boston, Mass., in the spring, in company with William Goffe, who was married to his daughter, Frances. They settled in Cambridge, and for some months they appeared in public freely; visited Boston and neighboring towns, and were everywhere received with assiduous attention. When intelligence came from England of the act of indemnity and that Whalley and Goffe were among those marked for punishment, the government of Massachusetts bay grew uneasy, and on Feb. 22, 1661, a meeting of the council was held to consult as to their security. Four days later the fugitives left for New Haven, where, in the house of Rev. John Davenport, they remained in hiding. Upon learning of Charles II.'s proclamation for their arrest, three weeks later, and to release Davenport from responsibility, they removed to Milford, and there showed themselves in public; but secretly returned to Davenport's house. In a month's time word was received from Boston that search would be made in earnest, orders having been sent for their apprehension. They, therefore, removed from their hiding place in the cellar of Rev. Mr. Davenport's house to various other places, and finally to a sort of cave formed by a pile of boulders on West rock (called by them Providence hill), near New Haven. This is now known as Judges' cave, and is marked by a tablet. Here they remained almost continuously from May 15th to Aug. 19th, being supplied with food by Richard Sperry, a farmer in the neighborhood, to whose house they repaired in very stormy weather. From this cheerless retreat they went to Milford, where they dwelt for two years, indulging in more freedom, and even conducting the devotions of a few neighbors who came to their chamber. Other towns where they had previously hidden were Guilford, Branford and Derby. New commissioners from the king, with extraordinary powers, being expected in New England, they removed to Hadley, Mass., in September, 1664, and were received into the house of Rev. John Russell. Early in February, 1665, they were joined by another regicide, John Dixwell, who after some years removed to New Haven, where he lived under the name of James Davids. Except for the visits of a few confidential friends, the regicides had no connection with the outside world. They received presents from leading colonists, however, and remittances arrived regularly from England. Whalley was twice married: first, to Judith, daughter of John Duffell, of Rochester, by whom he had sons and daughters; second, to Mary Middleton. He is supposed to have died in 1675, for Goffe, in a letter to his wife, written in 1674, speaks of her father as "scarce capable of natural discourse." Until recently a stone, inscribed E. W., in the rear of the Centre Congregational Church, New Haven, was supposed to mark his grave; the initials are probably those of Edward Wigglesworth, one of the founders of the town. In the "Pennsylvania Magazine," 1877, Robert P. Robins, of Philadelphia, claims descent from Whalley, and asserts that the regicide died in 1718, in Somerset county, Md., after living in Virginia, where he had been joined by his family. When the house of Rev. Mr. Russell, in Hadley, was demolished toward the end of the eighteenth century the removal of a slab in the cellar discovered human remains of large size, which were supposed to be those of Whalley.



GOFFE, William, regicide, was the fourth son of Rev. Stephen Goffe, a Puritan and the rector of Stanmore, Sussex, England. He was apprenticed in his youth to a London salter; but when he came into public notice was engaged in some commercial pursuit for himself. In 1642 he was imprisoned by the lord mayor for promoting a petition in support of the parliament's claim to the militia. Goffe became a captain in Col. Harley's regiment, parliamentary army, in 1645, and commanded the soldiery when they turned out Barebones' parliament. With his father-in-law, Edward Whalley, he was a member of the court of justice for the trial of Charles I., and a signer of the warrant for his execution; a member of the Protector's second and third parliament, and finally a member of "the other house." In 1649, with ten fellow officers, he received

the degree of M.A. from Oxford. At the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650, he commanded Cromwell's regiment, and in the second expurgation of the Long parliament, 1653, rendered service particularly acceptable to the Protector. In 1654 he represented Yarmouth in parliament, and in 1656 represented Southampton, and supported the proposal to offer the crown to Cromwell. As one of the ten major-generals appointed in 1655, Goffe held the government of Hampshire, Berkshire and Sussex. His popularity was so great that he was even spoken of as a successor to Cromwell. About the end of May, 1660, in company with Whalley, he departed for New England, not waiting to hear what might be the will of parliament after the restoration in respect to persons circumscribed. His name did not appear on the ship's list, that of Stephenson representing him, and Whalley, without doubt, adopted a similar ruse. The history of the regicides from the time of their arrival until they fled to Hadley, Mass., is related in the biography of Whalley. Letters passed between Goffe and his wife, purporting to be between a mother and son, Walter and Frances Goldsmith. Four, full of pathos, are preserved, and are to be found in the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society," 4th series, Vol. IV. Gov. Hutchinson, in his "History of Massachusetts," relates an incident in Goffe's life, his authority being one of Gov. Leverett's descendants. On Sept. 1, 1675, so runs the story, the Indians attacked Hadley, while its inhabitants were at a fast-day service, and the panic-stricken people were unable to rally. Suddenly a venerable man, in uncommon dress, appeared among them, placed himself at the head of those who had arms, repulsed the savages, and then as suddenly disappeared. This mysterious deliverer was believed to be a supernatural being, but was really Goffe, who had left his hiding-place. This story, which rests solely on Hutchinson's statement, has been accepted without question by many historians, including Palfrey and Bryant. Prof. Dexter gives evidence in its favor in "Memoranda Concerning Edward Whalley and William Goffe," in "Papers of the New Haven Historical Society," Vol. II. Walter Scott put it into the mouth of Maj Bridgenorth, in "Peveril of the Peak," and Fenimore Cooper used it in his novel, the "Wept of Wish-ton-Wish." Hon. George Sheldon, the historian of Greenfield, Mass. ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 31), gives an exhaustive account of the rise and growth of the legend concerning Goffe and a fight with Indians at Hadley, and rejects the story, for the following reasons: On the date invariably given, Sept. 1, 1675, the Indians attacked Deerfield, but not Hadley, which was only "alarmed." On June 12, 1676, not a fast day, when the Indians did attack the town, only a small party suffered, having been drawn into an ambuscade, and the inhabitants could not have been thrown into a panic, since there were several hundred soldiers there, with at least two captains. Goffe kept a journal from the time he left Westminster until 1667. This passed into the possession of Gov. Hutchinson, and was destroyed when his house was sacked in 1765. A transcript of entries from May 4th to Sept. 6, 1660, found among the Winthrop papers, was printed in the same volume with the letters already alluded to. Apparently he removed from Hadley to Hartford early in April, 1677. The following year Gov. Andros, of New York, complained to the governor and assistants that Goffe, under the name of Mr. Cooke, was being sheltered in Hartford, naming as the chief offenders Capt. Joseph Bull and his sons. An indignant denial was returned, but it is believed that Goffe was still secreted in the town and that he died there in 1679. Pres. Stiles, of Yale College, wrote an untrustworthy "History of the Three Judges" (1794), in which he calls attention to a stone, inscribed M. G., near what he supposed to be Whalley's grave on New Haven green. "His fruitful fancy," says a New Haven historian, "saw in the unskillful lettering an attempt to conceal the resting place of William Goffe. The grave beneath it probably contains the ashes of Matthew Gilbert, one of the first planters." Goffe left three daughters in England: Anne, Elizabeth and Frances.



READE, Edwin Godwin, jurist, was born at Mt. Tirzah, Person co., N. C., Nov. 13, 1812, son of Robert R. Reade, who died when the son was very young. In early life he helped to support the family by work on a farm, in a carriage and blacksmith shop, and in a tanyard. At eighteen years of age he started to procure an education, and later entered an academy at Spring Grove, N. C., paying for his own instruction by teaching the younger boys. Instead of entering college he began to read law in 1833, studying the books kindly loaned him by a retired lawyer, and he was licensed to practice in 1835. He at once attained prominence, and his rise at the bar was rapid. In 1855 he was nominated for congress against John Kerr, one of the finest orators in the state, and was elected. In 1863 he was appointed by Gov. Vance Confederate States senator, and in the same year he was elected judge of the supreme court. When all offices were declared vacant in 1865 he was reappointed provisionally by the governor, until the legislature elected him judge of the supreme court. In 1868, when, by the terms of the new constitution, the judges were to be chosen by the people, Judge Reade was nominated by both the Democrats and Republicans, and elected without opposition for a term of ten years. At its close he was elected president of the Raleigh National Bank, then somewhat embarrassed. He speedily redeemed the credit of the bank, and remained its president until his death. He was chosen almost unanimously a delegate to the state convention of 1865, which was called to readjust relations with the Federal government, and was elected its president by acclamation. On taking the chair Judge Reade made a memorable address, beginning, "We are going home," which attracted wide attention. It is said that in his prime he never had a superior as an advocate before a jury. He always spoke with clarity and simplicity. His practice was to allow an opponent to supply defects, correct errors, and do almost anything he desired in fixing up his case before trial; but when the trial commenced and swords were drawn, he said "I threw away the scabbard and fought for a funeral." He was a caustic and trenchant writer, and many of his articles and addresses have been published in pamphlet form. Among notable cases tried by him was the famous Johnston will case, in which the ablest counsel summoned from all parts of the state appeared, and in which was involved the validity of the will of James C. Johnston, disposing of the largest estate in North Carolina. The case was tried below by Chief-Justice Merrimon, then upon the superior court bench, and the opinion affirming the judgment on appeal is by Judge Reade. The issue was the sanity of the testator. His first wife was Emily Moore, of the family of Gen. Moore and Bishop Moore. She died in 1871, and he subsequently was married to Mrs. Mary E., widow of

Benjamin J. Parmelee, of Washington, N. C. Judge Reade died in Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 18, 1894.

ATHERTON, Charles Humphrey, lawyer and congressman, was born at Amherst, Hillsboro co., N. H., Aug. 14, 1773, only son of Joshua and Abigail (Goss) Atherton. He was graduated at Harvard in 1784; began the practice of law at Amherst in 1797; quickly rose to eminence; was one of the leaders of the New Hampshire bar at a time when Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, Jeremiah Smith and Jeremiah Mason were in active practice; was register of probate in 1798–1807; served in congress as a Federalist from Dec., 15, 1815, until March 3, 1817, declining a re-election; in 1823, 1838 and 1839 was a representative in the state legislature. He was an early member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and to its annals contributed several memoirs. The annual address before that body in 1831 was delivered by him, and in this he examined the tenure by which real estate is held and the American policy of sub-dividing land. Mr. Atherton was married at Hampton, N. H., Oct. 39, 1803, to Mary Ann, daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Parker) Toppan. Their only child, Charles Gordon Atherton, was a lawyer and congressman. He died at Amherst, Jan. 8, 1835.

BRUSH, Daniel Harmon, lawyer and soldier, was born at Vergennes, Vt., April 25, 1813, son of Elkanah and Lucretia (Harmon) Brush. His father, a native of Vermont, removed to Illinois in 1820, and settled near Carrollton. He enjoyed few educational advantages; but he was a constant reader, and by this means acquired a wide and varied amount of knowledge. He began active life as a clerk in a small store at Murphysboro, and for ten years (1837–47) held the four offices of county clerk, recorder of deeds, probate judge and circuit clerk of Jackson county. He then engaged in mercantile business at Carbondale, Ill. This village, which he himself founded, has since grown into an important town, the site of the Southern Illinois Normal University and a central railroad junction. After the village had grown up around the store which he erected he engaged in banking, and so continued until the outbreak of the civil war. During the excitement in the early days of the war Col. Brush gave evidence of the greatest bravery and determination. At this time southern Illinois contained many strong Confederate sympathizers; but, despite threats of personal violence, Col. Brush raised the national flag over his bank, and defied any one to haul it down. His resolute stand did much to change the trend of public opinion in favor of the Federal cause. Later he raised a company, which was mustered into the 18th Illinois infantry as company K, and entered the U. S. service May 28, 1861. Among other important engagements in which he commanded his company were Fort Donelson and Shiloh, in both of which he was severely wounded. He was repeatedly mentioned for conspicuous gallantry, and steadily promoted to the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and at the close of the war was made brigadier-general of volunteers. After the return of peace he practiced law at Carbondale, and was largely instrumental in securing the State Normal University for his town. In the practice of law, as in all his other activities, Col. Brush maintained the same uncompromising stand on the principles of right and truth. He frequently refused to defend men whom he knew to be guilty. He was a decided and uncompromising advocate of any cause he espoused, never being moved by consideration of expediency, but, although this characteristic often made him enemies, he enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was twice married: first, in 1841, to Julia M., daughter of Samuel Etherton, of Jackson county, Ill., who died in 1867, leaving three sons and three daughters; second, in 1868, to Elizabeth Parhhan Bliss, of Brooklyn, N. Y. One of his sons, Charles E. Brush, is one of the leading architects of Chicago. Col. Brush died, as the result of an accident, at Carbondale, Ill., Feb. 10, 1890.

D. H. Brush

BRUSH, Charles Eliphalet, architect, was born at Carbondale, Ill., March 17, 1855, son of Daniel Harmon and Julia Maria (Etherton) Brush. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Illinois Industrial University (now the University of Illinois), Champaign, where he was graduated in architecture in 1877. He entered on the practice of his profession at Carbondale, and soon after was appointed superintendent of construction for the U. S. Marine Hospital, Cairo, Ill. His services in this capacity were highly efficient, and led to his appointment as architect of the additions to the southern Illinois penitentiary buildings at Chester, Ill. These buildings are models of their kind for convenience and security, and well deserve the reputation of constituting one of the finest penitentiaries in the United States. In 1885 Mr. Brush located at Kansas City, Mo., where he has constructed some of the principal office buildings and dwellings. His skill as a designer and his exceptional ability in combining useful features early raised him to a high place in his profession. After five years' residence in Kansas City, he located in Chicago, and at once entered upon a large and profitable professional practice. In 1885, after a spirited contest, he was appointed architect of the Northern Illinois State Normal School at De Kalb, which on its completion was acknowledged to be one of the best appointed buildings for the purpose ever constructed. Its architectural features have commanded the highest praise. The Lee County court-house, at Dixon, Ill., is one of his latest buildings. Mr. Brush is a member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of the first class, by inheritance, of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, and a member of the Illinois Chapter American Institute of Architects. He was married, March 11, 1855, to Ida F., daughter of John C. Flemming, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. E. Brush

GREEN, Alexander Little Page, clergyman and author, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., June 6, 1806. He was educated at an academy, and was ordained to the Methodist ministry at the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Tennessee in 1827. After a series of missionary services he was pastor of various congregations. He was a delegate to the general conference from 1832, and in 1844 took a prominent part in the discussions at the general convention of that year, which eventuated in the separation of the southern and northern churches. He acted as one of the commissioners to adjudicate the questions relating to property resulting from the separation of interests. Mr. Page was one of the founders of the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., and chairman of its book committee. He was a trustee of Nashville University and of Vanderbilt University. He was regarded as an authority on subjects pertaining to Indian lore. He

published "The Church in the Wilderness" (1840), and at the time of his death had in preparation a work on "The Fishes of North America." He died at Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1874.

EATON, Daniel Cady, botanist, was born at Fort Gratiot, Mich., Sept. 12, 1834, son of Amos Beebe and Mary (Selden) Eaton. His father was a lieutenant in the U. S. army, and later commissary-general of subsistence, and was a son of Amos Eaton, botanist and former principal of the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was educated in New Haven, and entering Yale College in 1853, was graduated in the class of 1857. His strong taste for botany led him to become a pupil of Prof. Gray at Cambridge, and he was graduated in science at Harvard College in 1860. The civil war breaking out soon afterward, he accepted a responsible clerkship in the U. S. commissary's office in New York, where his training in natural history enabled him to become a keen judge of the quality of subsistence stores. In 1864 he was appointed professor of botany in Yale College, and entered upon the duties of his new position the next year, his instruction being given principally in the Sheffield Scientific School. He wrote many papers upon botanical subjects for the scientific journals, and in 1879–80 published an elaborate work, in two quarto volumes, on the "Ferns of North America." He was a member of the chief scientific academies in New Haven, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, as also of several historical and genealogical societies in England and America. He was an attractive and able speaker on scientific subjects, and acquitted himself with ease and fluency in the lecture room. He died in 1895.

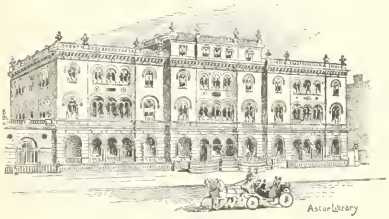
MEAD, Edwin Doak, reformer and author, was born at Chesterfield, Cheshire co., N. H., Sept. 29, 1849, son of Bradley and Sarah (Stone) Mead. After working on his father's farm, he became a clerk in the store of his brother-in-law in Chesterfield, where he devoted his leisure time to study and reading, and edited a little monthly magazine, composed of original essays and tales. Among his relatives in the neighboring town of Brattleboro, Vt., were the noted sculptor, Larkin G. Mead, and his sister, who became the wife of William Dean Howells. The latter had much to do with shaping the subsequent career of Edwin Mead, by securing for him a place in the counting-room of Ticknor & Fields, the Boston publishers, where he remained nearly nine years, and where he acquired a practical business knowledge, and also became acquainted with many of Boston's literary men. He went abroad in 1875 to prepare himself for the ministry of the Episcopal church; but after becoming more familiar with New England transcendentalism and English broad church teachings, he withdrew from the church in 1876. During the five years he spent in Europe he devoted much time to study at Oxford, Cambridge and Leipsic, and to work in the British Museum, besides writing a number of articles for American magazines on the "English Broad Churchmen," as well as upon other topics. After his return to America he edited, in 1881, "Faith and Freedom," a collection of sermons by Stopford Brooke; and in the same year was published his first book, "The Philosophy of Carlyle." Three years after this came out his "Martin Luther: A Study of Reformation." He became active in the Free Religious Association and in educational movements, and lectured in the east and west on literary, historical, philosophical and political subjects. He has been since 1883 the director of the famous Old South work in Boston for the education of young people in history and politics, and has prepared the "Old South Leaflets," which have been widely circulated throughout the country. In 1889 Mr. Mead became associate editor with Rev. Edward Everett Hale of the "New England Magazine." After Mr. Hale's retirement in a year's time, he became chief editor, a position he has since held. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Good Citizenship, and has for several years been its president. He was also one of the founders of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and is president of its council. He was the first secretary of the Boston Municipal League. His later publications have related chiefly to political and social reform.

LONGYEAR, John Wesley, jurist, was born at Shandaken, Ulster co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1820. He was educated at Lima, N. Y., and removing to Mason, Ingham co., Mich., he was admitted to the bar there in 1846. In 1847 he settled at Lansing, Mich., and gradually acquired an extensive practice. He was elected a Republican member of congress in 1862, and served in the 38th and 39th congresses, during both of which he was chairman of the committee on expenditures on public buildings. He was a delegate to the "Loyalists' convention in Philadelphia in 1866; a member of the state constitutional convention in Michigan, 1867, and was appointed judge of the U. S. district court of Michigan in May, 1870. His decisions in that capacity, especially those in admiralty and bankruptcy cases, were regarded as very able and judicious and were widely quoted. He died in Detroit, Mich., March 10, 1875.

HILL, William Henry, financier, was born in Boston, Mass., July 14, 1838, son of William Henry and Abbie Fernald (Remick) Hill, and a descendant of Peter Hill, of Plymouth, England, who emigrated in 1633 and settled on Richmond island, near Cape Elizabeth, Me. In 1644 he leased land at Winter Harbor (now Biddeford Pool), and in 1648 was a member of the court of Lyconia. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Roger, who settled at Saco, Me.; through his son, John, who commanded the fort at Saco during King Philip's war; through his son, Elisha, a physician; through his son, James, a soldier in the revolution, and through his son, James, second, grandfather of the present representative. William H. Hill was educated in the schools of Roxbury, and completed the course in the Roxbury High School in 1855. He began his active life as clerk in the publishing house of Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, and continued in the employ of their successors, Brown, Taggard & Chase. At the age of twenty-one he became a partner in the firm under the style of Chase, Nichols & Hill. He, however, retired from the firm two years later, and began the bookselling and publishing business on his own account, continuing until the spring of 1869. In November of that year he helped organize the banking house of Richardson, Hill & Co., which for nearly half a century has occupied a place among private banking institutions of Boston. One cause of the success of this firm may be traced to the fact that all of the present partners have been connected with it from the beginning, either as members or as clerks; this is certainly a record unique in itself. In addition to the cares of a large and increasing business, Mr. Hill is trustee of several estates, and is president of the Boston and Bangor Steamship Co., established in 1824, ten years after Fulton's first steamboat was built; president of the Citizens' Gas Light Co., of Quincy, Mass., and Foster's Wharf Co., of Boston; a director in the American Rubber Co., the Boston Rubber Co., in the First National Bank of Boston, in

the Boston Insurance Co., the Windsor mills, and the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., of Adams, Mass. He is also a member of the Boston chamber of commerce, Stock and Real Estate exchanges, the Bostonian Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association and several others. Although active in so large a variety of business interests, Mr. Hill enjoys great social popularity, and is a member of numerous clubs, notably the Algonquin, Art, Colonial, Country, Exchange, Tarrantine and others. He was married, Jan. 8, 1863, to Sarah E., daughter of William B. May, of Boston. Of their eleven children, seven sons and one daughter survive.

COGSWELL, Joseph Green, educator and librarian, was born at Ipswich, Essex co., Mass., Sept. 27, 1786, son of Francis and Anstis (Manning) Cogswell. His earliest American ancestor was John Cogswell, who came to America in 1635, and settled at Ipswich. Young Cogswell was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Harvard College, and, like other young men of studious habits and small means, employed his vacations in teaching school. After graduation, in 1806, he made a trip to India; studied law two years in Boston, and then made another voyage to the Mediterranean. He also visited many European countries, returning to America in 1811. Resuming the study of law in Boston, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Belfast, Me., until 1813, when he became



Latin tutor in Harvard University. In 1815 he made another trip to Europe, and spent two years at the University of Göttingen. In 1821 he was appointed librarian and professor of mineralogy and chemistry at Harvard College. In 1823, he, with George Bancroft, the historian, founded a school at Round hill, Northampton, Mass. From 1834 to 1837 he conducted a similar school at Raleigh, N. C., in the latter year locating in New York city, where for five years he edited the New York "Review." He became acquainted with John Jacob Astor, who consulted him regarding his plan to endow a library. In March, 1842, he received the appointment of librarian, and measures were put into operation for the erection of the building. Meanwhile he was authorized to visit the literary centres abroad, to make as complete a collection as possible of the books necessary to meet the demands of advanced students, and for fourteen years this interesting task absorbed all his energy. Four such visits to Europe and many journeys nearer home he made in this service, and the work he accomplished in the "Alphabetical Catalogue," in the "Analytical Catalogue," in the organization of the institution, and the arrangements of the books, even to the mechanical labor of placing them on the shelves, was surprising for a man who had already passed his prime. The scholars of America know what is due to him for it all, and the trustees of the Astor Library more than once placed on record their appreciation of this the culminating work of Mr. Cogswell's life. Mr. Cogswell had a very active mind, with quick perceptions, and a physical organization which found satisfaction in movement and change. He learned as much by observation as by study. In science and general literature his attainments were rather extensive than profound, but in bibliography his knowledge was thorough, various and exact. Herein he had few equals and no superior. He resigned the office of superintendent of the Astor Library in 1861, and built a home in Cambridge, Mass. Here he prepared a supplementary volume of the "Astor Library Catalogue," which he finished in 1864. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College in 1842, and from Harvard College in 1863. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines, including "Blackwood," "The North American Review" and "The Monthly Anthology." On April 17, 1812, he was married to Mary F., daughter of John T. Gilman, governor of New Hampshire. She died in 1813. Dr. Cogswell died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1871.

APPLETON, John, jurist, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., July 12, 1804, son of John and Elizabeth (Peabody) Appleton. The Appletons were of knightly rank in the feudal ages, and the family throughout its known history is one not only of long pedigree, but of high standing and reputation. The first American ancestor, Samuel Appleton, a Puritan, was born in Suffolk, England, in 1586, and on May 25, 1636, together with sixty-one others, took the freeman's oath in the colony of Massachusetts. He settled in Ipswich, Mass., where he had a grant of land, of which a large portion is now in the possession of his descendants. John Appleton, who was named for his father, received his early education in the common schools and in the academy of his native town, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822, when only eighteen years of age. He studied law with George F. Farley, of Groton, Mass., and afterwards at Alfred, York co., Me., under the direction of his distinguished relative, Nathan Dane Appleton. After reaching his majority he was admitted to the bar at Amherst, N. H., in 1826. He began the practice of his profession that same year at Dixmont, Penobscot co., Me., but after a few months removed to Sebec, now in Piscataquis county, where he spent six years in that thinly settled and comparatively inaccessible district. In 1833 he removed to Bangor, which he made his permanent home. During his first year of residence in Bangor he entered into a partnership with Elisha H. Allen, under the style of Allen & Appleton, which connection lasted until Mr. Allen's election to congress in 1840. Their practice was large and remunerative, and their ability and energy placed them in the foremost rank of the legal profession. In 1841 Mr. Appleton was appointed reporter of decisions, and his reports demonstrated the cultured ability with which he filled the position. He subsequently formed a partnership with John B. Hill, of Bangor, and after that with his cousin and former pupil, Moses L. Appleton, the latter association lasting until Mr. Appleton was elevated to the supreme judicial bench, which occurred on May 11, 1852. On Oct. 24, 1862, he was appointed chief-justice, to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Tenney. He was reappointed in 1869, and again in 1876, each term embracing seven years. The last terminated in September, 1883. Judge Appleton was an indefatigable worker, and most accomplished in legal composition. He originated many statutory alterations in the law of evidence and in other branches of legal jurisprudence. His writings on the rules of evidence were published in the "Jurist," subsequently being collected and given to the public in the form of a "Treatise on Evidence," issued at Philadelphia in 1860. This volume has a high reputation and an extensive circulation. The radical change in the law of evidence, since adopted in nearly every state, is due more to Chief-Justice Ap-

pleton than to any one person. Judge Appleton was longer on the bench, decided more cases, and wrote more decisions than any of his contemporaries in Maine. He was married twice: first, in 1834, to Sarah N. Allen, who died Aug. 12, 1874; and second, March 30, 1876, to Annie V. Greeley. Judge Appleton died in 1891, leaving two sons, Henry A. and F. H. Appleton, who now (1901) reside in Bangor.

GULICK, John Thomas, missionary, author and scientist, was born in Waimea, Kauai, Hawaiian islands, March 13, 1832, son of Peter Johnson and Fanny Hinckley (Thomas) Gulick. His grandfather, John Gulick, was a farmer in New Jersey, descended from Hendrick Gulick, who came to New York from the Netherlands in 1653. His mother, daughter of a farmer of Scotch and English ancestry, was a native of Lebanon, Conn.; his father, born in Freehold, N. J., in 1797, took college and theological courses at Princeton, and was a missionary to the Hawaiian islands in 1827–74. He died in Japan in 1877. Mr. Gulick came to New York in 1853, and after attending its University, entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1859. For two years, 1859–61, he studied at Union Theological Seminary. During 1862–63 he spent eighteen months in Japan, and sought by correspondence to induce the American Board of Foreign Missions to open a mission in that country. As they were unable to do so at that time, he went to China, having received appointment as their missionary. He was ordained in Canton, Aug. 22, 1864; was married to Miss De La Cour, Sept. 3, 1864; engaged in mission work in Peking in 1864–65; Kalgan, N. China, 1865–75; in Kobe, Japan, 1875–82; Osaka, Japan, 1882–99. The mission station opened by Mr. and Mrs. Gulick in Kalgan was the first regular Protestant work in China which involved the residence of the missionary elsewhere than in close proximity to the foreign consuls or ministers. During their stay in this field they were largely engaged in outstation, evangelistic and medical work, involving extended tours in the saddle. Though the climate of that region is healthful for most persons, the continued exposure was too much for Mr. Gulick, and accordingly after the death of his wife, which occurred in Kobe, Japan, in 1875, he remained in the latter country. His interest in natural history was centered in the problems connected with the origin and distribution of species. In 1872 he published the results of his investigations in "Nature" and in the Linnean Society's "Journal of Zoölogy," Vol. XI. The article in the latter was brought before the Linnean Society through Wallace, who was interested in the facts, though his interpretation of the same was different from that reached by Mr. Gulick. It was also during this visit in England that he met with Darwin, who gave him great encouragement in his special investigations. From this time Mr. Gulick entered on a more extensive study of the factors of evolution, and in 1887 published "Divergent Evolution Through Cumulative Segregation," and in 1889 "Intensive Segregation" (see Linnean Society's "Journal of Zoölogy," Vols. XX. and XXIII); also three papers on allied subjects in the "American Journal of Science," January, July and December, 1890; and five letters in "Nature," Vols. XLI., XLII., XLIV. and LV. The publication of these letters led to correspondence with G. J. Romanes, and in his volume "Darwin and After Darwin" Romanes makes frequent references to Gulick's papers, characterizing them as "of higher value than any other work in the field of Darwinian thought since the date of Darwin's death." Sixteen years after his first furlough from missionary work Mr. Gulick again visited England, and in 1888 made the personal acquaintance of Romanes in London. In 1889 he met Prof. Hyatt, of the Boston Society of Natural History, who has since then taken the deepest interest in Gulick's collection of land shells, collected in 1851–52 in the Hawaiian islands. Through Prof. Hyatt's influence, the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History has come into possession of the fullest set of these shells, and they have been so arranged on a model of the island of Oahu as to show in the most effective and permanent way the light they throw on the problems of evolution. In 1889 Mr. Gulick received the degree of A.M. from Williams College, and the degree of Ph.D. from Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University. In 1880 he was married to Frances A., daughter of Rev. William R. Stevens. Since 1900 he has resided in Oberlin, O., where he is bringing together in a single volume his writings on the factors of organic evolution.

BINGHAM, Edward Franklin, jurist, was born at West Concord, Essex co., Vt., Aug. 13, 1828, son of Warner and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham. He is descended from Thomas Bingham, who came from Sheffield, England, and settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1659. He attended the public and select schools of Vermont, including the academy of Peacham. In 1846 he removed to Ohio; studied a short time at Marietta College; read law with his brother, Hon. Harry Bingham, at Littleton, N. H., and afterwards with the late Judge Joseph Miller, at Chillicothe, O. After being admitted to the bar of the supreme court of that state, in May, 1850, he opened a law office at McArthur, and soon built up a large practice. For five years, after 1850, he served as prosecuting attorney of Vinton county. During 1856–57 he was a member of the Ohio legislature. In 1858 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party for the office of judge of the court of common pleas for the 2d sub-division of the 7th judicial district, composed of the counties of Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Pike and Lawrence, but was defeated by a small margin, his party being in the minority. In 1860 he served as delegate from the 11th congressional district of Ohio to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C. Removing to Columbus, O., in January, 1861, he resided in that city until his removal to Washington, D. C., in 1887. In 1868 Judge Bingham became chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and fulfilled the duties of the office in the important campaign of that year to the great satisfaction of his party. During 1867–71 he was, by election, city solicitor of Columbus, O. During 1863–68 he served as a member of the city board of education, and was re-elected in 1872. In March, 1873, he was elected, without opposition, judge of the court of common pleas of the 5th judicial district, being twice unanimously re-elected, each term being for five years. In 1876 Judge Bingham was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention as a candidate for supreme judge of the state of Ohio, but, with the rest of the ticket, was defeated. On April 25, 1887, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He has taken foremost rank as lawyer, and on the bench his success has been more pronounced than it was as a

lawyer. Few of his decisions have been reversed by higher courts. Judge Bingham has been twice married: first, Nov. 12, 1850, to Susannah F. Gunning, of Fayette county, O., who died in 1886, leaving two sons and two daughters; and second, Aug. 8, 1888, to Mrs. L. C. Pattou, daughter of the late U. S. senator, Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia.

HICKS, Elias, preacher, was born at North Hempstead, L. I., March 19, 1748, son of John and Martha Hicks, and descendant of John Hicks, who emigrated from England to Long Island in 1641. At the age of twenty, after a wayward life, he became deeply interested in religion and the principles of the Society of Friends, of which he was a birthright member, and began to exhort with great fervor and eloquence. By the time he was twenty-four Hicks was well known as a preacher in the towns of Long Island. In 1795 he made the first of a number of extensive tours, the last of which was in 1828, and during that period traveled from Canada to the Carolinas and westward to Ohio, supporting himself by his trade, carpentry. Crowds flocked to hear him wherever he went, especially during the later years of his migrations. He was, it is said, "a person of rough exterior, but of vigorous intellect; and, making no pretensions to style, he reasoned with much force, and addressed himself to the every-day common sense, rather than to the imagination of his auditors." Early in the nineteenth century the soundness of his doctrine was questioned by certain of the society, and about 1817 he began to be opposed. "His religious character was set at naught," says one writer; "the most revolting opinions were attributed to him and the most shocking sentiments were put into his mouth." Hodgson, in his "Society of Friends in the Nineteenth Century," states that Hicks' teachings were in entire accordance with German rationalism, adding: "His supporters asserted that he was persecuted because he stood for the views of the early Friends"; yet when extracts from the writings of Penn and others, of a strongly orthodox character, were published in reply, Hicks denounced this as an attempt to impose a creed. It may be true that he was not directly responsible for the troubles with which the Society of Friends was soon afflicted, but his remarkable influence did much to encourage a spirit of revolt. In 1827 a schism occurred, beginning in Philadelphia and extending to New York, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland; and since that time the parties have been known as Hicksite and Orthodox, though the former appellation, having been given in derision, is not recognized. Struggles, often disgraceful, for the possession of meeting-houses, lands and school funds, followed, those who approved of the doctrines preached by Hicks generally gaining the victory. In 1829 Hicks was disowned as a member by the monthly meeting of Friends in Westbury and Jericho, L. I.; but the most bitter opponent of his theology was compelled to recognize the blamelessness of his life. In the movement which led to the abolition of slavery in New York state in 1827 he took an active part. Among his works are "Observations on Slavery" (1811); "Doctrinal Epistle" (1824); "Extemporaneous Discourses" (1825); "Sermons" (1828); "Journal of the Life and Religious Labors of Elias Hicks" (1828, 3d ed., 1832). "Letters of Elias Hicks" appeared in 1834. He was married at Jericho, Jan. 2, 1771, to Jemima, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Seaman. She bore him several sons, who died unmarried, and a daughter. Elias Hicks died at Jericho, Feb. 27, 1830.

GRAYDON, William, lawyer and author, was born near Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1759, son of Col. Alexander Graydon, an Irishman who settled in Philadelphia, where he did business as a merchant and ranked high in social circles as a man of talent and spirit. William Graydon was educated at Philadelphia, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg in 1786. He was made the first notary public of that city in 1791; was conspicuous as a leader during the "mill dam troubles" of 1794–95, and held several civic offices of more or less prominence. He published "Digest of the Laws of the United States" (1803); "Justice and Constable's Assistant" (1820); "Forms of Conveyancing, and of Practice in the Various Courts and Public Offices" (new ed. by Robert E. Wright, 1845). "We are glad," says "The American Law Register," January, 1853, "to see this favorite book in a new and much improved edition. The previous editions have been for the last forty years the ready and constant guide-book of the professional man, as well as of the citizen, in all cases in which a safe and convenient form-book was needed; and it is only necessary to remark that the labors of Mr. Wright in bringing it down to the present period have been faithfully and judiciously executed." Graydon died at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 13, 1840.

OPDYKE, George, merchant and politician, was born at Kingwood, Hunterdon co., N. J., Dec. 7, 1807, son of George and Mary (Stout) Opdyke. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New York under the Dutch government; about 1640. Later the family removed to New Jersey. He was brought up on his father's farm until the age of sixteen, when he began to teach school. A few years later he removed to Cleveland, O., but did not remain there long. After a brief time in New Orleans, where he engaged in the clothing trade, he returned to New York city and continued in the dry-goods and clothing business until 1867. He had an interest in the house of W. I. Peake & Co., and the clothing firms of Henry & John Paret and Carhart, Whitford & Co. He was a director in one of the largest banks, president of an insurance company, and senior member of the banking firm of George Opdyke & Co., which was organized in the fall of 1868. His first appearance in politics was as a delegate to the Buffalo conventiou in 1848, where he served on the committee that framed the Free-soil platform. In 1858 he was elected to the state legislature, and took a prominent part in opposing corrupt schemes for plundering the city. Three years later he was elected mayor of the city of New York, and during his term of office occurred the memorable draft riots. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1860, and was instrumental in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He served in the New York constitutional convention (1867–68) and on the New York constitutional commission (1872–75). He was a member of the New York chamber of commerce in 1858–80, serving as its vice-president eight years, from 1867 to 1875. He published a "Treatise on Political Economy" (1851), containing remarkably clear and sound views upon the questions of slavery, paper money and free trade. He also published "Report on the Currency" (1858) and "Official Documents,

Addresses, Etc." (1866). On Sept. 26, 1829, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Keziah (Davis) Stryker, of New Jersey. They left six children. He died in New York city, June 12, 1880.

HILLHOUSE, William, jurist, was born at Montville, New London co., Conn., Aug. 25, 1728, son of Rev. James Hillhouse, who came from Ireland, and settled in New Hampshire in 1719, and became pastor of the second parish of New London, Conn., in 1722. William was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at New London. He became prominent in political life. He was a member of the state legislature and of the council, and attended 106 sequential semi-annual sessions of the legislature. He was also for a period of forty years judge of the court of common pleas. He served during the revolutionary war as major in the 2d regiment of Connecticut horse, and at the close of the war was elected a member of the Continental congress (1783–86). He maintained his vigor and activity to a great age, retiring from public life in 1808. He died at New London, Conn., Jan. 12, 1816.

FISCHER, Benedickt, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Oberschopfheim, Baden, Germany, March 21, 1840, son of Bernhard and Carolina (———) Fischer. His father was a tax receiver and wheelwright, and young Fischer learned his trade. Coming to New York in 1855, he began his business careerina "curlhair" factory; later becoming salesman for a varnish dealer. He soon became efficient as a salesman; but, with a view to bettering his condition, resigned, and for two years was in the employ of a tea, coffee and spice firm. Having thoroughly learned the business, he decided to engage in it on his own account, and began with a capital of $32. At the end of a year he owned his own horse and wagon, and had accumulated a few hundred dollars. Mr. Fischer is a pioneer in American tile manufacturing. As early as 1874 he became interested in it through a friend to whom he had advanced money, who had been making experiments in that direction. His friend failed; but Mr. Fischer was convinced that the enterprise could be advanced to a successful state, and accordingly began a series of experiments with two small kilns at Zanesville, O. The industry being a new one in this country many difficulties were encountered, and large amounts of money were spent before tiles could be manufactured that would compare successfully with foreign products. This end accomplished, Mr. Fischer organized the American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.; was elected its president, and still (1901) holds office. The business is now international. In 1893 the company completed an immense factory, to employ 600 hands, and this was formally opened by Pres. McKinley in the presence of 20,000 people. Mr. Fischer also is interested in real estate and in other matters in New York city, and is vice-president of the Manser Manufacturing Co. His only son, William H., is at the head of the office department of B. Fischer & Co. Mr. Fischer's chief recreation is travel, and he has visited the greater part of the civilized world. He is a member of the Arion, Liederkranz and Colonial clubs and other societies, and in 1869 was retired as first lieutenant of the 3d New York cavalry.

B. Fischer

BUCKLAND, Ralph Pomeroy, soldier, was born at Leyden, Franklin co., Mass., Jan. 20, 1812. His father, Ralph Buckland, went from Massachusetts to Portage county, O., as a surveyor, in 1811, and later removed his family thither, settling at Ravenna. He served as a volunteer under Hull, and died of disease contracted in the army, leaving his family inadequately provided for, so that his son, Ralph, acquired only the rudiments of an education. In the autumn of 1830 the subject of this sketch went down the Mississippi as far as Natchez, where for a few months he was employed as a clerk. In 1831 he continued his journey to New Orleans, and there remained for three years as clerk in the cotton house of Harris, Wright & Co., meanwhile studying by himself and learning the French language. In 1834 he returned to Ohio, and spent a year at Kenyon College, after which he studied law at Middlebury and Canfield, O., and in 1837 was admitted to the bar, making Fremont, then called Lower Sandusky, in the same state, his place of residence. He was a delegate to the Whig convention in 1848, and in 1855–59 served in the state senate. In the fall of 1861 he organized the 73d Ohio volunteer infantry, and in February, 1862, was assigned to the command of the 4th brigade of Sherman's division, with which he took part in the thickest of the fight at Shiloh, April 6–7. He commanded it during the advance on Corinth, and was then assigned to the command of a brigade in Lauman's division, forming a part of the Tallahatchie expedition. In March he joined Sherman's corps in front of Vicksburg, and took an active part in the siege of that city, on one occasion leading his brigade in front of an assault. For gallant conduct at Shiloh and Corinth he was promoted brigadier-general in November, 1862. During the year 1864 he was in command of the district of Memphis, and recaptured the city of Memphis from Forrest, who had taken it during one of his raids. He resigned Dec. 24th, having been elected to the 39th congress, and resigned from the army Jan. 9, 1865, two months later—March 13th—being brevetted major-general of volunteers. Gen. Buckland was re-elected to congress, serving two terms, and acting with the radical Republicans. He then returned to the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the loyalists' convention of 1866, to the Pittsburgh soldiers' convention, and to the Republican national convention of 1876. He was appointed a manager of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, and was president of its board in 1867–73. He was government director of the Pacific railroad in 1877–80. Gen. Buckland was married at Canfield, O., in January, 1838, to Charlotte Boughton, whose family was from New England. She bore him five sons and three daughters. Gen. Buckland died at Fremont, O., May 28, 1892.

R. P. Buckland

CUTLER, Elbridge Jefferson, educator and author, was born at Holliston, Middlesex co., Mass., Dec. 28, 1831. In 1865 he was appointed professor of modern languages in Harvard, a chair which he held until the time of his death. He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "North American Review" and other periodicals, his poems and critical articles being of high merit. A man of great modesty, he was held in the highest esteem. He published "War Poems" in 1867 and "Stella" in 1868. His memoir was published by Andrew P. Peabody at Cambridge (1872.) He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 27, 1870. One of his war poems, "The Volunteer," is given in Stedman's "American Anthology."

BAUMGARTEN, William, manufacturer and decorator, was born at Wolfenbüttel, near Brunswick, Germany, June 26, 1845, son of George Wilhelm and Frederika (Zartman) Baumgarten. His father was a master cabinet-maker. The son was educated at Jacobson's Institute, Seesen, and the Real Gymnasium, Brunswick, and prepared to receive the degree of civil engineer, but as the age at which he would be called to serve in the army was approaching, left for America in June, 1865. Upon his arrival in New York city he found, through acquaintance with Theodore Steinway, the piano manufacturer, a native of Brunswick, a situation in the house of J. Ziegler & Co., makers of furniture and decorators. He assisted in making the designs and in the general management of the business, and continued with the firm for five years, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, until 1870, when he made the acquaintance of Christian Herter, of the famous firm of Herter Bros., furniture makers and decorators. Mr. Herter, who had recently become the head of that firm, engaged Mr. Baumgarten as his assistant in the general management, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, which was raised the following year to $4,500, and two years later to a share of ten per cent. in the profits, and again a few years later to a share of twenty per cent. During the ten years from 1871 to 1881 the firm executed the most important work then being done in New York city, in the houses of William H. Vanderbilt, Darius O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Heber R. Bishop, David Dows, Josiah M. Fisk and many others. In 1881 Mr. Herter retired from the firm, and Mr. Baumgarten succeeded him as the head of the firm of Herter Bros. In this capacity he continued until 1891, maintaining the unrivaled prestige of the house, and executing the interior decorations of many equally notable residences, including those of James C. Flood, of San Francisco; H. H. Cook, of New York city, and William Rockefeller, of Tarrytown. When the firm, in 1891, was formed into a stock company Mr. Baumgarten retired and established, under his own name, the firm of William Baumgarten & Co., with his younger brother, Emile, as partner, whose training at the Institute of Technology, Boston, and at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, became of the greatest assistance. From the start the new firm was highly successful, and during the past ten years has had the same high prestige and the same unrivaled clientele enjoyed by the old firm. The achievement in his career in which Mr. Baumgarten takes more pride than in any other is the introduction and establishment in this country for the first time of a new art industry, that of the making of Gobelin tapestries, which he started early in the year 1893. From a small beginning, with four imported French weavers, the works gradually increased, and at the present time more than eighty persons are employed, among whom are fourteen native boys and men trained here at the works, and about twenty-five women, mostly natives. A large number of important wall panels with figure compositions have been executed for the residences of wealthy men, and it is admitted by the best connoisseurs that these productions are not excelled by any made in France, artistically or mechanically, and also as regards the beauty and permanency of the colors. Mr. Baumgarten was married, in New York, on May 7, 1887, to Clara, daughter of Dr. J. Frankel. They have three sons and one daughter.

Wm Baumgarten

FUNK, Isaac Kauffman, clergyman, editor and publisher, was born at Clifton, Greene co., O., Sept. 10, 1839, son of John and Martha (Kauffman) Funk, and descendant of early Holland-Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania. His father was a Universalist, his mother a Lutheran, and having been trained in the principles professed by her he entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., and was graduated in 1860 with the degree of D.D. From this institution he received in 1896 the degree of LL.D. In 1861 he began active work in the Lutheran ministry near Moreshill, Ind., subsequently serving as pastor of the Lutheran church at Carey, O., and in 1865–72 St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. He resigned the pastorate in 1872 to travel in Europe, Egypt and Palestine, and on his return became associate editor of the "Christian Radical," published in Pittsburgh, but later in New York city. In 1876 he founded and published in New York city the "Metropolitan Pulpit," now the "Homiletic Review," of which he was editor-in-chief. Adam W. Wagnalls, a lawyer, of Atchison, Kan., who had been a college classmate of Dr. Funk, entered the publishing house at this time as a clerk, and in 1877 became a partner, the style being I. K. Funk & Co. Later, the firm name was changed to Funk & Wagnalls, and in 1891 it became Funk & Wagnalls Co. Branch houses have been established in Canada and in England. In 1884 the firm republished Dr. Spurgeon's "Treasury of David," which met with as much favor in this country as in Great Britain. The same year "The Voice," a campaign paper in the interests of Prohibition, was started, and very soon had a circulation of 130,000. During the presidential campaign of 1888 over 700,000 copies were issued weekly for a number of weeks. In 1888 the "Missionary Review" was founded, and in 1889 the "Literary Digest," both of which are still published. Large numbers of popular works have been published by this firm, the chief of which is the "Standard Dictionary of the English Language" (1890), projected by Dr. Funk, and of which he was editor-in-chief. More than 240 editors and specialists and 500 readers for quotations, besides a large staff of writers, were engaged in its preparation, and its production cost nearly $1,000,000. Other works equally important in their special fields are the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge"; "Homiletic Commentary"; Butler's "Bible Work"; "Historical Side Lights"; "Hoyt's Cyclopedia of Quotations," and "Cyclopedia of Classical Dates." The company has now in hand an immense work, the "Jewish Encyclopedia," to be completed in twelve volumes at an estimated cost of $750,000. Dr. Funk was married at Carey, O., in 1863, to Eliza E., daughter of James and Jeanette Thompson, who bore him a son, now deceased, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Scott. His wife died in 1868, and in 1869 he was married to her sister, Helen G., by whom he has one son.

I. K. Funk

BROWN, Chad, colonist, was a native of England, and was born about 1600. He came to America (Boston) in the ship Martin, in July, 1638,

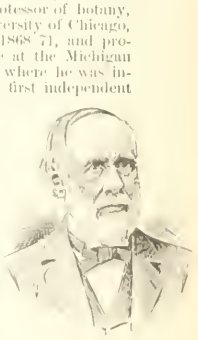
and with his wife Elizabeth and his little family, removed to Providence not long after Roger Williams settled there; exiled for conscience's sake, his tombstone says. Serious difficulties having arisen respecting the division of lands made by Roger Williams, the matter of the adjustment with the contending parties is thus referred to by Williams: "The truth is, Chad Brown, that wise and godly soul (now with God), with myself brought the remaining aftercomers and the first twelve to a oneness by arbitration." He was one of the owners of "home lots," his being in what is now the college campus of Brown University. In 1642, while on a visit to England, Mr. Brown was ordained elder, and returning to Providence became the first pastor of the Baptist Church. For more than half a century the church had no meeting-house, the place of their assemblage for public worship being a grove or orchard, and in unpleasant weather the house of some one of the members. The special theological controversy which occupied the minds of the colonists during Mr. Brown's ministry was on the "laying on of hands." The controversy gave rise to the formation of distinct Baptist churches in the colony, called "Six Principle Baptists," which have kept up their organization to this day. Mr. Brown performed the duties of the ministerial office until his death, which occurred about the year 1665. Five sons survived the death of their father: John, who was married to a Holmes; Judah, alias Chad, who died without children; James, who, about 1672, removed to Newport; Jeremiah, who, like his brother, became a citizen of Newport; and Daniel, who was married to a Herenden.

DIXON, Brandt Van Blarcom, educator, was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 27, 1850, son of David Ackerman and Ann (Van Blarcom) Dixon. Mr. Dixon's family removed to St. Louis when he was eight years of age, and he received his education first in private schools of that city, then passed two years at Amherst College, Massachusetts, and two years at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1870. He taught for one year in the Bellevue Institute, Caledonia, Mo., was for three years teacher in the St. Louis Grammar School, and thirteen years in the St. Louis Central High School, of which he was principal in 1884–87.

Brandt V. B. Dixon

In 1887 Mr Dixon was called to New Orleans by the administrators of Tulane University to organize the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, endowed by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb in memory of her daughter. The sum of $100,000, originally given by Mrs. Newcomb, was augmented by gifts from her to $1,000,000. Since 1887 Mr. Dixon has been chiefly occupied in directing and developing this institution, and in lecturing on psychology and philosophy at Tulane University. Mr. Dixon was married, June 24, 1873, to Eliza R. daughter of James A. and Mary H. (Wingo) Carson, of Caledonia, Mo. They have one son, William Ackerman Dixon.

BEAL, William James, botanist, was born at Adrian, Lenawee co., Mich., March 11, 1833, son of William and Rachel Smith (Comstock) Beal, and grandson of Joseph Beal, who served in the war of 1812. He was prepared for college at Raisin Valley Seminary, and was graduated at the University of Michigan, in 1859, after which he taught for three years in the Friends' Academy, Cayuga county, N. Y. He then took a full course at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, studying under Profs. Agassiz and Gray, with some interruptions due to his teaching, at the same time, in the Howland Institute, Union Springs, Cayuga co., N. Y., where he remained until 1867. He was professor of botany, zoölogy and geology, at the University of Chicago, and lecturer to other colleges in 1868–71, and professor of botany and horticulture at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1870–81, where he was instrumental in the erection of the first independent building for botanical work in the United States. Since 1881 he has been professor of botany and forestry at the latter institution. He was the first president of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and has been president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, and of the section of biology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and secretary of the American Pomological Society. He has written numerous reports and has been a frequent contributor to scientific and educational periodicals. He is also the author of "The New Botany" (1879), and of a valuable two volume work, entitled "Grasses of North America" (1887–96). The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Michigan University in 1880. He was married, in 1863, to Hannah A. Proud, of Rollin, Mich., and had two children.



W. J. Beal.

MARSHALL, William Louis, engineer, was born in Mason county, Ky., June 11, 1846, son of Charles Alexander and Phœbe Ann (Paxton) Marshall. His earliest American ancestor was John Marshall, a captain of cavalry under Charles I., who came to Virginia about 1650. His son, Thomas Marshall (1655–1704), was one of the foremost planters in Virginia; his son, Capt. John Marshall (1700–52), was an officer in colonial affairs and a large planter, and his son, Thomas Marshall (1730–1802), was colonel of the 3d Virginia artillery in the revolution, and afterwards surveyor-general of lands in Kentucky. He was father of Chief-Justice John Marshall; James W. Marshall, statesman and diplomat; Dr. Louis Marshall, president of Washington College, Virginia, and of Thomas M. Marshall. William L. Marshall entered Kenyon College in 1860, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 10th regiment, Kentucky cavalry, U. S. volunteers, and served in Kentucky and Virginia until his appointment to a cadetship in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., which he entered in June, 1864. In 1868 he was graduated and was assigned to the corps of engineers, being promoted captain in 1882 and major in 1895. During 1868–70 he served with the battalion of engineers at Willets Point, N. Y.; in 1870–71 was acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, and in 1872–76 was in charge of the Colorado section U. S. geographical and geological surveys west of the 100th meridian. While engaged upon these surveys he discovered "Marshall pass" across the continental divide at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and located the gold placers in "Marshall basin," San Miguel river, Colorado. From 1876 to 1881 he was engaged in river improvements in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama; in 1881–84, on the improvement of the Mississippi river and the construction of levees in Mississippi, Louisiana

and Arkansas, and in 1884–88, on the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and on the improvement of harbors in the Milwaukee district. From 1888 to 1900 he was in charge of the government engineering works in the vicinity of Chicago, including Chicago and Calumet rivers and harbors; the Illinois river improvement and the location and construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal (Hennepin), and since 1900 he has been in charge of the fortifications at the eastern and southern entrances to New York harbor, and of the construction of the forty-foot channel from the city to the sea. Maj. Marshall has invented and patented many improvements in hydraulic constructions, notably in the class relating to protecting shores against erosion by waves, and in automatic canal locks, valves, dams, and sluice gates. He has also served as consulting engineer on many important civil works and on advisory boards of engineers considering extensive projects of improvement carried on by the general government. He was married, in 1886, to Elizabeth Hill, daughter of the late Sen. Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, who was also a distinguished officer in the Mexican and civil wars. They have one daughter, Frances Maitland Marshall (b. 1889).

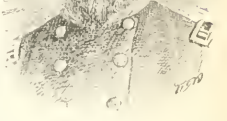
BURGESS, Alexander, first P. E. bishop of Quincy, Ill., and 119th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819, son of Thomas and Mary (Mackie) Burgess. His father was an eminent lawyer, and for some years chief-justice, and brother of Bishop George Burgess, both natives of Wareham, Mass. He was graduated at Brown University in 1838, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1841, after which he spent a year in Europe. He was ordained deacon in Providence, Nov. 3, 1842, and took charge of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Conn.; was ordained priest Nov. 1, 1843, and became rector of St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Me. In 1854 he removed to Portland, and became rector of St. Luke's Church. In 1866 the clergy of Maine elected him bishop of the state to succeed his brother, George Burgess, but he declined to allow his name to go to the laity for confirmation. In 1867 he was called to St. John's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1869 to Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., where he continued to officiate until chosen bishop of the new diocese of Quincy, Ill., in 1878. Dr. Burgess was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church, from 1844 until 1877, and represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts during that period; serving also on their standing committees. He is an authority on canon law, and in 1877 presided over the house of deputies. He was consecrated bishop in Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., May 15, 1878. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1866, and by Racine College in 1880, and in 1891 he received the degree of LL.D. from Griswold College. Bishop Burgess has published a number of sermons and addresses; also carols, hymns and a few poems and Sunday-school books, and a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess, of Maine (1869). He was married, in 1845, to Mary W. Selden, of Norridgewock, Me., who died in 1856, leaving two children, and, in 1858, to Mary A. Howard, of Portland, Me., by whom he had four children, two of whom, with the two mentioned above, are living. He resided at Quincy, Ill., from 1878 to 1885, when he removed to Peoria.

ROST, Pierre Adolphe, soldier and jurist, was born in the Department of Lot et Garonne, France, in 1797. His early education was obtained in and near his native town, in a college in Cahors, France, and the Lycée Napoleon, in Paris. He was admitted soon after he was sixteen years old to the École Polytechnique, in Paris, the great French institution for the education of young men for the military, naval and civil services. When the allied armies of Austria, Prussia and Russia crossed the Rhine, in 1813, the entire battalion of the École Polytechnique asked the privilege of assisting in attempting to repel the invasion, and it was attached to the garrison of Paris. Its admirable conduct and discipline in the unsuccessful defence of the city on March 30, 1814, won the respect and the admiration of the enemy. Mr. Rost remained with his battery until the last shot was fired at the enemy, retreating only long after the order to leave had been issued. With other soldiers he joined Napoleon at Fontainebleau, and when the restoration was an accomplished fact he returned to the Ecole Polytechnique. When Napoleon I. escaped from Elba and returned to France he applied for a commission in the Emperor's army, but before it could be issued the battle of Waterloo brought about the downfall of the great military captain. He was later offered a commission in the Gardes du Corps, but refused it, being determined to escape from what he thought an oppressive rule over his country. Emigrating to the United States early in 1816, he landed at New Orleans, La., and at once proceeded to Natchez, Miss., without connections and friends, unknown to all, and having nothing. He soon became popular as a teacher, and studied law in the office of Joseph Emory Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis (afterward president of the Confederate States of America), was admitted to the bar, and settled at Natchitoches, La. In 1822 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1828 removed to New Orleans, where he became colonel of the 19th Louisiana regiment. Mr. Rost visited Europe with his family in 1838, and on his return was made one of the judges of the supreme court of Louisiana. He held this office only a few months, and for the greater part of several years following his attention was given to the development of his extensive plantation at St. Charles. In 1846 he accepted an appointment to the supreme court of Louisiana, and officiated in that position until 1852; in 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Davis one of the three commissioners of the Confederate States to the governments of Europe, and in 1862 was sent as special commissioner to the court of Spain. Upon his arrival in Madrid he speedily ascertained that there was no probability of that court ever recognizing the independence of his government, and, at the close of the war, returned to find his lordly estate, in St. Charles, devastated and confiscated by the United States. He, however, met his misfortune with a dignity and fortitude which were entirely consistent with his character. He was married, in 1830, to Louisa Odile, daughter of John N. and Celeste (Robin de Langny) Destrehan, of St. Charles parish, La. They had four sons and two daughters. Mr. Rost died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 6, 1868.

CHUTE, Horatio Nelson, author and educator, was born at Grovesend, Ont., Canada, Dec. 26, 1847, son of Walter and Catherine (McConnell) Chute. In 1634 Lionel Chute, of England, settled in Ipswich, Mass., and the subject of this sketch is of the ninth generation in direct descent. In early life he attended the district school, then the Woodstock College, Ontario. From 1870 to 1873 he was a student in the literary department of Michigan University, graduating with the degree B.S. in 1872. From 1866 to 1869 he was principal of the Aylmer Public Schools, Ontario; 1869-70, assistant professor of Latin in Woodstock College, Ontario; and after his graduation, in 1873, was appointed instructor in physical science in Ann Arbor High School, which position he still holds. In 1872-73 he was engaged in astronomical work, under Prof. J. C. Watson, of the Detroit Observatory. Prof. Chute published, in 1877, a series of registers and system of school reports, which have been widely used in Michigan and some adjoining states, and in 1889 published a book on practical physics for secondary schools. This was a pioneer work on this subject in America, and it has been extensively used as a reference work by teachers of physics. In conjunction with Dr. Carhart, of Michigan University, he published, in 1893, "Elements of Physics for Secondary Schools"; and in 1894 appeared his "Physical Laboratory Guide." This, the principal work of its kind, is used in the physical laboratories of high schools throughout the northern and western states. He also published "Laboratory Work—What? How Much? How?" (1895), and "A Physical Laboratory Note Book" (1898), which is a companion to the "Physical Laboratory Guide." Mr. Chute is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Ann Arbor, and was for years superintendent of its Suday-school. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club. He was married, in 1872, to Lucretia, daughter of Rev. D. C. Clappison, a Methodist minister, of London, Ont.

MOAK, Nathaniel Cleveland, lawyer, was born at Sharon, Schoharie co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1833. He was brought up on his father's farm, in winter attending the district schools of the neighborhood. He continued his education at the Cherry Valley Academy, and an academy of Cooperstown, teaching school meanwhile. In 1853 he entered the law office of James Demey, at Cherry valley, as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Judge Daniel Countryman, and the two practiced law together at Cherry Valley until 1862, when Judge Countryman removed to Cooperstown. Mr. Moak then formed a co-partnership with Daniel Clark, and continued with him until Mr. Clark moved West. When the civil war broke out these two partners made an agreement that while one should conduct the business at home the other should go to the war, the one remaining to give the share of the earnings of the other to his family, and that on his return the latter should resume his place in the firm. They casts lots, and the duty of going fell to Mr. Clark, who went out as captain of company G, of 121st New York volunteers, Mr. Moak remaining and carrying out his agreement. In 1867 he removed to Oneonta, and two years later to Albany, where he entered the firm of Smith & Bancroft, which became Smith, Moak & Buchanan in 1880. At Albany Mr. Moak acquired a large practice, and was engaged in some of the most important cases in the state during his time. In 1869 he edited Clark's "Chancery Reports" with elaborate notes by himself, and Van Santvoord's "Pleadings" in 1873. In 1872 he began the republication of the current reports of the courts, and in 1881 published an edition of "Underhill on Torts." In November, 1871, he was elected district-attorney of Albany county for three years. During his term of office he prosecuted the celebrated Lowenstein murder case, and that of Phelps, the defaulting clerk in the state treasurer's office, for forgery and larceny, securing a conviction for both offences. Though ranking as one of the first criminal lawyers of the country, he made that branch of the law merely secondary. Mr. Moak was a pronounced Democrat, though never an active politician. He was married, Oct. 27, 1859, to Keziah Holt, of Cherry Valley. He died in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1892.

THROCKMORTON, John Ariss, planter and soldier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., March 3, 1815, son of Mordecai and Sarah McC. (Howe) Throckmorton. The Throckmorton family derive descent from Robert Throckmorton, lord of the manor of Ellington, Huntingdonshire, who received a grant of land in Virginia in 1637. From him and his wife, Anne, the line of descent runs through their son, John Throckmorton and Frances Mason, his wife; through their son, Gabriel Throckmorton and Frances Cooke, his wife; through their son, Capt. Mordecai Throckmorton and Mary Reade, his wife; through their son, Hon. Thomas Throckmorton and Mary Howe, his wife, who were the grandparents of our subject. He was a strong believer in states rights, and when Virginia seceded from the Union, enlisted as a private in company F, 6th Virginia cavalry (although at that time he was a colonel of the state militia). In a few days he was unanimously elected orderly sergeant; in a month a vacancy occurred as first lieutenant, to which office he was elected without a dissenting voice; in 1861 he was with Gen. Stewart in all his scouts and raids. In 1862 he was elected captain of his company, and in that position commanded a squadron of his regiment under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in the valley of Virginia in all his battles, having a horse killed under him. He participated in the battle of Cedar mountain, and led Gen. Jackson's advance in all three days of the second Manassas fight. In 1863 he was promoted to major, and commanded a regiment in the great cavalry fight at Brandy station, June 9, 1863. At Gettysburg he commanded the regiment which led the great cavalry charge. He was known as the "old colonel," and participated in thirty-four hard-fought battles and many skirmishes. He was mentioned many times in official despatches for bravery and gallantry in battle. In 1839 he was married to Mary Barnes, daughter of Col. Charles Pendleton Tutt, of Locust Hill, Loudoun co., Va., an officer of the war of 1812, a large land owner and slaveholder. He was a personal friend of Pres. Jackson, who offered him the governorship of the then territory of Missouri, which he refused; he subsequently appointed him U. S. naval agent at Pensacola, Fla. He was a son of Capt. Benjamin Tutt, of the revolution, and a great-nephew of Edmund Pendleton, chairman of the committee of safety of Virginia. His wife, Anne Mason Chichester, was a granddaughter of Hon. Thomson Mason, of Virginia, famous as a statesman, judge and patriot, and a grand-niece of George Mason, of



John A. Throckmorton

"Gunston Hall," author of the Virginia bill of rights. Mary Tutt Throckmorton was born Jan. 15, 1815, and died Dec. 19, 1898. She was well-known in Washington society for many years. She made her début at the White House as a guest of Pres. Jackson, and was the "young lady of the White House" during his second administration. She enjoyed the personal acquaintance, and in some cases friendship, of every president from Gen. Jackson to the time of her death and was a guest at the White House in one of Gen. Grant's terms, and was probably the only person who had been an inmate of the White House in Gen. Jackson's and Gen. Grant's incumbency. She was famous for her wit, and a great belle in her time. During the civil war she stayed in Washington, and made the welfare of the Confederate prisoners her special care. She was a ready writer, and contributed many interesting articles to magazines, etc. Col. Throckmorton died on his farm in Virginia, May 27, 1891.

THROCKMORTON, Charles Beaujoilais, soldier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., May 27, 1842, son of John Ariss and Mary B. T. Throckmorton. He was a page in the U. S. senate for two years, and was educated at Georgetown College and Columbian University, District of Columbia. In the civil war he became first lieutenant of the 2d regiment, Missouri national guard, in January, 1861; second lieutenant, 4th U. S. artillery, March 16th, and first lieutenant on May 14th following. He saw his first active service at the battle of Bull run. By a coincidence his battery was then engaged with the 6th Virginia cavalry, his father's regiment; and in order to avoid the possibility of personal encounter with his own parent, he was transferred to the Western army at his own request. For some time thereafter he was attached to the staffs of Gen. Robert Anderson, Gen. William T. Sherman, and Gen. Henry W. Halleck, and was assistant to the chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. William Nelson, at the battle of Richmond, Ky. He saw active service in the battles of Shiloh, Monterey and Farmington; at the evacuation of Corinth, Miss.; in the campaign against Gen. Bragg; at the battles of Perryville, Stone river, and others in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was provost marshal at Governor's island, N. Y. (1864), and from his promotion to a captaincy in July, 1865, to December, 1868, commanded artillery batteries in various parts of the South and West. At the close of the war he was brevetted major for "gallant conduct and meritorious services," and in May, 1883, received full rank in the 2d U. S. artillery. Besides taking conspicuous part in the Modoc, Nez Perce and other Indian wars, he discharged several special assignments and commanded Fort Stevens, Ore. (1877–81); Fort San Jose, Cal. (June, 1881, to November, 1881); Fort Preble, Me. (November, 1881, to August, 1882); Fort Adams, R. I. (1882–83); Jackson barracks, La. (1885–88), and Fort Schuyler, N. Y. (1890–92). On March 8, 1894, he was retired under the thirty year service law, and immediately became assistant general superintendent, department of street cleaning, New York city, an office held by him until February, 1895. On Oct. 8, 1863, he was married to Fannie Hall, daughter of Hon. Robert Logan Wickliffe, of Bardstown, Ky. They have one son, Charles Wickliffe, and one daughter, Josephine Holt Throckmorton.

NASH, Stephen Payne, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1821, son of David and Hannah (Payne) Nash, and a descendant of Thomas Nash, one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn. The Rev. Samuel Stone, pastor of the church at Hartford in 1647–63, was another ancestor. After his father's death, his mother removed to Saratoga Springs with her young children, and Stephen, who had previously attended the Albany Academy, was sent to the French College at Chambly, Lower Canada, where he spent some time. Subsequently he entered the law office of Esek Cowen, one of the justices of the supreme court, who lived at Saratoga. There he completed his legal studies, and also assisted Judge Cowen and Nicholas Hill in their preparation of the volminous "Cowen & Hill's Notes to Phillips' Evidence." Mr. Nash was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in January, 1843, receiving from Chancellor Walworth, without further examination, his license as solicitor and counsel in chancery. His first partnership was formed with Augustus Bockes, afterward a judge of the supreme court. It was not long, however, before he went to Albany, where he became junior partner to Mr. Hill, who had been appointed state reporter at the capitol in 1842. In 1845 Mr. Nash removed to New York city, and there became a member of the firm of Walker & Nash, and later of that of Spier & Nash, with Gilbert M. Speir, subsequently a judge of the New York superior court. This connection lasted for seventeen years, at the end of which time Mr. Nash, with Edward H. Owen and Joseph H. Gray, established the law firm of Owen, Gray & Nash. When this partnership was dissolved, in 1875, he took his son, John McLean Nash, and George E. Holt into partnership, the firm name being Nash & Holt, which was later changed to Nash & Kingsford upon Mr. Holt's withdrawal and the admission of J. P. Kingsford. Finally, with his son and Charles L. Jones, the firm of S. P. & J. McL. Nash was formed, and no further change was made during Mr. Nash's lifetime. While his experience in all branches of civil jurisprudence was varied, he was especially distinguished for his knowledge of equity, and conducted many celebrated cases of this kind. He was also much consulted in matters of ecclesiastical law, and was an authority on the laws affecting religious corporations. In 1885 he was retained to go to England as an expert witness in the Laudersdale peerage case, testifying as such before the house of lords as to the law of marriage in the colony and state of New York. Mr. Nash was a member of the Episcopal church, and became a vestryman of Trinity Church in 1868; was senior warden at the time of his death, and was for many years a member of the standing committee of the diocese of New York. He represented that diocese in the triennial general conventions of the church from 1880 until his death, and was a trustee of the Episcopal Theological Seminary. In 1868 he was elected a trustee of Columbia College, and he took a very active interest in the work of the law school of that institution. He was a founder of the New York Bar Association, assisted in the preparation of its first constitution, and personally drafted the address by which the organization was recommended to the profession at large. In 1880 he was elected president of the association, succeeding William M. Evarts, its first presiding officer, and for many years he was president of the New York Law Institute. He was a member of the Century and Down-town associations; the Church and Barnard clubs; the Scientific Alliance, and the National Academy of

Design. In 1889 the degree of LL D was conferred upon him by Columbia College, and in 1890 by Trinity College, Hartford. He was married, in 1847, to Catherine, daughter of John McLean, of Salem, N. Y. They had five sons. John McLean, lawyer and treasurer of Columbia University, David, S. Edward, Thomas and Henry, and two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Lyman Rhoades, and Catherine Nash. Mr. Nash died at Bernardsville, N J , June 4, 1898

SAULSBURY, Willard, chancellor of Delaware (1874–92), was born at Mispillion Hundred, Kent co., Del , June 2, 1820, son of William and Margaret (Smith) Saulsbury. His family is of Welsh descent, having settled in Delaware in the seventeenth century. He obtained his classical education at Delaware and Dickinson colleges, and studied law under Chief Justice Bartol, of Maryland, and Chancellor Bates, of Delaware. After being admitted to the bar, in 1845, he began the practice of law at Georgetown. In 1850 he was appointed attorney-general for Delaware and held this office until 1855. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Buchanan, and in 1859 was elected to the U. S. senate, where he served for twelve years, being re-elected in 1865. He labored earnestly for the preservation of the Union and the prevention of civil war, and made a number of important speeches, including those on the state-rights speech of Jefferson Davis, on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, and on the bill to prevent officers of the army and navy from interfering in elections in the southern states. His speech on amending the constitution of the United States was delivered March 6, 1866. In the 36th congress he closed the debate on disunion by declaring that "as Delaware was the first to adopt the constitution of the United States, she would be the last to do any act looking to separation." In the 37th congress he offered a resolution proposing a conference for the settlement of difficulties, and argued against the constitutionality of the bill on compensated emancipation in Missouri. During his senatorial career he served on the committees on commerce, pensions, patents and the patent office, and mines and mining. In 1871 he was succeeded by his brother, Eli, after a remarkable triangular contest, in which the third candidate was another brother, Gove, whose term as governor of Delaware had just ended. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic convention. In 1873 he was appointed by Gov. Ponder chancellor of Delaware, which position he filled with eminent ability until his death. He was married, May 11, 1850, to Annie, M., daughter of John Ponder, and sister of Gov. Ponder of Milton, Del. They had one daughter and two sons, John P Saulsbury, who died while secretary of state of Delaware, and Willard, who is a prominent member of the Wilmington bar. Chancellor Saulsbury died suddenly at his home in Dover, Del., April 6, 1892.

SAULSBURY, Eli, senator, was born at Mispillion Hundred, Del., Dec. 29, 1817, son of William and Margaret (Smith), Saulsbury. His academic education was obtained in the public schools and at Dickinson College. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began to practice at Dover, Del. In 1853 he was elected to the Delaware legislature, and in 1859 was elected U. S. senator as a Democrat, succeeding his brother, Willard. He was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1883 His last term of office expired in 1889. In the 42d congress he offered an amendment to the force bill, and in the same session opposed and voted against the act to enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment to the U S. Constitution. He moved an amendment to the specie-payment bill in the 43d congress, and voted against military interference in the organization of the Louisiana legislature During his senatorial term he served on many committees, and as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections had in charge many important contests for the southern states Like his brothers, Willard, whom he succeeded in the senate, and Gove, who was governor of Delaware during and after the civil war, he always opposed disunion He was never married, and died at Dover, Del , March, 22, 1893

ROGERS, Wynne, lawyer and jurist was born in New Orleans, La., about 1845, son of Owen Wynne and Jane Eastman (Carter) Rogers His father was a native of Wicklow county Ireland, and his mother came from Devonshire, England He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and during the civil war enlisted as a private in Bridges' Louisiana battery, with which he served until the close of the war. He then entered the law department of the Louisiana State University, where he received the degree of LL B. He practiced his profession in New Orleans until 1878, when he was elected judge of the 2d justice court, a position which he held for two years. He was a member of the state house of representatives from 1874 to 1876, and of the state senate from 1880 to 1884. In 1894 he was appointed a judge of the state court of appeals, and so continued for three years Since retiring from the bench he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is ranked among the leaders of the New Orleans bar. Since 1875 he has been a Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor and a Knight of Temperance. He was married, in 1874, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Winkleman, of New Orleans. They have four sons and three daughters.

Wynne Rogers

WALKER, John Williams, senator, was born in Virginia in 1789 He was graduated at Princeton College in 1806 as valedictorian. Being admitted to the bar in 1810, he began the practice of his profession at Huntsville, Ala. He was repeatedly elected to the legislatures of both Mississippi and Alabama, and he was president of the convention which framed the first constitution of the latter state In 1819 he was the first senator elected to represent Alabama in the upper house of the national legislature, and took his seat on Dec 4th of that year; but failing health compelled his resignation in December, 1822. Upon his resignation he retired to Huntsville, Ala , where he died April 11, 1823. His son, Leroy Pope Walker, was a lawyer who attained high place at the bar of northern Alabama, and during the civil war was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

SMITH, Andrew Jackson, soldier, was born in Berks county, Pa , April 28, 1815. Having entered the U. S. Military Academy on July 1, 1834, he was graduated in 1838, and on the same day was promoted second lieutenant of the 1st U. S. dragoons. He served at the Carlisle barracks, Pa., for a year

and a half, and then spent a year on recruiting duty. In 1840 he was ordered West, and participated in an expedition to the Pottawatomie country. He served in Kansas and Missouri until 1845, when he was made first lieutenant, and took part in an expedition to the south pass of the Rocky mountains. On Feb. 16, 1847, he received his captaincy. He participated in the war with Mexico, and in 1848–49 was assigned to frontier duty at San Francisco, Cal., alternating between that and recruiting for several years. In 1853 he took part in the Rogue river expedition, and again in 1856. He became major in May, 1861, colonel of the 2d California cavalry in October following, and brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1862. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth and took part in several skirmishes; commanded the troops in Covington and its vicinity, and with the army of the Tennessee accompanied the Yazoo river expedition, and was engaged in the assaults on Chickasaw bluffs and Arkansas post. In the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division of the 13th army corps. Being assigned to the command of a division of the 16th army corps, he took part in the Red river campaign, the assault and capture of Fort de Russy, the battle of Pleasant hill, the action at Cane river, and covered the retreat of Gen. Banks' army, with almost daily heavy skirmishing. For his gallant and meritorious service at Pleasant hill he received the brevet of colonel of the U. S. army. He was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for his conduct at Tupelo, Miss., and major-general for service at the battle of Nashville. On July 28, 1866, having been mustered out of the volunteer service, he was appointed colonel of the 7th U. S. cavalry, and was in command of the district of upper Arkansas until 1867, and the department of the Missouri until 1868. He was on leave of absence then until May 6, 1869, when he resigned from the regular service. In the same year he was appointed postmaster of St. Louis. By the law of 1888 he was reappointed to the army, made colonel of cavalry on Jan. 22, 1889, and placed on the retired list on the same day. He died Jan. 30, 1897.

BRADLEY, Milton, publisher, was born at Vienna, Kennebec co., Me., Nov. 8, 1836, son of Lewis and Fanny (Lyford) Bradley. His earliest American ancestor was Daniel Bradley, who came to America from London, England, in 1635, and whose children were conspicuous in the Indian wars of New England. His father was a country merchant, and first introduced the manufacture of potato starch into the state of Maine. The unexpected development of potato-rot within a few years ruined his financial prospects, and his son, Milton, had to commence his career with no other capital than his enterprise and good sense. In 1847 the family removed to Lowell, Mass., where Milton attended school in the grammar and high school grades. He felt compelled to earn money, and when out of school was employed in a dry-goods store to build fires and to deliver parcels. After graduation he secured a position in the office of a civil engineer and patent solicitor, where he made the drawings and copied the specifications of the numerous inventions to be patented. He then became a mechanical engineer, but after several years' work recognized the necessity of better preparation for his chosen profession. With his accumulated savings he, in 1854, entered the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and in 1856 secured a position as draughtsman in a locomotive factory in Springfield, Mass.; but later opened an office on his own account in Springfield, and practiced as a mechanical engineer and patent solicitor. In the meantime he became interested in the art of lithography, and this proved to be the turning point in Mr. Bradley's life. While visiting a friend about this period he saw the game called the "Mansion of Happiness," and from this he developed another called "The Checkered Game of Life." From this small beginning has grown the business of the Milton Bradley Co., which has now (1901) three departments: the lithographic, home amusement and educational. The latter includes the extensive manufacture of kindergarten materials, school devices and book publishing, while the home amusement department comprises an extensive variety of social games, which are both amusing and instructive. With the preparation of his line of kindergarten material the demand for colored papers led him to a study of the subject of color as a science. This resulted in the Bradley system of elementary color instruction and the establishment of a color nomenclature based on spectrum standards definitely located by their wave lengths, corresponding somewhat with the notation form of music. With this now well-known system a color can be designated as accurately as a note in music, and the whole subject is raised from the realm of the mysterious to as practical a basis as that on which form or music rests. The method is based on standard colors combined by means of the Maxwell rotating disks, and is the first system ever devised by which any color could be definitely named and communicated without a material sample. Mr. Bradley has, perhaps, done more than any person in America to practically popularize the education theories of Froebel. His devices are practical, and impart to students a correct conception of things, while his system of colors for elementary students is unexcelled. Mr. Bradley has been a member of the Springfield city council and of the school board.

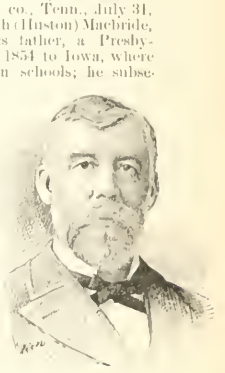
FAIRBANKS, Charles Warren, lawyer and senator, was born on a farm near Unionville Centre, Union co., O., May 11, 1852, son of Lorison M. and Mary (Smith) Fairbanks. His father was a Vermont Yankee, and was one of the early pioneers to the Buckeye state, where he located in 1836, and helped to carve that great state out of the wilderness. The son's earliest recollections were of work on the farm during the day and of study at night. He always had a great fondness for books and study, and decided to be a lawyer before he entered college. He was educated at a district school, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1872 with distinction. During his senior year at college he was editor of the college paper, known as the "Western Collegian." He acted as Associated Press agent in Cleveland for about a year, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio at Columbus in 1874. In the same year he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., which has ever since been his residence, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Fairbanks never held public office prior to his election to the senate. He was chairman of the Indiana Republican state conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for U. S. senator in the Indiana legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat. He was a delegate-at-large to

the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention. He was appointed a member of the U. S. and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was chairman of the U. S. high commissioners; was elected to the U. S. senate Jan. 20, 1897, by a majority of twenty-one on joint ballot over Daniel W. Voorhees and Leroy Templeton, and took his seat March 4, 1897. His term of service will expire March 3, 1903. Since 1885 he has been a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1889 built a gymnasium for the college largely at his own expense. In 1874 he was married to Cornelia, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole, of Marysville, O. They have five children.

BOUTELLE, Clarence Miles, educator, was born at Antrim, Hillsboro co., N. H., July 23, 1851, son of Charles Morrill and Sarah Louisa (Buckminster) Boutelle. From England, James Boutelle and his brother John emigrated to Massachusetts about 1632, the former being the direct ancestor of Dr. Boutelle. William Boutelle, his grandfather, served in the war of the revolution, and fought at Bennington under Gen. Stark. Clarence Miles Boutelle was graduated at the State Normal School, Winona, Minn., in 1872, and completed his education at the Institute of Technology, Boston, giving special attention to mathematics and sciences. In 1874–83 he was a professor in the Normal School, and during the last two years was one of the three conductors of the state teachers' institutes. He has worked in about fifty important teachers' institutes. After his resignation, in 1883, Dr. Boutelle was connected with a private school at Rochester, Minn., for a short time; in 1885 became principal of public schools at Decorah, Ia.; in 1892 was elected superintendent of public schools at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and in 1895 he accepted a position in the department of mathematics in the State Normal School at East Stroudsburg, Pa. Although re-elected at an increase of salary, he severed his connection with that institution to take the superintendency of the public schools at Marshall, Minn., where he is still engaged. Scientific and educational articles by him have appeared in the "Scientific American," "Scientific American Supplement," "New England Journal of Education," "Educational Notes and Queries," "School Education," etc. Short stories and poems have been published in many prominent periodicals, while several serials have been given to the public in "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly," "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" and the "Voice of Masonry." Of these, five have been re-issued in book form; namely, "The Man Outside," "An Artificial Fate," "The Grave Between Them," "Beyond the End," "The Man of Mount Moriah." "Beyond the End," is said to be, probably, the best autobiography of a ghost that has appeared in English. Dr. Boutelle is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, and has held the highest offices in lodge, encampment, chapter and commandery. In 1896 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. He was married at Newtown, Long Island, N. Y., July 22, 1880, to Fannie Card, daughter of the late Arthur C. Kimber, and sister of Dr. Arthur C. Kimber, vicar of the Chapel of St. Augustine, Trinity parish, New York city. He has two children, Anna Kimber and Louisa Elizabeth.

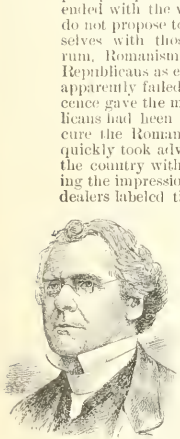
Clarence M. Boutelle.

MACBRIDE, Thomas Huston, botanist, was born at Rogersville, Hawkins co., Tenn., July 31, 1848, son of James B. and Sarah (Huston) Macbride, both of Scotch descent. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, removed in 1854 to Iowa, where the son attended the common schools; he subsequently entered Monmouth College, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1869. Becoming professor of modern languages in Lenox College, Iowa, in 1871, he remained there until 1878, when he was called to the State University of Iowa as assistant professor of natural science; in 1884 he was elected professor of botany and systematic zoölogy, and in 1888 professor of botany, which chair he has since retained (1901). In 1891 he spent some time in Europe, taking one semester in Bonn, Germany. Dr. Macbride has written much on the natural history of Iowa, and is editor of the "Natural History Bulletin," to which he has contributed numerous papers on the saprophytic fungi of eastern Iowa, and on the myxomycetes—the fungus-like organisms known as slime-molds. He is a fellow of the American Society of Geologists, and the author of a text book on botany for the use of pupils in secondary schools, of a monograph on "North American Slime-Moulds" (1899), which has been received as authoritative in this country and in Europe, and of various scientific papers published in the "Popular Science Monthly," "Science," and other similar publications. The study of fungi is Dr. Macbride's specialty. He was married Dec. 31, 1874, to Harriet, daughter of Jacob G. Diffenderfer, of Hopkinton, Ia. They have two children.



BURCHARD, Samuel Dickinson, clergyman, was born at Steuben, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1812. His father was a farmer in Oneida county, having purchased his land from the heirs of the famous Baron Steuben, of revolutionary fame. The son received his early education in the common schools and academies, after which he began teaching, and in his eighteenth year removed to Kentucky, where he entered Centre College, Danville, supporting himself by teaching. In 1832, when the cholera scourge devastated Kentucky, Samuel D. Burchard was the only student who remained, and throughout the plague he nursed the sick and tended the dying, becoming known as the student nurse of Danville. He had already been preaching upon religion, temperance and human rights, and immediately after graduation, in 1836, became a lecturer, and despite the unpopularity, in Kentucky, of the subject of abolition, addressed large and enthusiastic audiences. In 1838 he received from the Transylvania Presbytery his license to preach, and though tendered calls from various directions, eventually drifted to New York, accepting, in 1839, the pastorate of the old Houston Street Presbyterian Church in that city. The organization prospered under his administration, and in 1846 more commodious quarters becoming necessary, a new church edifice was erected in Thirteenth street. In 1855 the building was destroyed by fire, but a subscription was immediately started to rebuild it, and after a trip to

Europe, Dr. Burchard returned in time to dedicate the new structure, continuing in charge until 1879. In 1856 he was appointed chancellor of Ingham University, making semi-annual visits during the eight years he filled that position, and later he occupied the presidency of Rutgers Female Academy. In 1861 he was appointed chaplain of the American Church in Paris. In 1884 he coined an expression which traveled back and forth over the country until it was a familiar phrase in the mouth of every citizen. Toward the end of the presidential campaign, the Republican managers assembled a meeting of ministers, which Mr. Blaine, the candidate, was to attend. Dr. Burchard, being selected to address Mr. Blaine on behalf of the clergymen, delivered an impromptu speech, which, though in the main tactful, ended with the words: "We are Republicans, and do not propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with those whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion." This termed the Republicans as enemies of all Catholics; but Blaine apparently failed to see it, and his smiling acquiescence gave the matter official weight. The Republicans had been making extraordinary efforts to secure the Roman Catholic vote, but the Democrats quickly took advantage of the situation, and flooded the country with posters headed "R—R—R," giving the impression of Republican sanction. Liquor dealers labeled their bottles "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," and the expression was the touch of the closing days of the campaign. The vote proved so evenly balanced that the result finally rested on the returns from New York state, which gave the Democrats a plurality of 1,047 votes; and the effect of Dr. Burchard's fatal sentence was moderately estimated as a loss of several thousands. His life was made unpleasant for some time thereafter, but he bore the insults with fortitude and magnanimity, believing his words to be the working of Providence; for though he was a lifelong enemy of rum, and a supporter of the Union during the civil war, he had never been heard before to openly express antipathy to the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Burchard received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, and that of D.D. from Madison University. He was an author of some note, having published two volumes and written a number of valuable articles for periodical literature. He died at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1891, survived by three sons, Dr. Thomas H., Robert B., and Louis Burchard.



S. D. Burchard.

McALLISTER, Matthew Hall, jurist, was born in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 26, 1800, only son of Matthew McAllister and Hannah Gibbons, sister of the millionaire, Thomas Gibbons. His ancestors, who came to this country from Scotland, were of noble descent, being of the Macdonald family, which is classed with the Plantagenets as one of the oldest families in Great Britain. Allister Macdonald, the progenitor of the Macallisters, became chief of a new clan known as "Clan Allister" in 1268, and was succeeded by his son, Allister MacAllister, who headed a powerful clan which prospered in in Scotland until the downfall of Prince Charles in 1745. Matthew H. McAllister was educated at Princeton, subsequently studied law, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Savannah. His father had been U. S. district-attorney under Gen. Washington, and in 1827 the son was appointed to the same position. He was one of the political leaders in the crisis of 1832, and was actively opposed to nullification. In 1845 he was defeated for the governorship of Georgia by a small majority, being a candidate of the Democratic party. He was a member of the state legislature in 1835, served for five years in the state senate, and through his efforts a court for the correction of errors was successfully established. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention when Lewis Cass was nominated for the presidency in 1848, and during the several terms of his service as mayor of Savannah he was a recognized friend and protector of the negro population. In 1850 he moved with his family to California, where he engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco and five years afterwards was given the appointment of first U. S. circuit judge of that state. Land titles at that time were in a state of great confusion, and he rendered valuable service by the wisdom of his decisions upon this subject. He was also prominent for his prompt measures in putting down the vigilance committee by appealing to naval authority. Owing to declining health he resigned his office in 1862. He was an author of some repute, having written a "Eulogy on President Jackson," some miscellaneous papers, and a volume of "Legal Opinions," published by his son. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1860. In 1822 he was married to Louisa Charlotte Cutler, the belle and beauty of New York city, from Jamaica Plain, Mass., whose maternal ancestors were descendants of the Corday family of France. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, 1865. His son, Julian (who was born in New York city, Oct. 28, 1823, and died on Governor's island, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1887), was a soldier in the U. S. army, serving through both the Mexican and civil wars, in the former as an artilleryman and in the latter as chief of ordnance in the Pacific department. In 1866 he was made a major and placed on the board for determining the armament of the Pacific coast fortifications. On June 23, 1874, he became lieutenant-colonel, and in 1886 was placed in command of the New York arsenal on Governor's island, where he served as president of the board for testing rifled cannon.

PENICK, Charles Clifton, P. E. bishop, and 117th in the succession of American bishops, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Dec. 9, 1843, son of Edwin Anderson and Mary Maurice (Hamner) Penick. His father served in the civil war as a member of the 38th regiment Virginia volunteers, of Gen. Pickett's division, and was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md. The son was educated at a military school in Danville, and was a student of Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va., at the breaking out of the war. He entered the Confederate army, serving for four years in the same regiment with his father and was quartermaster-sergeant at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee. Resuming his studies, preparatory to entering the ministry, he was graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1869. He was ordained deacon June 26th of that year by Bishop Johns, who advanced him to the priesthood, June 24, 1870. After laboring at Goodson, Va., and at St. George's Church, Mt. Savage, Md., he organized the Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, Md., and there remained until elected to the missionary episcopate. He was consecrated third missionary bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 13, 1877. He went to Africa in November, 1877, and in the year following founded the Cape Mountain and Episcopal Mission in Liberia. After six years' service he was overcome by fever and tendered his resignation to the house of bishops in 1883; it was accepted in October of that year and he returned to pastoral work, becoming rector of St. Andrew's Church, Louisville, Ky., where he remained for nine years. He then became the rep-

resentative of the commission for colored people in the board of missions, which position he resigned in 1896 to accept the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Richmond, Va., on Nov. 15, 1896, remaining until Sept. 15, 1899, when he took charge of Christ Church, Fairmont, W. Va., where he still remains (1901). Bishop Penick is the author of "More Than a Prophet"; "Hopes, Perils and Struggles of Negroes in the United States of America"; "Wonders of Christmas"; "Everlasting Life"; "Memories, Hopes and Duties of the Confederate Soldiers"; "Science of Missions"; "Eternal Life," and "A Vision." In 1877 he received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College. He was married, in April, 1881, to Mary, daughter of Isaac Hoge, of Wheeling, W. Va., and has had two daughters—Clara Emily (who died at five months of age) and Mary Clifton.

ADAMS, Henry, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1838, son of Charles Francis and Abigail B. (Brooks) Adams. His father was the eminent statesman, third son of Pres. John Quincy Adams, and his mother was a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston. He received a liberal education, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1858. In 1861 he accompanied his father to London, and acted as his private secretary during the time he was U. S. representative in London. On his return, in 1870, he became instructor in history at Harvard University, which position he held for seven years, and then returned to London to reside for the second time. From 1873 to 1876 he was editor of the "North American Review," with Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. His publications, which show marked historical ability, are: "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (1876); "Historical Essays"; "Life of Albert Gallatin" (1879); "Life of John Randolph" (1882); "History of the United States," in nine volumes (1889); "The First and Second Administrations of Thomas Jefferson" (1889–90). He edited "Documents Relating to New England Federalism, 1800–15" (1877), and "Writings of Albert Gallatin" (3 vols., 1879). He resides in Washington, D. C.

MACDONALD, Charles, civil engineer, was born at Gananoque, Ont., Canada, Jan. 26, 1837, son of William Stone and Isabella (Hall) Macdonald, of Scotch descent. He received his early education at the preparatory school of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., and after some employment on the surveys for the Grand Trunk railway, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, and was graduated C.E. in 1857. He engaged in railroad work for some years, but in 1868 turned his attention to bridge construction. He is now the senior partner of the Union Bridge Co., which was organized March 1, 1884, and which has designed and constructed many of the largest railroad bridges in the country. In 1886 this company secured the construction of the Hawkesbury bridge, in New South Wales, Australia, in competition with the leading bridge engineers of the world, and during its erection Mr. Macdonald spent some time in Australia. In 1896 this company's plan for a bridge over the Hudson river at New York was adopted, and arrangements are now being perfected for the construction of the work. Mr. Macdonald became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers Sept. 15, 1869, and was vice-president in 1873 and 1874. He is a member and has been vice-president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers; a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; of Stevens Institute; of the East river bridge; manager of St. Andrew's Society; a member of the Century, University and Union clubs of New York city, and president of the Engineers' Club. He has published a treatise on the isometrical truss, and contributed a number of papers to the proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1894 he received the degree of LL.D. from Queen's University. He was married, Aug. 5, 1861, to Sarah Louise, daughter of William Tell Willard, of Troy, N. Y., and granddaughter of Mrs. Emma Willard. They have three children.

SCHNEIDER, Charles Conrad, civil engineer, was born in Apolda, in the Duchy of Saxony, Germany, April 21, 1843, son of Julius and Emilie (Benget) Schneider. He received his preliminary education in his native city, and at the close of his school days was placed as an apprentice in a machine shop, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the details of iron working. He then began the study of engineering; was graduated at the Royal School of Technology, at Chemnitz, Germany, in 1864, and was engaged for some years in active professional practice as a mechanical engineer. In 1867 he came to the United States, and for three years was employed as draughtsman in the Rogers locomotive works at Paterson, N. J. In 1871 he accepted the position of assistant engineer of the Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. at Detroit, Mich., but in July, 1873, took charge of the engineer's office of the Erie railway in New York city. For some months, about the close of 1876 and the early part of 1877, he was engaged with the board of engineers appointed by the Long Island Bridge Co. in considering designs for a proposed bridge across the East river at Blackwell's island, to connect Long Island with New York city. From May, 1877, to July, 1878, he was employed as designer by the Delaware Bridge Co., of New York. On Aug. 1st he established himself independently as a civil engineer in New York, making a specialty of designing and superintending bridges and structural work for buildings. During this period he became the constructor of some important and famous bridges, such as the Fraser river bridge on the Canadian Pacific railway; the Niagara river cantilever bridge; the Marent gulch viaduct on the Northern Pacific railroad, and the Stony creek viaduct on the Canadian Pacific railway, which was at the time the highest viaduct built in North America. In 1886 he was awarded the first prize for the best competitive design for the Washington bridge across the Harlem river in New York. In the same year he received the Rowland prize from the American Society of Civil Engineers for his paper on the construction of the Niagara river cantilever bridge. In May, 1886, Mr. Schneider entered into an agreement with A. & P. Roberts & Co., of Philadelphia, owners of the Pencoyd iron works, to establish a bridge and construction department in connection with their works, of which he was appointed chief engineer. The bridge and construction department of the Pencoyd iron works, which was started at that time in a very modest way, has under his direction developed into the largest establishment in this country for the construction of bridges and structural steel and iron work, and has gained an international reputation. Many important structures have been constructed by the Pencoyd iron works under his supervision, such as the bridge across the Delaware river at Philadelphia, the steel arch bridge across the Niagara river at Niagara falls and numerous other bridges and steel structures for the United States as well as

C. C. Schneider

for Mexico, Japan, Egypt and other foreign countries. He held his position with the Pencoyd iron works until the same was consolidated with a number of other works and formed the American Bridge Co., of which he became vice-president in charge of engineering, on May 21, 1900. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the German Society of Engineers, of Berlin. Mr. Schneider was married, Jan. 8, 1880, to Katharine Clyde, daughter of John J. and Ruth H. (Luther) Winters. Her father was a resident of Paterson, N. J., and a well-known merchant of New York city.

CONGER, Frank, engineer and manufacturer, was born at Groton, Tompkins co., N. Y., May 21, 1849, son of Corydon W. and Mary Jane (Brown) Conger. His maternal great-grandfather, Ebenezer Brown, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and one of Gen. Washington's bodyguard at Valley Forge; as he spelled his name Broun, and sometimes talked of going home to the Netherlands, he was doubtless born in Holland. Another ancestor, Richard Townley, was also a revolutionary soldier, and was afterward appointed state surveyor, later became a judge, and was for several terms a member of the legislatnre. His father was a general produce and commission merchant at Groton; in 1863, failing in business through the mismanagement of others, he sold everything he possessed to satisfy his creditors, and began life again as a teamster. The son was educated in the common schools of his native town, and after he was thirteen years of age helped his father (who built up a very good transfer business) until 1868, when he was employed as clerk by Reynolds & Clark, dry-goods merchants at Groton. In 1870 he bought the dry goods store of L. Thomas & Co., assuming an indebtedness of about $8,000. His entire capital amounted to $450, of which he paid $390 for one month's full page advertisement in the Groton "Journal," a move which attracted so much attention that his business increased rapidly and he was soon out of debt. A few years later he founded the C. W. Conger & Co. Mercantile Co., of Groton, and opened a number of branch stores in Tompkins and Cayuga counties. In 1885 he organized the Groton Bridge Manufacturing Co., and built a large plant for the construction of high-grade highway bridges, engaging some of the best bridge engineers in the country to carry on the work. In 1900, when the company went into the bridge trust known as the American Bridge Co., it was sending out $2,000,000 worth of work annually. Mr. Conger planned and organized the American Bridge Co., becoming vice-president and general manager of its highway construction department. He is president of the First National Bank of Groton; president of the Universal Safety-Tread Co., of New Jersey; president of the American Visible Typewriter Co., of Delaware; vice-president of the Groton Carriage Works; director of the Conger Manufacturing Co., and the Conger Produce Co., of Groton. He is also a member of the Engineers' and Lawyers' clubs of New York city, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is an Odd Fellow and high degree Mason. Brooklyn, N. Y., is his present place of residence. He was married, in 1870, to Jennie E., daughter of Daniel Conant, of Groton. They have one daughter, Oressa.

JARVIS, Charles Maples, civil engineer, was born in Deposit, Delaware co., N. Y., April 16, 1856, son of Henry and Rachel (Peters) Jarvis, and is a descendant in the seventh generation of William Jarvis, who was one of the original settlers of Huntington, Long Island. William's son, Capt. Samuel Jarvis, was married to Naomi Brush, and by her had two sons, Bishop Abraham and Stephen Jarvis; the latter was married to Rachel Starr, and their son, Samuel, who was married to Abigail Sanford, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. At the age of two years the parents of young Jarvis removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he received his early education. Entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, he was graduated in 1877, having taken the course in civil engineering. In April, 1878, he was offered a position as engineer with the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., of East Berlin, Conn., the company at that time being known as the Corrugated Metal Co. They had then about twenty employees, and did a business of about $20,000 a year. For two or three years he made all the drawings, estimates and a part of the contracts, and also kept the books. The history of the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. is really the history of the life of Mr. Jarvis, as he has given his entire time and attention to its development, and has made it one of the most successful corporations in Connecticut. The company began the manufacture of iron bridges with the incoming of Mr. Jarvis as engineer, and soon took the lead, especially in the New England states, in furnishing the best bridges designed for the heavy traffic required in that section. Later they extended their business into other parts of the country and to all parts of the world. Mr. Jarvis was the first to recognize the demand for something better than the ordinary wooden frame for manufacturing buildings, and the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. became the pioneer in the introduction of structural iron and steel in the construction of manufacturing buildings, their work in this line appearing in every state of the Union and in almost every foreign nation. In 1886, at the death of S. C. Wilcox, Mr. Jarvis was placed at the head of the company as president, and under his leadership the business has been marvelously developed, so that now (1901) over five hundred men are employed at East Berlin and in all parts of the world, erecting steel bridges and buildings, and the business of $20,000 per annum which was done when he first went to East Berlin in 1878, has grown one hundred fold. In May, 1900, the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., together with twenty-six other leading companies in the same line of business, were combined into one corporation, known as the American Bridge Co., of which Mr. Jarvis is vice-president, and has charge of the operating department, comprising twenty-seven manufacturing plants, and an army of men in the field erecting these bridges, buildings and all classes of metallic structures in all parts of the world. He was married, May 27, 1880, to Mary Morgan, daughter of Chauncey and Jane (Morgan) Bean, of Binghamton, N. Y., a direct descendant of Miles Morgan, of Massachusetts, by whom he has one daughter, Grace Morgan Jarvis.

ERRETT, Isaac, clergyman and author, was born in New York, Jan. 2, 1820. He was a brother of Russell Errett (1817–91), journalist

Isaac Longer

and representative to congress from Pittsburgh, Pa. (1877–83). His parents were among the first of the sect of Campbellites or disciples of Christ. Isaac's boyhood was spent in Pittsburgh, Pa., and he was largely self-educated, being thrown upon his own resources at the age of ten years. In 1840 he commenced to preach, and soon acquired celebrity by his oratorical powers. He was early associated with Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect, in the editorial conduct of the "Millenial Harbinger," and in 1866 founded "The Christian Standard," which he published for a few years at Cleveland, O., but which was in 1869 removed to Cincinnati. He filled pastorates in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and in 1851 was appointed corresponding secretary of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, resigning that position in 1854, to take a similar position in the American Christian Missionary Society, of which he was elected president on the death of Alexander Campbell in 1866. He was president of Alliance College, Alliance, O., 1868–69, and in the latter year removed to Cincinnati, where he resided until his death. He was the first president of the Foreign Missionary Society, his office being terminated with his life. He published: "A Brief View of Christian Missions, Ancient and Modern" (Cincinnati, 1857); "First Principles; or, The Elements of the Gospel" (Cincinnati, 1867); "The True Basis of Christian Union," "Walks About Jerusalem: A Search After the Landmarks of Primitive Christianity" (Cincinnati, 1871; 5th ed., St. Louis, 1881); "Talks to Bereans. A Series of Twenty-three Sermons, Designed as a Help for Christians" (Cincinnati, 1872; 4th ed., St. Louis, 1884); "Letters to a Young Christian" (1877; 2d ed., 1881); "Review of Dr T. O. Summer's Tract, Entitled 'Why I am not a Campbellite'" (1877); "Evenings with the Bible: Old Testament Studies" (Cincinnati, 1884–87, 2 vols.), "Life and Writings of George Edward Flower" (1885); "Our Position: A Brief Statement of the Plea Urged by the People Known as Disciples of Christ" (1885). He also published a "Debate on Spiritualism" (with Rev. Joel Tiffany, 1855), and many pamphlets. He received the degree of LL.D. from Butler University in 1886. He died at Terrace Park, near Cincinnati, Dec. 19, 1888.

BURKE, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1849, son of James and Delia B. (Ryan) Burke. He attended the public schools of his native county until, in 1862, he removed with his parents to Iowa, where the following four years he was employed by railway contractors and in a store. In 1868 he went to Ypsilanti, Mich., and worked upon a farm to earn money for schooling. Entering Ypsilanti Seminary in 1869, he defrayed his expenses by teaching school, and was graduated in 1870. He then entered the University of Michigan, but not having sufficient means for expenses was obliged to resume teaching. In 1872 he removed to Marshall, Mich., where he studied law, and in 1873 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Seattle, Wash., in 1875, and commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with Hon. J. J. McGilvra. He was elected probate judge of King county in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. In 1880 and 1882 Judge Burke was the nominee for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He was appointed chief justice of Washington territory by Pres. Cleveland in 1888, which office he resigned in 1889. Judge Burke has contributed to the growth of Seattle by taking a prominent part in many of its most important enterprises. He was married, Oct. 6, 1879, to Caroline E., daughter of Hon. John J. McGilvra, of Seattle, Wash.

Thomas Burke

SNYDER, Edmund Bowman, clergyman, was born at Berwick, Pa., April 18, 1831, son of Charles and Parmelia (Mack) Snyder, of German and Scotch descent. His grandfather, John Snyder, was a colonel in the Pennsylvania militia during the revolution, Snyder county, Pa., being named after him; and Gov. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, was his uncle. He was educated in the public schools and Dickinson Academy, being graduated at the latter in 1854. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1852, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has filled the following pastorates: Shippensburg, Pa., 1855–56; Bellefonte, Pa., 1857–58; Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1859–60; High Street Church, Baltimore, Md., 1861–62; Christ Church, 1866–68; Trinity Church, Chicago, 1869; Grace Church, Richmond, Ind., 1871–72; Trinity Church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1873–75, North Avenue Church, Allegheny, Pa., 1876–78, Spring Garden Street Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1879–81; Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882–84, and Okhumpka, Fla., 1885–87. While serving in the latter pastorate his health became impaired, and in 1890 he withdrew from the ministry, later taking up work again at Jacksonville, Fla., where he continued as pastor until 1895. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by De Pauw University, in 1872. During the civil war he acted as superintendent of chaplains in the army, being a member of the Christian commission until it was disbanded in 1865. Dr. Snyder was, according to a contemporary, a splendid example of a Christian gentleman; a man who had the courage of his convictions, a conscientious preacher and an untiring worker. He was married, Aug. 26, 1856, at Williamsport, Pa., to Mary McCoy, and had three sons and two daughters. Dr. Snyder died in Jacksonville, Fla., June 28, 1895.

E B. Snyder

EAMES, Charles, diplomat, was born at New Braintree, Worcester co., Mass., March 20, 1812. After being prepared at Leicester Academy, he entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1831. Subsequently he studied at the Cambridge Law School, and with John Duer in New York city, but was prevented by ill-health from practicing his profession. In 1845 he took a position in the navy department, and a few months later became associate editor of the Washington "Union." He was appointed, by Pres. Polk, commissioner to the Sandwich islands for the negotiation of a treaty, and returned to this country in 1850. After editing the Nashville "Union" for six months, he again edited the Washington "Union," until sent as minister to Venezuela by Pres. Pierce; he resigned this office and returned to Washington in 1858, where he practiced law until his death. During the last five years of his life he won distinction as an admiralty lawyer, and for his knowledge of international law. He was a fine linguist and a brilliant conversationist. He died in Washington, D. C., March 16, 1867.

CALDWELL, Henry Clay, jurist, was born in Marshall co., W. Va., Sept. 4, 1832, son of Van and Susan ( ) Caldwell. His father was of Scotch descent, while his maternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, a Methodist minister and a soldier of the war of 1812. Henry C. Caldwell was taken by his parents to Iowa in 1836. Here he received a common school education, and after reading law in the office of Wright & Knapp, at Keosauqua, Van Buren co., was admitted to the bar when less than twenty years of age, shortly thereafter becoming a junior member of that firm. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney for his district, and in 1858 became a member of the state legislature, where for two sessions he was chairman of the judiciary committee in the lower body. Commissioned major of the 3d Iowa cavalry in 1861, he soon became its colonel, and served in the West until June, 1864, when Pres. Lincoln appointed him U. S. district judge for the district of Arkansas. When the U. S. courts were opened in that state, the docket was at once crowded with cases involving all the difficult and intricate questions growing out of the war. His court was the first to pass upon these, and his rulings, with a single exception, were affirmed by the supreme court. During his quarter of a century upon the bench his clear insight, his quickness at grasping the salient points of a case and disentangling them from the web of misleading argument and idle verbiage, and his consequent success in dispatching business, have won him an enviable reputation. The force and clearness of his opinions have attracted the attention of the bench and bar of the country, and some of them have made him the leading authority on the subjects to which they relate. On March 4, 1890, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. circuit judge for the 8th circuit, which is the largest in the country, comprising ten states. As a member of the Arkansas Bar Association and otherwise, he has taken active part in the amendment of the state laws. His address on the "Insecurity of Titles to Real Property" led to important legislation, and that on the "Anaconda Mortgage," a system then prevailing in Arkansas, caused an amendment of the law, and opened the way to the establishment of co-operative stores by the "Wheel" organizations of that state. He bore a prominent part in securing the independent rights of married women, in establishing the present system of state laws regulating the liquor traffic of Arkansas, and in substituting code pleading for the old and cumbrous methods of common laws.

Henry C. Caldwell

HALTON (or HALTEN), Samuel, physician and statesman, was born at Danvers, Mass., June 9, 1738. He attained eminence as a physician in his native town, where he acquired a very extensive practice, but early gave attention to matters of politics and the stirring events of the time, and an ardent and patriotic spirit drew him from his profession into the vortex of public life. A few years before the revolution he was a member of the general assembly, and was there notable for his earnest advocacy of the principles of civil liberty. In 1774 he was a delegate to a convention which met at Essex to discuss the measures that could righteously be taken to maintain the civil liberties of the people of Massachusetts, where he was associated with such men as Timothy Pickering, Jr.; Elbridge Gerry, A. Orne, Joseph Gerrish, Jr., Tristram Dalton and Jeremiah Lee. He was a member of the several provincial congresses of Massachusetts, 1774–75, and was also a member of the committee of safety. Later he was a member of the committee chosen by the first congress to consider and report as to the state of the province, and he was chosen a member of the supreme executive council (July, 1776), by the honse of representatives when the authority of Gen. Gage and the mandamns councillors was repudiated. He thus participated in those great services which the civil body of patriots as well as the military rendered to their country in its extreme need, and made great personal efforts for the preservation of the liberties and civil rights of the commonwealth and of the country. Dr. Halton was chosen a member of the Continental congress by the state legislature in 1778, and in 1782 was re-elected. He was a member of the council board for several years, and later was appointed a probate judge, and also a judge of common pleas for the county of Essex. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Judge Halton died at Danvers, Mass., Jan. 2, 1816.

McMASTER, Guy Humphrey, jurist and author, was born at Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1829. He was graduated, in 1847, at Hamilton College, where he was known as the most brilliant student ever entered there. In the following year he wrote the war lyric, "Carmen Bellicosum," better known as "The Old Continentals," which was published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and attained immediate popularity. His articles in the "Whig Review" and "Putnam's Monthly" appeared during his early youth, and when he was but twenty years of age he published a "History of Steuben County." Afterward virtually abandoning literature for the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practiced his profession in Steuben county until he was elected county judge and surrogate in 1863. He held both offices until their separation in 1883, when he was made surrogate. During this period he contributed to the press at infrequent intervals, and edited the "Steuben Courier" in 1855, again in 1876, and in 1877, while abroad, gave to its columns a series of articles called "Other Side Letters," that was widely read and copied. He was also author of the following poems: "A Dream of Thanksgiving Eve" (1864); "The Commanders," which was delivered at the Newton Sullivan centennial celebration, and was included in "Gen. Sullivan's Indian Expedition," and "The Professor's Guest Chamber" (1880). Judge McMaster died at Bath, Steuben co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1887.

HALL, Sarah (Ewing), author, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1761, daughter of the Rev. John Ewing, D.D., a provost of the University of Pennsylvania. She acquired Greek and Latin by hearing her brothers recite, and she became a proficient student of astronomy, in which her father had attained some eminence. She was married, in 1782, to John Hall, the son of a wealthy planter in Maryland, and spent the first eight years of her married life at a beautiful farm on the banks of the Susquehanna river. In 1790 Mr. Hall removed to Philadelphia, where he acted as secretary of the land office and as U. S. marshal for Pennsylvania. In 1801 the family removed to Lamberton, N. J., where they lived until 1805. They resided in Maryland from 1805 until 1811, and in 1812 finally returned to Philadelphia, where Mr. Hall died in 1826. These constant flittings were necessitated by the vicissitudes of the family fortunes, and it may be considered wonderful that, under these circumstances, and notwithstanding the fact that she was the mother of eleven children, to whom she gave full care and instruction, Mrs. Hall should still have

found opportunity to read, study and develop her literary talents. She was one of the earliest contributors to the "Portfolio," which her son, John E. Hall edited. She was an eminently pious and high-minded woman, and the tone of her articles and essays not only exhibited the charity of the source from whence they flowed, but, says Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale: "may be readily distinguished, as well by their vivacity as the classic purity of their diction." Mrs. Hall was best known for her "Conversations on the Bible" (1818). Having this work in contemplation, she studied Hebrew, although over fifty years of age, in order that she might be able to read the Scriptures in the original. A second volume was written by the author, and the whole was published in 1821 (5th ed., 1837). Her memoir was published by her son, Harrison Hall, in 1833. She was the mother of Judge James Hall, of Illinois; John E. Hall, lawyer and writer on jurisprudence, and Harrison Hall, journalist. Mrs. Hall died in Philadelphia, April 8, 1830.

McDILL, James Wilson, senator, was born at Monroe, Butler co., O., March 4, 1834, son of John and Fanny (Wilson) McDill. His ancestors, who were of Scotch-Irish birth, settled in South Carolina before the war of the revolution, and the families on both sides furnished soldiers for that conflict. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. The son received his preparatory education at the Salem Academy, Ohio, and entered Miami University, where he was graduated in 1853. He studied law at Columbus, was admitted to the Akron, O., bar in 1856, and removed to Iowa in the same year, going first to Burlington and later settling at Afton, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was chosen judge of Union county in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed clerk of the senate committee on the district of Columbia, and a clerk in the office of the third auditor of the treasury department, Washington, D. C. He resigned in 1866, and returned to Iowa, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1868 he was elected circuit judge of the 3d judicial district and in 1870 a district judge. In 1872 he was elected to the 43d congress as a Republican, and in 1874 was re-elected. He served on the committees on Pacific railroads and public lands, and on a special committee to inquire into the rights of the house of representatives with reference to the electoral count. He was appointed, in 1878, on the first board of railroad commissioners of Iowa, and served until 1881, when he was appointed to the U. S. senate in place of Samuel J. Kirkwood, who had resigned to become secretary of the interior in Pres. Garfield's cabinet. He was elected to the seat by the succeeding legislature, and served throughout the 47th congress, in which he earnestly advocated a national railway commission. In 1884 he was again appointed railroad commissioner, and upon the resignation of Judge Cooley as a member of the interstate commerce commission. Pres. Harrison appointed Judge McDill, Jan. 5, 1892, to fill the unexpired term, and reappointed him for the full term of six years, beginning Jan. 1, 1893. He was married, Aug. 26, 1857, to Narcissa, daughter of Samuel Fullinwider, of Des Moines county, Ia. They had five children. Judge McDill died at his home at Creston, Ia., Feb. 28, 1894.

HALLAM, Robert Alexander, clergyman and author, was born at New London, Conn., Sept. 30, 1807, a descendant of Nicholas Hallam, who, with his brother, John, and his mother, Alice, and her second husband, John Leveen, emigrated to New London, Conn., from the Barbadoes in 1676. Nicholas married Sarah Pygam, of New London. Robert Alexander was graduated at Yale College in 1827, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1832. He was admitted to holy orders, and was rector of St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, Conn., 1832–34, and succeeded Isaac W. Hallam as rector of St. James' Church, New London, Jan. 1, 1835. He was the eighth rector of this church, and remained there until his death. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Connecticut, 1846–72, and a delegate to each recurrent meeting of the general convention from 1850 to 1868. Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1853. His writings and his sermons contained much original thought, and were felicitous in expression. They met with universal approval, and his "Lectures on the Morning Prayer" (1856) were especially admired and commended by his contemporaries. He also published "Sermons" (1856); "Moses: A Course of Lectures Delivered in the Chapel of St. James' Church, New London" (1869; new ed., 1879); "Sketches of Travel in Europe" (1869); "Sovereigns of Judah" (1877), "Annals of St. James', New London." He died at New London, Conn., Jan. 4, 1877.

BEATES, Henry, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1857, son of Henry and Emily A. (Baker) Beates. His father was a wholesale druggist, and son of Rev. William Beates (1776–1867), a Lutheran clergyman, at the time of his death senior of the German evangelical ministerium of Pennsylvania, and noted for his eloquence and impassioned power as a preacher.

Henry Beates, Jr.

Henry Beates, Jr., was educated in private schools in Philadelphia, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. While a student he performed a memorable service to medical education in Pennsylvania by beginning an agitation in favor of extension of the professional course from two to three years. In this cause he secured the coöperation of sixty-four of his fellow-students, who pledged themselves to enter upon a prolonged course and augmented curriculum. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of a law by the Pennsylvania legislature compelling a four years course preparatory to the practice of medicine. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed clinical assistant to Profs. William Pepper, D. Hayes Agnew, William Goodell, and John Ashhurst, four of the most distinguished physicians of their time. He held this position for five years and then resigned, on account of the pressure of his large and constantly increasing practice. He was appointed a member of the state board of medical examiners by Gov. Pattison on Jan. 1, 1894, and was reappointed by Gov. Hastings in January, 1897, being elected president of the board in 1899. Gov. Stone appointed him to the position in 1900, and he is still active in the discharge of its duties. Dr. Beates is a member and was first vice-president of the Philadelphia Medical Club, in the affairs of which he has always taken a very active interest. He is also a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and chairman of its board of directors; a member and director of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and one of its judiciary council; a member of the Northern Medical Society; of the Pediatric and Pathological societies of Philadelphia, and of the American Medical Association. Among the organizations of a local and non-professional character of which he is a member may be mentioned the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the American Academy of

Political and Social Science, and the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Dr. Beates is also a Mason. He has frequently contributed to journals and periodicals on subjects connected with advanced medical education and general professional subjects. On Sept. 3, 1896, he was married to Agnes Trevette, daughter of Francis Barrington, of Philadelphia.

CARY, Samuel Fenton, congressman, was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 18, 1814, son of William and Rebecca (Fenton) Cary. His father, who emigrated from New Hampshire to the Northwestern territory before Ohio became a state, was a lineal descendant of John Cary, of the Plymouth colony; while his mother, a native of New York state, was a sister of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton's father. When Samuel was still an infant the family removed to a farm six miles out of Cincinnati, now known as College Hill. Freeman G. Cary, the founder of Farmers' College, was an elder brother, while the poets, Alice and Phœbe Cary, were cousins of Samuel. The latter was graduated at the Miami University in 1835, and at the Cincinnati Law School in 1837, and practiced his profession with unusual success until 1845, when, in spite of the protest of friends, he abandoned the bar in favor of philanthropic work, and devoted all his energies to the cause of temperance. Early in life he had become a member of the Sons of Temperance, and in 1848 was elected to the head of that order in North America. He edited several annuals, wrote a number of tracts that were widely read, and for twenty years was the editor of temperance papers of large circulation. He made a great number of addresses in the temperance cause, speaking in all the principal cities, towns and villages throughout twenty-six states of the Union, and addressing large audiences in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Canada. His speeches were the happiest combination of logic and argument with sarcasm, pathos and apt illustration, and he played on the passions and feelings of an audience with remarkable skill. As a political speaker he first acquired a reputation in 1840, when he took a prominent part in the Harrison campaign, and his services in subsequent presidential campaigns were in demand for many years. In 1866 he was nominated as an independent candidate for congress by the workingmen of the 2d congressional district of Ohio, and although the district was largely Republican, he was elected by a majority of 959 votes, taking his seat in the 40th congress (1867–69). He served as a member of the committee on education and labor, and weights and measures; and was conspicuous in his opposition to the impeachment of Pres. Johnson, as well as to other acts of the Republicans, thus securing the confidence and support of the Democratic members, though formerly identified with Whig and Republican organizations. A powerful speech delivered by him in the house of representatives on the rights and wrongs of labor, gained him extensive popularity among the working classes of the country. During the civil war he was an active and successful recruiting officer, and was commissioned general. In 1875 he was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor of Ohio, on the Democratic ticket, and in the following year the "Greenback" party endeavored to elect him vice-president with Peter Cooper as president. Mr. Cary was married in Cincinnati, in 1836, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Samuel R. and Martha Allen, of Cincinnati. She died in 1847, and he was married the second time at Oxford, O., to Lida S., daughter of L. S. Stilwell. His death occurred at College Hill, O., Sept. 29, 1900.

S. F. Cary

DAVIS, George Royal, soldier and member of congress, was born at Palmer, Hampden co., Mass., Jan. 3, 1840, son of Benjamin and Cornelia (Buffington) Davis. His father, a native of Ware, Mass., was a member of one of the old families of the state; his mother was a native of Connecticut, and her family were members of the Society of Friends. George R. Davis was graduated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1860; studied law, and was admitted to practice. He enlisted as a private in company H, 8th Massachusetts infantry, and before many months rose to the rank of captain. In that capacity he served with the 18th army corps in North Carolina. In August, 1863, he resigned his commission and returned to Massachusetts, where he organized a battery of light artillery. Soon after this he was transferred to the 3d Rhode Island volunteer cavalry, with the rank of major, and commanded that regiment until the end of the war. He was then transferred to the regular army in the civil department, being attached to the department of the Missouri under Gen. Sheridan, and took part in the campaigns against the Indians in 1868 and 1869. He accompanied Gen. Sheridan to Chicago in 1869, and remained connected with the army until May 1, 1871, when he resigned. He remained in Chicago, engaged in insurance and manufacturing business, and there became colonel of the 1st regiment, Illinois national guard. His influence as a Republican, in political circles, led to his election to congress in 1878, from the 2d district of Illinois. He served for three terms, and was influential in carrying through several bills in behalf of Chicago, one of which appropriated a large sum for the improvement of the harbor. He was treasurer of Cook county in 1886–90, and in the latter year was the unanimous choice of the national commission for director-general of the World's Columbian exposition. He had been one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the enterprise, and was influential in having Chicago selected as the site for the exposition. He showed much energy, zeal and executive ability in making the preparations, and the success of the enterprise was largely due to him. Col. Davis was married in New Orleans, La., July 25, 1867, to Gertrude Schulin, who bore him two sons and four daughters.

KENT, William, jurist, was born in New York city, in 1802, son of James Kent, the distinguished jurist. He acquired his classical education at Union College, at which he was graduated in 1820, taking his master's degree in course. He was for many years a successful lawyer in New York city, and in 1841 was appointed by Gov. Seward a judge of the circuit court. Retiring from the bench in 1846, he accepted a call to the Royall professorship in Harvard University, but resigned it the next year, and returning to New York city, was thenceforward occupied in the adjustment of referee cases. Prof. Kent received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart in 1843, and from Harvard in 1847. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1838, with Benjamin F. Butler and David Graham the younger, coöperated in organizing the law faculty of the University of New York, becoming one of its original lecturers. He died at Fishkill, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1861.

JONES, Seaborn, lawyer and congressman, was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1788. He entered Princeton College, but was obliged to leave before he was graduated, on account of his father's failure in business. He then studied law, and was admitted

to the bar in his twenty-first year by special act of the legislature. He was made solicitor general of the state in 1823; was a representative in congress in 1833–35, and in 1845–47. For fifty years he was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state. Among his most treasured possessions was a cane made from the wood of the frigate Constitution, presented to him by his friend, Com. Isaac Hull. He died at Columbus, Ga., in 1874.

LANE, La Fayette, lawyer and congressman, was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., Nov. 12, 1842, son of Joseph Lane, who was a major-general in the Mexican war, and was appointed by Pres. Polk territorial governor of Oregon. The son was educated in Washington, D. C., and in Stamford, Conn. He adopted the profession of the law, and removed to Oregon with his father. He was elected to the legislature of that state in 1864; was defeated in 1866 as candidate for secretary of state; was a code commissioner for the state in 1874, and in 1875 was elected a representative to the 44th congress, in the place of G. A. La Dow, who died in May of that year. He was defeated at the next congressional election, and resumed the practice of law.

JOYCE, Charles Herbert, lawyer and congressman, was born near Andover, Hampshire, England, Jan. 30, 1830, son of Charles and Martha E. (Grist) Joyce. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1836. They settled at Waitsfield, Washington co., Vt., where the son was brought up on a farm, and attended the district school until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the Northfield Academy, completing his education there and at Newbury Seminary. For three sessions he was a page in the Vermont house of representatives; subsequently he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began to practice at Northfield. He was state librarian in 1855, and county attorney in 1856–57. In June, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Fairbanks major of the 2d Vermont infantry (three-years men), and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1862. He fought gallantly with his regiment in the first battle of Bull run, at Lee's mills, Williamsburg, Golden's farm, Savage's station, White Oak swamp, second Bull run, and Fredericksburg, being several times warmly commended by his superior officers. A severe disability compelled him to resign his commission in 1863. He resumed the practice of law at Rutland, and won a high reputation for his brilliant arguments in criminal cases. He was a member of the legislature in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and was speaker during the latter term. In 1874 he was elected a representative from Vermont to the 44th congress, and was re-elected to the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses. During his eight years of congressional service Col. Joyce took an active part in the discussion of important questions, and made many speeches that attracted the attention of the whole country. In politics he has always been a Republican, and in every presidential campaign since 1852 has taken the platform for his party, not only in his native state, but in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana and New York. He is one of the most effective speakers in the country, and has frequent calls made upon him for addresses on special occasions. He was married, Feb. 21, 1853, to Rouene Morris, daughter of Gurdon and Laura (Scott) Randall, of Northfield. They have one son, Charles Pitt F., who was graduated at Princeton in 1887, and at Dartmouth Medical College in 1892, and one daughter, Inez Rouene, who was married to Theron C. Crawford, of Michigan.

PALMER, Benjamin Morgan, clergyman, was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 25, 1818, son of Rev. Edward and Sarah (Bunce) Palmer, and a descendant of William Palmer, who came to this country from England in 1629, settling in what is now Salem, Mass. He was educated principally at home, and spent one year at Amherst College. After teaching for two years he resumed his studies at the University of Georgia, where he was graduated with honors in 1838. The following year he entered the Theological Seminary of Columbia, S. C. He was licensed to preach in 1841, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ga., in which he officiated until 1843, when he was called to the First Church of Columbia, S. C., and remained for fourteen years. Dr. Palmer was professor of church history and government in the Theological Seminary there in 1853–56. During the latter year he removed to New Orleans, and was installed pastor of the First Church, where he has remained through life, declining several professorships of theology and the chancellorship of the Southwestern Presbyterian University. His ability as a theologian, his usefulness as a preacher, and his self-denying labors in times of pestilence and of other calamities, made him perhaps the most conspicuous figure in the city and the most beloved by all classes. He served as chaplain in the army of Tennessee during the civil war, but without commission. He was the first moderator of the Southern General Assembly, organized in 1861, and served as commissioner in ten general assemblies, three of them being of the old school Presbyterian church. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Oglethorpe University, Georgia, in 1852, and that of LL.D. by Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., in 1870. For a period of years he was associate editor of the "Southern Presbyterian Review," and was later a contributor to the "Presbyterian Quarterly." He is the author of the "Life and Letters of Rev. Dr. J. H. Thornwell"; "The Theology of Prayer"; "The Family in its Civil and Churchly Aspects"; "The Broken Home; or, Lessons in Sorrow," and "Twelve Lectures on the Formation of Character." On Oct. 7, 1841, he was married to Mary Augusta, step-daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Howe, of Columbia, S. C. They had six children.

B. M. Palmer.

BEALL, Reazin, soldier, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Dec. 3, 1769. In March, 1792, he was appointed an ensign in the U. S. army, and in 1793 battalion adjutant, serving under Gen. Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians. Resigning from the army he settled in Pennsylvania in 1801, but two years later removed to New Lisbon, O., and in 1815 to Wooster. In September, 1812, he was made brigadier-general of Ohio volunteers. Immediately organizing a detachment, he marched at the head of several hundred men to Wayne and Richland counties to protect the frontier, and subsequently joined the troops under Gens. Wadsworth and Perkins. The command later devolved upon Gen. Perkins as senior officer, and Gen. Beall returned home. He occupied various public stations in Ohio, and was a member of congress from that state from 1813 to 1814, when he resigned to accept the position of register of the land office for the Wooster district, in which he continued until 1824. He was chosen to preside over the great Whig mass convention held at Columbus, Feb. 22, 1840, and afterward was chosen a presidential elector. He died at Wooster, O., Feb. 20, 1843.

WARREN, Francis Emroy, first state governor of Wyoming (1890), was born at Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844, son of Joseph S. and Cynthia E. (Abbott) Warren. His ancestry is traced in a direct line to the Warrens who landed with the Pilgrim fathers, and he is a descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker hill. His education was begun in the district school at the early age of three years, and when eight years old he was at the head of a class of pupils nearly double that age. Later he completed a course at Hinsdale Academy. In 1861 he enlisted in the 49th Massachusetts volunteers and served through the civil war. He participated in the capture of Port Hudson, and was one of the members of the "forlorn hope," who preceded the column to fill up with fascines the ditch in front of the earthworks. Three-fourths of this force were killed or wounded and he himself was stunned. After the war he engaged in various pursuits until 1871, when he formed at Cheyenne, Wyo., the mercantile partnership of Converse & Warren, which, a short time later, became F. E. Warren & Co.; still later the F. E. Warren Mercantile Co. was incorporated, of which he is now (1901) the president. He has devoted much time to cattle raising since 1873, and organized in 1883 the Warren Live Stock Co., being still its president. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Wyoming, controlling more than 100,000 acres of land, over which roam thousands of sheep and horses. He was one of the most prominent promoters of the Electric Light and Gas Co. of Cheyenne; erected many of the important buildings of that town, and contributed largely to its development. In 1872 he was elected a trustee of Cheyenne; served several terms in the city council; was mayor of the city; president of the territorial council, and for six years the treasurer of Wyoming. In March, 1885, he was appointed governor of Wyoming territory, serving until December, 1886, and in March, 1889, he was again appointed to the office, which he held until 1890. On July 10th of that year Wyoming was admitted to the Union, and he was then regularly elected as the first governor of the state. His administration was marked with firmness and wise discretion during trying emergencies. The anti-Chinese riots of 1885 were so formidable as to necessitate calling out the government troops, and this was done so promptly that much property and many lives were saved. He was instrumental in having measures enacted which led to the building of a university, an insane asylum, a capitol edifice at Cheyenne and the Cheyenne and Northern railroad. Gov. Warren worked incessantly both within the territory and at Washington for the admission of Wyoming to the Union, and the organization of the state in 1890 was largely due to his efforts. He resigned from the governorship to accept an election to the U. S. senate, where he took his seat on Nov. 18, 1890, for the term ending March 3, 1893. He was again elected, however, resuming his seat March 4, 1895, and in 1901 was re-elected for the term ending March 3, 1907. In 1871 he was married to Helen M., daughter of Matthew Smith, of Middlefield, Mass.

BARBER, Amos Walker, physician and second governor of Wyoming (1890–93), was born at Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., July 25, 1861, son of Alfred H. and Asenath (Walker) Barber. His father was in the government special detective service during the civil war, being frequently commended for his faithful performance of duties. The son was educated in the Doylestown Academy, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1883 after taking full literary and medical courses. After graduation he was appointed regular resident physician of the University Hospital, and served also as staff physician to the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Hospital and as substitute resident in the Episcopal Hospital. He was selected in 1885 to take charge of the hospital at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and was shortly after his arrival appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. army. While serving in this capacity he accompanied Gen. Crook's forces into Arizona, and upon his return was stationed at Fort Russell and Fort Fetterman. He gained a wide reputation among the settlers, especially for his skill in treating rattlesnake bites by inoculation with permanganate of potassium. After resigning from the army in 1886 he had charge of the hospital of the Wyoming Stock Association, and in 1889 began general practice at Cheyenne. On July 10, 1890, he was nominated by the first Republican convention for secretary of state and was elected by an overwhelming majority. When Gov. Warren resigned his office in 1890 to accept a U. S. senatorship, Dr. Barber by constitutional provision succeeded him as chief executive, at the same time retaining his secretarial duties. Gov. Barber's administration was characterized by firmness, decision and promptitude in action. In 1891 he quelled the Pine Ridge Indian outbreak by calling out the militia without delay. A similar determination was manifested in 1892 on the occasion of the Rustler war between the cattle and sheep men. The governor at once called out the state troops and finally appealed for assistance to the Federal government. He was severely criticised for refusing to turn over to the authorities of Johnson county certain prisoners accused of cattle-stealing, holding them in custody in Fort Russell until they could be tried on the indictment, but he was upheld by the Federal authorities. During his incumbency as governor he continued his medical practice. He has written considerably for the medical press on gunshot wounds and snake bites and has contributed stories of western life to "Harper's Weekly." Gov. Barber was married, in 1892, to Amelia, daughter of Thomas A. Kent, of Cheyenne, Wyo.

OSBORNE, John Eugene, third governor of Wyoming (1893–95), was born at Westport, Essex co., N. Y., June 9, 1858, son of John C. and Mary (Reel) Osborne. His grandfather, Robert Osborne, emigrated from England to America in 1840. His father was a saddler by occupation, and his mother was the daughter of a Canadian capitalist. The son was graduated at the high school of his native town in 1876, after which he studied medicine at the University of Vermont. During the summer months he worked in a drug store to pay his college expenses, and was finally graduated with honors in 1880. Removing at once to Rawlins, Wyo., he engaged there in the practice of medicine, and later established a drug store. In a short time the Union Pacific Railway Co., recognizing his ability, appointed him as its railway surgeon, and he served

as such for five years. Gradually branching out in other directions, his keen business ability and general enterprise soon made him one of the foremost men of the state, and he is now probably the largest individual sheep owner in Carbon county and the largest individual tax payer in the city of Rawlins, yet at the time he arrived in Wyoming he was in debt for his surgical instruments and medical library. Gov. Osborne has always been a stanch Democrat. In 1882 he was elected to the territorial legislature; was appointed by Gov. Moonlight as chairman of the state penitentiary commission in 1888, and served for one term as mayor of Rawlins.

He was sent as a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1892. In the fall of the latter year he was elected governor of Wyoming on the Democratic ticket, carrying the state by a majority of 1800 and leading the entire state ticket by several hundred. After serving from 1893 to 1895 he was unanimously renominated, but declined the honor. In 1895 he was a member of the bimetalic Democratic national committee for Wyoming; in 1896 was chairman of the Wyoming delegation at the Chicago convention, and was elected to the 55th congress. Twice he received the minority nomination for U. S. senator. He became president of the Rawlins Drug Co.; of the Rawlins Electric Light Co.; of the Rawlins Hotel Co., and served as secretary of the Rawlins Wool Storage Co. He is the owner of the Rawlins Opera House and several business buildings in that city. Though not now practicing medicine generally, he is still known (1901) as a consulting physician and surgeon. His favorite pastimes are hunting and fishing, and he takes great pleasure in looking after the active interests of his extensive stock range. He is a prominent Mason, in which order he is a past eminent commander of the Knights Templar and past high priest of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

RICHARDS, William Alford, fourth governor of Wyoming (1895–99), was born at Hazel Green, Wis., March 9, 1849, son of Truman Perry and Eleanor (Swimmerton) Richards, both natives of central Illinois. He was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the village school. In 1863 he joined his elder brother, Alonzo, in the army of the Potomac, and being refused enlistment on account of his youth, he obtained a position as an ambulance driver. He taught schools in Wisconsin and Illinois for three years (1866–69), spending the summer vacations in farm labors. In 1869 he went west; spent several months as a lumberman in Omaha, Neb., and then joined a government surveying party on its way further west. By studying under them he became a capable surveyor and civil engineer. Returning to Omaha, he studied law in the office of Judge Wakeley, but did not practice. In 1899 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Wyoming. He spent seven years in the survey of the boundaries of Wyoming and public surveys in Nebraska, being employed during the winter seasons upon the Omaha "Tribune and Republican" on editorial work. In 1876 he removed to California, where he engaged in farming and surveying, and in 1879 was elected county surveyor of Santa Clara county. Owing to ill-health, he went to Colorado Springs, Col., in 1881, and was city engineer and county surveyor of El Paso county. In 1884 he resigned his official positions, and returning to Wyoming, settled on a remote tract of land, which he cultivated, making use of the then almost unknown system of irrigation. In 1889 he became manager of a large cattle company, which developed the possibilities of the surrounding cattle range. During 1890–94 he was U. S. surveyor general, residing in Cheyenne. In 1894 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, governor of Wyoming, his term of office beginning in January, 1895. In 1896 the Bannock Indians threatened to rebel, but Gov. Richards succeeded in averting the trouble by his decisive action in enforcing the law of the state against hunting during the close seasons. After a hard fought legal contest his position was fully sustained by the U. S. supreme court. He declined a renomination, and was appointed by Pres. McKinley assistant commissioner of the general land office, in which position he achieved a decided success. In the opening to settlement and entry of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita Indian reservations in Oklahoma, in 1901, of which he had sole charge. He was married, in 1874, to Harriet Alice, daughter of Milan Hunt, of Oakland, Cal., and has three daughters.

RICHARDS, De Forest, fifth governor of Wyoming (1899–19—), was born at Charlestown, N. H., Aug. 6, 1846, son of J. De Forest and Harriet Bartlett (Jarvis) Richards, of New England ancestry. Many of his family were prominent in the civil and military affairs of the revolution. In the exciting days prior to and during the revolutionary war his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Charles Jarvis (1748–1807), was the intimate friend and adviser of John Hancock and Samuel Adams. It was the custom of these gentlemen to meet regularly at the doctor's house and discuss the engrossing questions of the day, and he made many eloquent speeches in Faneuil Hall in the cause of American liberty. Charles' son, William Jarvis (1770–1859), was U. S. consul at Lisbon, Portugal, during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. Taking advantage of the Napoleonic war, he secured many thousands of merino sheep, which he exported to America, and from this strain were nearly all the flocks of fine wooled sheep in America and Australia derived. De Forest Richards attended Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., spent one year at Phillips Andover Academy, and in 1865 went to Alabama, where he engaged in cotton planting. Two years later he became a member of the state legislature; was sheriff of Wilcox county (1868–71), and was treasurer of that county (1872–76). He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Camden, Ala., until 1885, when he removed to Chadron, Neb., and was elected county treasurer of Dawes county in the same year. He organized the First National Bank of Chadron, and removing to

Douglas, Wyo., in 1886, organized the First National Bank there, of which he became president, he still (1901) remains in this position. He also engaged in merchandising and in sheep raising. He was a member of the Wyoming constitutional convention of 1890, and was elected state senator in 1893. He served as colonel of the 1st regiment, W. N. G. (1891–94). In 1898 he was elected governor of Wyoming on the Republican ticket. He was married, June 1, 1871, to Elise J., daughter of J. C. Ingersoll, of Camden, Ala.

TRIPLER, Charles Eastman, inventor, was born in New York city, Aug. 10, 1849, son of Archibald B. and Sophie L. (Davis) Tripler. He was educated at private schools, but his preference was for mechanics and chemical experiments. Having access to a shop with modern appliances and the best tools, he became expert as a mechanician, and when, in 1871, the state of New York offered a reward of $100,000 for the invention of a canal-boat which would not wash the banks, he applied himself to this problem, and constructed several model boats driven by steam engines of his own construction. In 1872 he built an engine for a naphtha launch, condensing the naphtha in such a manner that it could be used over and over, and he spent considerable time in the South Kensington Museum, London, studying the development of the steam engine. Upon his return he erected in Florida one of the largest saw mills and factories in the South for the manufacture of railroad ties, of which he was superintendent. His experiments with gases began as early as 1873, and he also built a dynamo on new principles, and carried on numerous experiments in electric lighting. He separated hydrogen and oxygen from water by passing steam through cylinders containing iron and other metals, which gathered the hydrogen at one point and the oxygen at the other; the process did not prove of any commercial value. Since 1890 he has devoted himself entirely to the liquefaction of gases—making in January the first regenerative coil—and to the discovery of means for their application to the many uses to which they can be put. In that year he discovered some of the principles which he has since utilized in liquefying air, his process being different from any previously employed. His process is this: with steam power and a compressor air is forced into an apparatus containing coils, copper pipes and peculiar valves, and the temperature of the air is so reduced that within fifteen minutes from the time the compressor starts liquid air is pouring out of the faucet. This liquid is then passed into another apparatus to produce a still more intense cold, until such a point is reached that the external air rushing in through the inlet pipe by its natural pressure to fill the vacuum caused by the condensation itself becomes liquefied. The French scientist, Pictet, succeeded in liquefying oxygen gas in 1877; the Polish scientist, Olzewski, liquefied nitrogen gas in 1892. James Dewar subsequently liquefied both gases at the same time, but the minimum cost was $500 per ounce, and liquid air was looked upon solely as a curiosity of science. Mr. Tripler was the first to make a practical use of liquid air, reducing the cost of production to five cents per gallon. He claims that it can be used for refrigeration, not only for articles of food, but for cooling apartments and for supplying sick rooms and hospitals with an air free from germs; as a motive power for ships in the same manner as steam, but without the oppressive heat, and that vessels using it, freed from the necessity of carrying an immense weight of coal, will be able to make voyages of any length at great speed, and some of the difficulties in connection with aerial navigation will be surmounted for the same reason. His appliances, inventions and rights are controlled by the Tripler Co., which under his personal supervision is manufacturing liquid air in commercial quantities. Mr. Tripler was married in New York city, Jan. 28, 1875, to Isabel S., daughter of John H. Davis, and has one son and one daughter.

STACK, Edward, naval officer, was born in France about 1755, of Irish descent. His grandfather was a follower of Lord Clare, who sought refuge in France in the days of William of Orange. According to Augustus C. Buell, when Paul Jones began to recruit French volunteers for the Bon Homme Richard, Edward Stack was sub-lieutenant in Walsh's famous regiment of marine artillery attached to the French navy. He obtained permission from the French naval authorities to join Jones' expedition, and during the naval engagement with the Serapis he commanded the tops of the Bon Homme Richard, performing valuable and gallant service. He was on the Ariel when Jones returned to Philadelphia, Pa., in February, 1781. He became an American citizen, and after serving afloat in the Continental navy for a year or more, making one cruise with Capt. Barry in the Alliance, he was married to an American girl named Rysdyk, and settled near Middletown, in Orange co., N. Y., where his descendants are still to be found.

DOWDELL, James Ferguson, senator, was born in Jasper county, Ga., Nov. 26, 1818, son of Louis Jefferson and Mary (Farley) Dowdell, both natives of Virginia. He received a classical education, and was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1840. He read law in the office of Gen. H. A. Haralson, of La Grange, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1841. He practiced his profession for a short time in Greenville, Ga., but it was not to his taste, and he retired in 1846, removing to Chambers county, Ala., where he purchased a farm. Mr. Dowdell inherited a large estate from his father in 1848, and did not confine himself to any one line of work. He became interested in politics; was trustee of a normal college and a class leader in his church. In 1848 he was a presidential elector. In 1852 he was elected to the 33d congress on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected to the 34th and 35th congresses, in the last serving on the committee on ways and means.

HAYWARD, Lemuel, physician, was born at Braintree, Mass., March 22, 1749. He was graduated at Harvard in 1767; studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Warren, and settled as a physician in Jamaica Plain, Mass. He participated in the war of the revolution, and was for some time a surgeon in the Continental army. In 1783, on the restoration of peace, he returned to the practice of his profession in Boston, which became very extensive. He was eminent for his success in the treatment of the small-pox, which was extremely prevalent in and about Boston in his time. He was an original member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was for some time a member of its executive council. He withdrew from practice in 1798, and died at Braintree, Mass., March 20, 1821.

HAYWARD, George, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1791, son of Dr. Lemuel Hayward. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, pursued his medical studies and practiced as a physician in Boston. He held the chair of clinical surgery at Harvard, 1835–49, was prominent in the profession, and made valuable

contributions to its literature. His "Surgical Reports and Miscellaneous Papers on Medical Subjects," published in 1855, was declared by the "North American Review" to be "valuable alike to the non professional reader, to the medical student, and to the veteran practitioner. . . . Dr. Hayward's book, though intended for the profession, is neither a treatise on surgery nor on medicine. . . . We welcome it not only as a timely addition to positive medical knowledge, but as a valuable contribution on subjects of the first importance to every intelligent individual." Dr. Hayward performed the first capital operation in which the patient was subjected to the influence of sulphuric ether, which anæsthetic he very highly extols in his book as compared with chloroform. He was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. He contributed largely to scientific periodicals, and published beside the volume already referred to: "Outlines of Physiology" (1834); a translation of "Bichat's General Anatomy" (1818-22, 3 vols.); translation of Becklard's "Additions to Bichat's Anatomy" (1823). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1863.

KUNKEL, John Christian, lawyer and congresssman, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1816. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, afterward studied at the Carlisle Law School, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county and soon won a reputation, both in his profession and as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1844, and served for three terms in succession. In 1851 he was elected to the state senate, and at the close of the first session was chosen speaker. In 1854 he became a member of the 34th congress from his native state, and was re-elected in 1856, his second term expiring in 1859. He served on the committee on claims. Mr. Knukel died in Harrisburg, Oct. 14, 1870.

HARRINGTON, Joseph J., clergyman, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 21, 1813. His father, Joseph Harrington, was a lawyer. He attended the public schools of Roxbury, and in 1827 entered Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he passed to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1833. During his college term he taught school at Walpole, and shortly before the end of his last term at Harvard, by leave of the president, he assumed the position of principal of the academy at East Greenwich, R. I. In 1834 he took the principalship of the Hawes School, South Boston, where his influence entirely changed the tone and character of the school. While at South Boston he founded a literary and self-improvement society, with which he was affiliated for some years. He studied theology, continuing his school until the last year of his divinity course. In the winter of 1839-40 he was stationed as a missionary at Chicago, Ill., under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association. In 1840 he was ordained in the Federal Street Church, Boston, and in October of the same year returned to Chicago, as pastor of the First Unitarian Church of that city. He was married there to Helen E. Griswold, April 6, 1841. In the summer of 1841 he visited Milwaukee, Wis., where he was the first to preach Unitarian doctrines; the result of his mission being the establishment of a church in that city. In 1843 he was instrumental in establishing the first Unitarian church at Rockford, Ill., and his eloquence and power were very warmly admired by all denominations in that city. In 1844 he visited his old home in the East, and resolved to resign his pastorate in Chicago. He was actively employed for some time in an endeavor to establish a Unitarian society at the "South End" of Boston, and for a year had pastoral charge of the Suffolk Street Chapel. During this time he received a call from Hartford, Conn., which he declined, but on its repetition, in 1845, he accepted. Unitarianism was not popular in Hartford, and Mr Harrington was avoided both in public and in private by several of the ministers of other denominations, exceptions being Dr. Horace Bushnell, Rev. Thomas Clark, of the Episcopal church and Rev. Mr Gallaudet. He was most earnest in Hartford, as elsewhere, in his advocacy and encouragement of all measures tending to facilitate and advance the cause of education, and he served for several years as chairman of the board of visitors of the public schools. In 1852 he was called to San Francisco, but died a few months after his arrival, on Nov. 2.

LINDSAY, William, lawyer, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Sept. 4, 1835, son of Andrew and Sallie G. (Davidson) Lindsay, both of whom were members of families of Virginia farmers. He was educated in country schools, settled in Clinton, Hickman co., Ky., in 1851; there took up the study of law, and in 1859 began the practice of his profession. During the civil war he served with the Confederate army, entering as a private, but being promoted to a lieutenancy and afterwards to the rank of captain. His military career was brought to a close in 1865, when he was paroled as prisoner of war at Columbus, Miss., and he returned that same year to Clinton, where he resumed his legal practice. In 1867 he was elected state senator for the Hickman district and in 1870, his success as a lawyer having brought him into prominence, he was made judge of the Kentucky court of appeals, serving until September, 1878, during the last two years as chief-justice of the court. He removed to Frankfort, Ky., in 1878, and has since practiced his profession there. This new district elected him state senator in 1889, and he was also appointed and served as a member of the World's Columbian commission for the country at large from the time that commission was organized until Feb. 20, 1893. In 1893 he was elected U. S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John G. Carlisle, and in 1894 was re-elected for the full term, commencing March 4, 1895. In 1883 Mr. Lindsay was married to Eleanor, daughter of Dr. George N. Holmes, a native of Kentucky, but at the time of his death a citizen of the state of Georgia.

WEAVER, Jonathan, bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, was born in Carroll county, O., Feb. 23, 1824. His father's father emigrated from Germany to this country about 1750, settling at Lancaster, Pa., but two years later removing to Washington county, Pa. His mother's parents, also natives of Germany, were residents of Washington county; there his father and mother were born, and there in 1808 they were married. In 1817 Mr. and Mrs. Weaver removed to Carroll county, O. Jonathan, the youngest of twelve children, grew up on his father's farm, and with the exception of a term at Hagerstown (O.) Academy, had no schooling other than that to be obtained in district schools. He joined the United Brethren church at the age of seventeen; became a class leader at the age of nineteen; was licensed to preach at the age of twenty, and was placed on a circuit at the age of twenty-three. Feeling keenly the lack of a college

and seminary training, he sought by reading and study to make up in part for the deficiency. Mr. Weaver spent five years in the pastorate, five years as presiding elder, and eight years as financial agent and manager of Otterbein University, Westerville, O., which, in 1870, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1865 he was elected bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, and was continued in this high office, having been re-elected by eight successive general conferences. As a preacher he was plain and practical, dealing mostly with what are accepted as the fundamental truths of Christianity. His simplicity of style and grasp of the truth, together with a deep conviction that his messsage was from God, made him exceedingly popular. No one in the denomination exercised a larger influence in shaping its policy, and even beyond the limits of the denomination his services as a preacher and lecturer were in great demand. Bishop Weaver was a voluminous writer for the church paper, "The Telescope," and his articles were eagerly read, for his style was clear and fresh, and further was characterized by delicate humor. His chief published works were: "Lecture on Secret Societies" (1862), pamphlet; "Discourses on the Resurrection"; "Divine Providence" (1873); "Ministerial Salary"; "Universal Restoration Carefully Examined" (1878); "Practical Comment on the Confession of Faith of the United Brethren" (1892); "Heaven; or, that Better Country" (1899), and "Christian Theology" (1900). He also edited "Christian Doctrine" (1889), a work by thirty-seven different authors. At one time he prepared manuscript for a book on "Baptism," but concluded not to publish it, and he left in manuscript form, ready for publication, a volume of sermons to be entitled "Practical Theology." His "Heaven" was spoken of by the Boston "Congregationalist" as "reverent, practical and devotionally inspiring." The "Central Christian Advocate" of St. Louis, described it as "a delightful volume, in which he puts the fruit of much meditation and investigation concerning the immortal life. While it is written especially to quicken aspiration and strengthen faith and kindle devotion, it is at the same time intended to set forth afresh the arguments upon which belief in immortality is founded. He deals with the fact and nature of another life, and with some of the revealed aspects of heaven." Bishop Weaver was married in Mahony county, O., Feb. 24, 1847, to Keziah L. Robb, by whom he had two daughters. She died four years later, and in 1854 he was married to Mary E. Forsyth, of Stark county, O., by whom he had nine children. She survived him with four sons and two daughters. Bishop Weaver died in Dayton, O., Feb. 6, 1901.

KNIGHT, Jonathan, civil engineer and congressman, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 22, 1777. He removed with his parents, in 1801, to East Bethlehem, Washington co. He was chiefly self-educated, and became a school-teacher at the age of twenty-one, at the same time pursuing the occupation of a surveyor of lands. In 1816 he was appointed by the state government to make and report a map of his county. After serving for three years as county commissioner, he, in 1827, was appointed a commissioner to extend the national road from Wheeling through Ohio and Indiana to the eastern line of Illinois. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature and served for six years. In 1838 he visited England to acquire a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, and on his return was appointed chief engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In 1854 he was elected a representative in the 34th congress from Pennsylvania. He died at East Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 22, 1858.

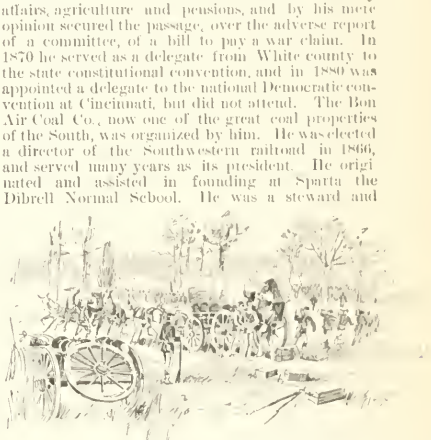
DUNNELL, Mark Hill, congressman and diplomat, was born at Buxton, Me., July 2, 1823, son of Samuel and Achsah (Hill) Dunnell. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, coming to this country about 1640, while his mother's family was of English origin. He was graduated at Colby University, Waterville, Me., in 1849; he then became a teacher, and for five years was principal of Norway and Hebron academies. In 1854 he was elected to the Maine house of representatives; in 1855 became a member of the state senate, and in 1856 served as a delegate to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia. From 1855 to 1859 he was state superintendent of common schools. Obtaining his admission to the bar, Mr. Dunnell commenced the practice of law at Portland, Me., in 1860. He enlisted as a private in the Federal army, on May 6, 1861, and was commissioned in the following month as colonel of the 5th Maine infantry. In 1862 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Removing to Minnesota in 1865, he was there elected a representative to the state legislature in 1867, and from that year until 1870 served as state superintendent of public instruction. He was elected a representative to the 42d congress (1871–73), and was re-elected to the 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, serving continuously for twelve years, and acting on the committees on claims, public lands, education and labor. In 1888 he was again elected as a Republican to the 51st congress (1889–91). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Shurtleff College in 1868, and was elected an honorary member of the Society of Geography and Statistics of the City of Mexico in 1877. Mr. Dunnell was married, Nov. 20, 1850, to Sarah A. Purrington, of Buxton, Me. They have had five children.

ATKINSON, Theodore, jurist, was born at Newcastle, Rockingham co., N. H., Dec. 20, 1697. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1718, and filled many public offices, being appointed secretary of the colony in 1741, chief-justice in 1754, and major general of militia in 1769; but the revolution deprived him of all these honors. He was a delegate to the congress at Albany in 1754, and was one of the committee that drew up the plan of union for the defense of the colonies. For many years he served in the legislature and council and also held the offices of clerk of the court of common pleas, collector of Portsmouth and sheriff. He was colonel of militia, and in active service during the French and Indian wars. At his death he left £200 to the Episcopal Church of Portsmouth, the interest to be spent in bread for the poor. He died Sept. 22, 1779.

MANNY, John H., inventor, was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1825. He possessed a mechanical turn of mind at an early age, making invention a study, and at school was noted for his perseverance and industry. About 1846 his attention was directed to the need of a perfect reaper. A heading machine purchased by his father had failed utterly to do the work required, and they set to work to alter and improve it; then patented their improvements, and commenced building heading machines for sale; but these were so expensive to manufacture that they were beyond the means of the farmers. Young Manny then began experimenting with a machine for cutting grain and grass, overcoming one defect after another until it would reap

perfectly. During the ensuing year he built forty machines, but the sickles, which he had purchased, proved ineffective, and on these he improved, and secured a patent Sept. 23, 1851. In 1852 he built eighty-four successful machines, adding such improvements as practical experience suggested, and in July of that year at a reaper trial held at Geneva, N. Y., he received a gold medal for the best combined reaper and mower. From this time on the demand for the Manny reaper continued to increase until he was at the head of the largest reaper business in the world. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he manufactured 400 machines, and in 1854 Messrs. Wait and Sylvester Talcott became associated with him under the name of John H. Manny & Co. They produced over one thousand machines during that year. In 1855 Jesse Blinn and Ralph Emerson, Jr., were added to the firm, the name changing to Manny & Co. He then retired from active management, but continued to make improvements on his machine until twenty-three patents had been issued to him, embracing thirty-three distinct claims. In 1855 suit was brought by Cyrus McCormick to enjoin Mr. Manny's company from using what was called the "divider" or "shoe," which precedes the sickle and parts the standing grain; but in the supreme court of the United States Mr. Manny's right as the original inventor was sustained. Abraham Lincoln, who was employed in the first trial of this case, afterward referred to his $1,000 retainer as enabling him to stump the state of Illinois with Douglas. Such men as Reverdy Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, and Peter H. Watson were also connected with this important suit. Mr. Manny died Jan. 31, 1856.

DIBRELL, George Gibbs, soldier and congressman, was born near Sparta, White co., Tenn., April 12, 1822, son of Anthony and Mildred (Carter) Dibrell. The family name originally was DuBrey, and the first in this country to bear it was Dr. Christopher DuBrey, who was one of a Huguenot colony that settled on the James river in Virginia in 1700. His son, Charles, grandfather of George G. Dibrell, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. In 1811 he removed to White county, Tenn.; was clerk of the circuit court at Sparta for twenty-one years; was a candidate for congress in 1839; was state treasurer for ten years; was reappointed clerk of the circuit court after the war, and was a prosperous trader and farmer. His wife was a daughter of William Carter, of New River, Wythe co., Va., who was a revolutionary soldier. George Dibrell received a common school education and in 1838 attended one session at the University of Tennessee. In 1840 he was made clerk of the Sparta branch of the Bank of Tennessee, and held the position until March, 1846. In 1848 he was elected clerk of the county court, was re-elected in 1852, '56 and '60, and after twelve years of service declined a renomination. From 1846 to 1860 and from 1865 to 1875 he conducted a mercantile business at Sparta, and a large stock farm near that place. In 1860 he was elected to the general assembly of the state, serving for one term, and in 1870 was elected as a Federal delegate to the state constitutional convention. After serving a few weeks in the legislature, to which he was elected in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the 25th Tennessee infantry, under Col. Sidney S. Stanton. On August 10th he was made lieutenant-colonel; served in Tennessee and Kentucky under Gen. Zollicoffer, and later raised the 8th Tennessee cavalry regiment, of which he became colonel, joining Forrest's command at Murfreesboro in October, 1862. On July 1, 1863, Gen. Dibrell succeeded to the command of Forrest's "old brigade," and commanded it until the close of the war. During the last six months he had charge also of Williams' Kentucky brigade. He was commissioned brigadier-general in July, 1864. At Philadelphia, Tenn., he captured 700 men and all of Gen. Woodford's artillery, with camp equipage, ambulances, wagons and 1,200 horses. At the close of the war he was a member of Pres. Davis' escort. In 1874 he was elected to the 44th congress, and by re-election served for ten years, being recognized as a leader and orator of the first quality. He was the first to introduce bills making it a misdemeanor in a Federal officer to demand, receive or contribute money for election purposes, and making all public roads post-roads; secured large appropriations for the improvement of the Tennessee river, and was instrumental in making Chattanooga a port of entry, with a Federal court and custom-house. Gen. Dibrell served on the committees on military affairs, agriculture and pensions, and by his mere opinion secured the passage, over the adverse report of a committee, of a bill to pay a war claim. In 1870 he served as a delegate from White county to the state constitutional convention, and in 1880 was appointed a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, but did not attend. The Bon Air Coal Co., now one of the great coal properties of the South, was organized by him. He was elected a director of the Southwestern railroad in 1866, and served many years as its president. He originated and assisted in founding at Sparta the Dibrell Normal School. He was a steward and

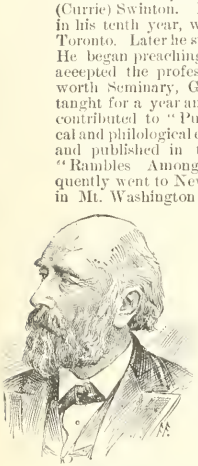


trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as a delegate to the general conferences at Memphis in 1870 and Nashville in 1882. Gen. Dibrell was married at Sparta, Jan. 13, 1842, to Mary E., daughter of Waman and Rebecca (Rowland) Leftwich. Her father, who was a merchant, was a native of Wytheville, Va., and for several years served as county trustee and a justice of the peace. Two of Gen. Dibrell's sons, Waman and Joseph, fought under him and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He died at Sparta, Tenn., May 9, 1888.

CONKLING, Alfred, jurist, was born at East Hampton, Suffolk co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1789. The family originally emigrated from England in 1635, John Conkling having landed at Boston and settled at Salem, Mass., where he and his sons were among the first to manufacture glass in America. From Massachusetts the family removed to Long Island, two of John Conkling's sons settling respectively at Easthampton and Southold, and from the former of these, Amanias Conkling, the subject of this sketch, was descended. Alfred Conkling was graduated at Union College in 1810, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was appointed district attorney of Montgomery county, and after serving as such for three years, was elected to the 17th congress (1821–23), being chosen by the anti-Jackson Democrats as a representative from New York. About this time he removed to Albany, N. Y. He was appointed by Pres. Adams, in 1825, U. S. judge for the northern district of New York, the appointment being unani-

monously confirmed by the senate, and in this capacity he served for twenty-seven years. In 1852 he was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico by Pres. Fillmore, and upon his return to the United States, in the following year, settled at Geneseo, N. Y., devoting the remainder of his life to literary work. The degree of LL D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1847. Among his published writings are: "Treatise on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States" (1842); "Admiralty Jurisdiction," a work in two volumes (1848); "The Powers of the Executive Department of the United States" (1866), and the "Young Citizens' Manual." Judge Conkling died in Utica, N. Y., Feb 5, 1874.

SWINTON, William, author, was born at Salton, Scotland, April 23, 1833, son of William and Jane (Currie) Swinton. His parents removed to Canada in his tenth year, where he attended Knox College, Toronto. Later he studied at Amherst College, Mass. He began preaching in 1853, but in the same year accepted the professorship of languages at Edgeworth Seminary, Greensborough, N. C., where he taught for a year and a half, during which time he contributed to "Putnam's Magazine" several critical and philological essays, which were later collected and published in the form of a book, entitled, "Rambles Among Words" (1858). He subsequently went to New York city to become professor in Mt. Washington College Institute; and in 1858



he was taken on the staff of the New York "Times." In 1862 he became a war correspondent, for which he had equipped himself by a close study of military tactics; and he discussed the subject with so much freedom that in 1864 Gen. Burnside, having been criticised, ordered his exclusion from the camps, and at a later date Gen. Grant also became displeased. Continuing his study of the war for several years after its cessation, he traveled through the South in 1867, visiting the military and civil leaders of the Confederacy, and collecting material for historical works. He then returned to the "Times" as literary critic, in which field he had previously become prominent. In 1868 he retired from journalism to accept a position as professor of belles-lettres at the University of California, and continued there until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn, N. Y. He produced many educational works, which were widely adopted in both private and public schools throughout the country. In his text-books, though covering all grades, he confined himself to history, geography and language. A series submitted to the Paris exposition of 1867 secured for him a gold medal. His works include: "The Times' Review of McClellan" (1864); "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (1866); "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War" (1867); a "Condensed History of the United States" (1870); a "Word Book" series (1871); a "Language" series (1873–74); "Outlines of the World's History" (1875), followed later by numerous readers, spellers and grammars. He also edited a number of works, including "Masterpieces of English Literature" (1880), and a "Treasury of Tales" (1885). Jefferson Davis publicly declared that "he was the fairest and most careful of the northern writers on the war"; and Henry Ward Beecher is quoted as having said: "If any one would know the mechanism and anatomy of battle, let him read our American Napier—William Swinton." Mr. Swinton was married in Montreal, May 4, 1853, to Catherine, daughter of James and Margaret (Loudon) Linton. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1892, snrvived by three sons and two daughters.

JARNAGIN, Spencer, lawyer and senator, was born in Granger county, Tenn., about 1793. After he was graduated at Greenville College in 1813, he studied law; in 1817 was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Athens, Tenn. He was a member of the state house of representatives at one time, and was U. S. senator from Tennessee from 1841 to 1847. In the latter year he removed to Memphis, and a history of that city says: "He was a philosopher and a fisherman. If the fish were biting well, the court had to wait." Mr. Jarnagin was a man of fine abilities, genial temperament, and was an able lawyer. He died in Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1851.

KEY, Philip, congressman, was born in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1750, and was a cousin of Philip Barton Key, member of congress in 1807–13. He received a classical and commercial education in England, and on his return to Maryland was devoted to agricultural pursuits. For a number of years he served in the legislature of Maryland, and was for one or two terms speaker, also rendering some service in the municipal courts of his native county. He was a representative in congress from Maryland in 1791–93. He died in his native place Jan. 4, 1820.

KEY, Philip Barton, lawyer, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1757. His grandfather, Philip Key, came to this country from England; obtained large grants of land in St. Mary's, Cecil and Frederick counties, and died in 1764. Philip was sent to England, where he received a liberal education. He entered the British army after the declaration of independence. In 1778 he held a commission in the Maryland loyalists' regiment, of which he became captain in 1782, going to Jamaica with his troops. During his service in Florida he was taken prisoner, and upon his release, on parole, went to England. After peace was declared he retired on half pay. In 1785 he returned to Maryland, where he took a high position as a lawyer. He settled in Annapolis in 1790, and represented that district in the state legislature in 1794 and for several years thereafter. In 1801 he removed to Georgetown, and in 1807 formally renounced his claim on the British government in a letter to the British minister in Washington. He was elected to congress from Maryland in 1807, serving until 1813. He died at Georgetown, D. C., July 28, 1815. His son, Philip Barton, was born at "Woodley," Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 2, 1804. He was graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1823; studied law with his cousin, Francis Scott Key, and practiced for a time in Annapolis. In 1835 he removed to Louisiana, where he engaged in planting. He became a member of the Louisiana legislature, and in 1850 of the constitutional convention. He died near Thibodaux, La., May 4, 1854.

COBB, Henry Ives, architect, was born at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 19, 1859, son of Albert Adams and Mary (Candler) Cobb, natives of Boston, Mass. His ancestors were of English, Scotch and French (Huguenot) origin, and among them were many names prominent in the early history of New England. Henry being too delicate as a child to join his brothers in out-of-door sports, amused himself with his pencil in illustrating and in making toys and building all manner of structures. After a few years in private schools he attended the Brookline High School, but not being robust, he was sent, accompanied by his brother, on a sea voyage, sailing on a merchant ship owned by his father. They visited England and France, traveling with an uncle, Hon. John W. Candler. Returning home after an absence of six months, Henry, completely restored to

health, resumed his attendance at school, completing the course in 1876, when he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, remaining one year. He then joined the sophomore class of the Scientific School of Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1880 as an engineer. Deciding to engage in architectural work, he took a special course of study with William R. Ware, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and spent some time in the office of Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, architects, Boston. In 1881 the Union Club of Chicago accepted plans for a new club-house by him, and the supervision of its erection obliged him to remove to that city, where he has continued to reside. Mr. Cobb has visited Europe a number of times, making a study of architecture and collecting valuable books and photographs for his library of architectural works. Among the many important buildings which have extended his reputation are those of the University of Chicago, of which he has had full charge. He was also architect for the Newberry Library and the Lewis Institute, Chicago. He was one of the board of architects of the World's Columbian exposition, and designed the Fisheries and East Indian buildings, the Cairo street, and many other structures on the grounds. He has designed many tall office buildings in the different cities of the United States, and was the first architect to introduce "skeleton framing." In 1882 Mr. Cobb was married to Emma, daughter of Augustus F. Smith, a prominent lawyer, of New York.

LAMBERT, John, acting governor of New Jersey (1802–3), was born in that province in 1748, and received an academic education. He served in the state house of representatives for many years; was vice-president of the council and acting governor of New Jersey in 1802–3; was a representative in congress from New Jersey in 1805-9, and in 1809–15 was a member of the U. S. senate. He died at Amwell, N. J., Feb. 4, 1823.

JONES, Samuel, lawyer, was born in New York state, July 26, 1734, son of William Jones, and grandson of Thomas Jones, born in Ireland about 1665, of a family which was originally from North Wales. The last named fought in the army of King James II. at the battles of the Boyne (1690), and Aghrim (1691), and in the siege of Limerick (1691). In the following year he went to France, participating in the revolution, and later, in the same year, emigrated to Long Island, where he was married to Freelove, daughter of Thomas Townsend, acquiring a large tract of land, and becoming ranger-general of Long Island, then known as Nassau. He was also active in local military affairs, becoming a major of the Queens county regiment. His death occurred at Fort Neck, Queens co., Long Island, Dec. 13, 1713. One of his sons, David (b. 1699; d. 1775), was a judge of the supreme court of New York city (1758–73), and a member of the colonial assembly (1737–58), serving for thirteen years as its speaker. Samuel Jones spent the early years of his life as a sailor, but afterwards studied law under William Smith, who became an historian of New York and a chief justice. Securing his admission to the bar, he built up a lucrative practice, and his office was much sought by law students, De Witt Clinton being one of his pupils. Through the revolution he remained within the British lines, as he was a loyalist in principle; but he took no active part in the war, and, after peace was declared, became an ardent Federalist. Many political and legal offices of trust were held by him; he was repeatedly elected to the state assembly, and was an active member of the convention at Poughkeepsie which adopted the constitution of the United States in 1788, drawing up most of the amendments. In 1789 he bore the principal part in the revision of the New York state statutes, being assisted by Richard Varick, and in that year was appointed recorder of New York city, holding the office until 1797, when he was succeeded by Chancellor Kent, who subsequently wrote, "No one surpassed him in clearness of intellect and in moderation and extreme simplicity of character, no one equalled him in his accurate knowledge of the technical rules and doctrines of real property, and his familiarity with the skillful and elaborate, but now obsolete and mysterious, black letter learning of the common law." In 1796, at the request of John Jay, he drafted the law creating the comptroller's office of New York state, which still (1901) exists, and he himself was the first incumbent (1796-99), in the latter year retiring to his country home at West Neck, Long Island. Dr. David Hosack said of him: "Common consent has, indeed, assigned him the highest attainments in jurisprudence, and the appellation of father of the New York bar." Besides the "Laws of the State of New York," a work in two volumes, written in collaboration with Richard Varick (1789), he contributed valuable papers on the history of New York to the collections of the New York Historical Society. Judge Jones died at West Neck, Long Island, Nov. 21, 1819.

JONES, Samuel, jurist, was born in New York, May 26, 1769, second son of Samuel Jones (1734–1819). After graduating at Columbia University, in 1790, he began the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar. He at once took an active part in politics, and later attained to many important offices. He was elected to the assembly in 1812, serving until 1814, and to the office of recorder of New York city in 1823. In 1826 he became chancellor of the state, and held the office until 1828, when he was appointed chief-justice of the superior court of New York city. The latter appointment he held until 1847, in which year he was made justice of the state supreme court for the term 1847–49. He then resumed his private practice, though eighty years of age, and continued it until two months of his death. In the councils of the Episcopal church he was also active, and in matters of social and public importance he showed a remarkable interest up to his very latest days. The term, "father of the New York bar," which was originally applied to his father, still clung to the son. His death occurred at Cold Spring, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1853.

PHILLIPS, Stephen Clarendon, congressman, was born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 1, 1801. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1819, with high honors; began to study law, but soon discontinued it to become a merchant in Salem. In 1824, by annual re elections, he served as a representative in the state legislature; in 1830–31 he was state senator, and in 1832 was again a member of the house. In 1834 he represented Massachusetts in congress, from December, 1838, to March, 1842, he was mayor of Salem, and upon his voluntary retirement devoted the whole of his salary as mayor to the public schools of the city. In 1840 he was one of the presidential electors for Massachusetts. In 1848 he was the Free-soil candidate for governor, and afterward held various state and private trusts, in the discharge of which, by his ability, sagacity, experience and integrity, he rendered signal service. He was for many years a member of the state board of education, and a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at

Worcester. Mr. Phillips was president of the Boston Sunday-school Society and author of the "Sunday-school Service Book." After retiring from public life, in 1849, he became extensively engaged in the lumber business in Canada, and met his death by the burning of the steamer Montreal, on the St. Lawrence river, June 26, 1857, while returning from Quebec.

BLACKFORD, Isaac Newton, jurist, was born at Bound Brook, Somerset co., N. J., Nov. 6, 1786; was graduated with honor at Princeton College in 1806, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1810. He removed to Indiana in 1812 and settled in Salem. On the organization of Washington county, in 1813, he was chosen its first clerk and recorder. In 1814 he was elected clerk of the territorial legislature, but resigned to become judge of the first district court, and removing, in 1815, to Vincennes, he there opened a law office. In 1816 he was elected a representative from Knox county to the first state legislature, and was chosen speaker. In 1817 Gov. Jennings appointed him judge of the supreme court of Indiana, and this position he honored for thirty-five years. In 1855 he was appointed by Pres. Pierce judge of the U. S. court of claims, and held this office until his death in Washington city, Dec. 31, 1859.

DOOLEY, Patrick Callan, lawyer, was born near Gort, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1842, son of John and Ellen Dooley. In 1850 he came to America with his mother, going to Cheshire, Berkshire co., Mass., where he lived on a farm, and attended school in winter time. He went to Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., in 1860–61, and subsequently to the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass.; entered the University of Michigan in 1865, and the law department there two years later; he was graduated in 1869. After studying law for one year with the Hon. T. D. W. Yonley, at Little Rock, he removed to DeWitt, Arkansas co., Ark., and began the practice of his profession. He was elected to the state senate in 1872, and after serving one session was appointed circuit judge of the 12th judicial district, with jurisdiction over four counties. Judge Dooley remained upon the bench until 1875, since which time he has lived at Little Rock, practicing law and operating in real estate. In 1888 he presided at the organization of the Lincoln Club, a prominent Republican club of Little Rock, and became its first president. He was a charter member and was the second president of the Quapaw Club. In July, 1898, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the eastern district of Arkansas, and was reappointed in 1900. Judge Dooley was married, Oct. 16, 1871, to Matilda Arnold, daughter of Arnold Stoddard, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two daughters.

JARVES, James Jackson, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1820. His early education was received at the Chauncey Hall school of his native city, and he prepared for a course in Harvard University, but failing sight compelled him to relinquish his plans. He then traveled extensively, visiting California, Mexico, Central America, and located at Honolulu in 1838, where he remained for several years, publishing in 1840 "The Polynesian," which was the first newspaper ever started at that place. Four years later his journal was made the official organ of the Hawaiian islands, Mr. Jarves receiving the title of director of the government press. Returning to the United States in 1849, he was a short time later appointed a special commissioner of the Hawaiian government to negotiate treaties with the United States, France, and Great Britain. In 1851 he went to Europe, and resided there for many years, collecting a large number of paintings at Florence and Paris, which illustrated the various schools of art; and also making valuable collections of sculpture and Venetian glass. Some (122) of these paintings, dating from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries, are now in the Yale School of Fine Arts, New Haven, Conn.; the sculptural pieces, together with other paintings, are in the Hollenden gallery, Cleveland, O., while the specimens of ancient and modern Venetian glass were presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city. In Italy Mr. Jarves became well known as a connoisseur, and was elected an honorary member of the Florence Academy of Fine Arts. Between 1879 and 1882 he served as U. S. vice-consul and acting consul at Florence, Italy; and during 1882–83 he represented that country at the Boston foreign exhibition, receiving for his services, in 1887, the title of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Besides contributing to periodical literature, Mr. Jarves published "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands" (1843); "Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands" (1844); "Parisian Sights and French Principles Seen through American Spectacles," in two volumes (1853); "Art Hints: Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting" (1855); "Kiana, a Tradition of Hawaii" (1855); "Italian Sights and Papal Principles Seen through American Spectacles" (1855); "The Confessions of an Inquirer" (1857–60); "Art Studies: The Old Masters of Italy" (1861); "The Art Idea: Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America" (1866); "Art Thoughts: The Experiences and Observations of an American Amateur in Europe" (1876); "Italian Rambles" (1884), and other works.

PHILLIPS, Philip, lawyer and congressman, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 13, 1807. He was educated at the Norwich Military Academy, in Vermont, and at Middletown, Conn. In 1825 he commenced the study of law in Charleston, and on the day after attaining his majority was admitted to the bar. He entered public life by becoming a member of the nullification convention, in 1832, and voted with the minority; in 1834 was elected for two years to the state legislature, but resigned in 1835, and removed to Mobile, Ala., where he practiced his profession with success. In 1837 he was elected president of the Alabama Democratic state convention; in 1844 was elected to the legislature, and was chairman of the committee on Federal relations; and in 1849 was president of an internal improvement convention. In 1851 he was again elected to the legislature; in 1852 went to the Baltimore convention; in 1853 was a representative in congress from Alabama. He declined a re-election, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C., where he died Jan. 14, 1884.

KIRBY, Ephraim, jurist, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 23, 1757. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and when eighteen years of age joined the army of the revolution, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and remaining in active service until the Declaration of Independence. He fought in nineteen engagements and received thirteen wounds, seven of which were sabre cuts on the head, inflicted by a British soldier at Germantown, where he was left on the field for dead. At the close of the revolution he contrived to obtain a classical education, and Yale College gave him the degree of M. A. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1789 published a volume of "Reports of

the Decisions of the Superior Court and Court of Errors," which was the first work of that character published in Connecticut, and probably in the United States. From 1791 to 1804 he was a representative in the legislature, and in 1801 was appointed, by Pres. Jefferson, supervisor of the revenue. After the acquisition of Louisiana he was appointed a judge of the newly-organized territory of Orleans, and, on his way to enter on the duties of his office, died at Fort Stoddard, Miss., Oct. 2, 1804. Hisson, Reynold Marvin, was born at Litchfield, Conn., March 10, 1790; entered the army in 1813, and was brevetted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry in the siege of Fort Erie. In 1824 he became captain of artillery and brevet major in the same year. He died in Fort Sullivan, Wis., Oct. 7, 1842. Another son, Edmund, was born at Litchfield, April 8, 1794; entered the army in 1812, and served through the war with England. In 1819 he was aid to Gen. Jacob Brown, to whose daughter he was married. He became captain in May, 1824, and paymaster in August of the same year. Afterward he served on the staff of Gen. Taylor at Monterey, and on that of Gen. Scott in the valley of Mexico, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and colonel at Molino del Rey. He died at Brownville, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1849. Edmund's son, Edmund (1840–63), was a graduate of the U. S. Military School; served through the civil war; was promoted to brigadier-general, and was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville.

DAYTON, Elias, revolutionary soldier, was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., in July, 1737, a descendant of Ralph Dayton, an Englishman, who emigrated from Bedfordshire to Boston and settled in New Haven in 1638. He removed thence to Southampton, Long Island, and was the founder of East Hampton. As a young man he joined the British forces, fought with the "Jersey Blues," under Wolfe, at Quebec; and subsequently became captain of a company of militiamen, with which he marched against the northern Indians. At the outbreak of the revolution he became a member of the committee of safety, and with William Alexander, Lord Stirling, commanded a party which, in July, 1775, captured a British transport off Elizabethtown. In February, 1778, he was appointed by congress colonel of the 3d New Jersey regiment; in 1781 aided in the suppression of the New Jersey mutiny, and in 1783 was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. Throughout the entire war he was in active service, being prominently engaged in the battles of Springfield, Monmouth, Brandywine and Yorktown, and was three times unhorsed: at Germantown, at Springfield, and again at Crosswick's bridge. When the enemy, under Gen. Knyphausen, penetrated into New Jersey, he directed the execution of the measures adopted for their annoyance. At the close of the war he was appointed major-general of militia. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress in 1770, but declined the honor; on being again elected, however, he served during 1787–88. He served several terms in the New Jersey legislature, and at the organization of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, was elected its first president, holding the office until his death, which occurred at Elizabethtown, N. J., July 17, 1807.

DAYTON, Charles Willoughby, lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1846, son of Abram Child and Maria A. (Tomlinson) Dayton. His earliest American ancestor, Ralph Dayton, emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, to Boston; was one of the original settlers of New Haven in 1638, removed to Southampton, Long Island, and was the founder of East Hampton. His descendants settled principally in New York and New Jersey, among them being William L. Dayton, Elias Dayton and Brewster Dayton. The last removed from Long Island to Stratford, Conn., and served in the revolutionary army. His wife was Betsy Willoughby, and their son, Charles Willoughby, who was married to Jane Child, of New York city, was Mr. Dayton's grandfather. His only son, Abram Child Dayton, though engaged in mercantile affairs, was a man of literary tastes, contributing to periodicals and publishing, in 1871, "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life," a most entertaining as well as historically valuable work which was republished by Putnam in 1896. His mother was descended from Maj. John Canfield and Joseph Tomlinson, soldiers of the revolution, and also from Hon. Andrew Adams, chief-justice of Connecticut. Mr. Dayton was educated at the College of the City of New York, and after graduating at the Columbia Law School was admitted to the bar in 1868. Becoming identified with politics as early as 1864, he supported Gen. McClellan for the presidency, in 1881 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of the state legislature, and served on the judiciary committee. In 1882 he organized the Harlem Democratic Club, of which he became president in 1888, and identified himself with the citizens' reform movement, which put forward a Democratic candidate for mayor. He was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1881, 1882, 1884, and in 1892 he was chairman of the committee on organization of the state convention. In 1884 he was one of the presidential electors in New York state and secretary of its electoral college. One of his speeches, delivered at Burlington, Ia., was adopted by the national Democratic committee and circulated as a campaign document. In 1893 he was a delegate to the New York state constitutional convention, and in the same year was appointed by Pres. Cleveland postmaster of New York city, resigning in April, 1897, to resume law practice. Subsequently to his retirement he was tendered a banquet by 1,500 letter carriers, and his bust was erected in the post office, as testimony to his "efficiency, discipline, justice, courtesy and kindness." Ex Pres. Cleveland wrote him as follows: "The faithful and efficient service you have rendered the government . . . entitles you to an acknowledgement of my personal obligation for the credit thus reflected upon the appointing power." Notwithstanding the attention given to political affairs, Mr. Dayton maintains a law practice of considerable magnitude. At one time he was a member of the executive committee and a vice president of the Bar Association of the State of New York; he also served upon important committees of the Bar Association of the City of New York. He was one of the incorporators of the Post-Graduate Medical School; organized and is a director of the Twelfth Ward Bank and the Empire City Savings Bank, being the legal counsel of each, and is a director of the United States Life Insurance Co. He is a member of the New York Geographical Society; the New York Historical Society, to which he gave a series of portraits of the postmasters of New York (1804–97); of the Down Town Association; the New England Society; the Sons of the Revolution; the Sagamore, Harlem, Players' and Harlem Democratic clubs, and of the Manhattan Club, of which he is a governor. He was married in New York city, Jan. 29, 1874, to Laura A., daughter of Dr. John B. Newman, and has two sons and one daughter: Charles Willoughby, John Newman and Laura Adams Dayton.

Charles W. Dayton

ELLSWORTH, Mary Wolcott (Janvrin), author, was born at Exeter, N. H., Sept. 16, 1830, daughter of Alexander Janvrin, whose ancestor emigrated from the isle of Guernsey prior to the American revolution. She was educated at an academy in her native town. She early began to use her pen and when eighteen wrote a story entitled "Children's Vows; or, The Carnelian Ring," for which she received a prize from a prominent Boston publisher, which encouraged her to make literature her avocation. Her work was favorably received; she contributed to western and southern journals and was a regular contributor to "Godey's Ladies' Book." In 1856 she edited and wrote biographical articles for "Cypress Leaves," published by James Usher, Boston; in 1858 she was engaged in compiling for French & Co., publishers, Boston, a series of books entitled the "Juvenile Miscellany. She was married, Aug. 13, 1868, to Oliver Ellsworth, a bookseller in Boston, son of Gov. William Wolcott Ellsworth, and grandson of Chief-Justice Oliver Ellsworth. She was the author of "Peace; or, The Stolen Will" (1857); "An Hour with the Children" (Am. Tract Society, 1860), and "Smith's Saloon; or, The Grays and the Grants" (1871). Mrs. Ellsworth died at Newton, Mass., Aug. 12, 1870.

SEALY, John, financier, was born at Kingston, Pa., Oct. 18, 1822, son of Robert and Mary (McCarty) Sealy, both natives of Cork, Ireland. At the age of fourteen he entered a country store as a clerk. He proved so competent that four years later his employer made him general manager of some coal mines. He remained in this position three years longer on a salary, and then decided to emigrate to Texas. Arriving at Galveston in 1846 he became a dry-goods salesman. A strong friendship sprang up between Mr. Sealy and J. H. Hutchings, the bookkeeper of the firm, and they decided to go into business on their own account, each having laid up about $750. With this capital they bought a stock of goods and, removing to Sabine Pass, Tex., in 1847, opened a store under the name of Hutchings & Sealy. Meeting with success, they removed to Galveston. In 1854 a partnership was formed with Mr. George Ball, and a general dry-goods and commission business was carried on. In 1860 the dry-goods business was sold out, and the firm continued in the cotton commission business, and under the firm name of Ball, Hutchings & Co., engaged in banking. In 1867 Mr. Sealy's brother, George, was admitted as a partner, and the firm remained unchanged until John Sealy's death. He was connected with nearly every corporation in the city, either as president or director, he originated many enterprises, and he responded to every call to sustain any improvement or any undertaking that promised to be of lasting benefit. One of his most successful undertakings was the building, management and establishment of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railroad system. His chief public bequest was the sum of $75,000 for the erection of a hospital at Galveston, to which patients from every part of the state are admitted free. Mr. Sealy was married at Bedford, Pa., in 1857, to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel B. and Margretta (Campbell) Davis. She bore him a daughter, Etta Jane, and a son, John, who succeeded to his father's interest and became a partner in the firm. He died at Galveston, Tex., Aug. 29, 1884.

John Sealy

MONEY, Hernando De Soto, senator, was born in Holmes county, Miss., Aug. 26, 1839, of English ancestry. His father and paternal grandfather had strong individual characteristics bordering on eccentricity. On the maternal side he is descended from the Vardaman family, whose members are noted for size, strength and longevity. He was educated in the literary and law departments of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, Miss. Throughout the civil war he served in the Confederate army, returning at its close to the practice of law. This he was, however, compelled to abandon because of failing eyesight, and for several years he confined himself to cotton planting in the Mississippi delta. In 1871 he returned to his old home in Carrollton, where he edited the "Conservative," in which journal he was the owner of a half interest, and in 1872 removed to Winona, purchased a half interest in the "Democrat-Advance," and continued to edit both papers. He was elected mayor in 1874 and in 1875 was chosen as a Democratic representative in congress, serving by re-election until 1885, when he voluntarily retired to engage in the practice of law; but in 1892 he was again elected to the national legislature, and was re-elected in 1894. He was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads in the 46th and 48th congresses, and in this capacity took an active interest in postal legislation toward the improvement and extension of the service. In January, 1896, he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term beginning March 4, 1899; but, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Z. George, he was appointed to the senate, Oct. 8, 1897, and upon the convening of the legislature, was regularly elected, the term ending March 3, 1899. He was then re-elected for the term expiring in 1905. Sen. Money is a close student, an omnivorous reader, and an able public speaker.

COMSTOCK, Anna (Botsford), educator and wood engraver, was born at Otto, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1854, the daughter of Marvin and Phœbe (Irish) Botsford, and a descendant of Henry Botsford, who came to this country from England, and was one of the founders of Milford, Conn. She attended Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., and entered Cornell University in 1874, for a special course in history and political science. In October, 1878, she was married to John Henry Comstock, professor of invertebrate zoölogy in Cornell University. Shortly thereafter Prof. Comstock was called to the position of entomologist to the U. S. department of agriculture, and during their residence in Washington Mrs. Comstock made many careful drawings of microscopic insects in order to assist her husband in investigating the habits of scale insects. When they returned to Cornell, she continued to make drawings for his publications, at the same time taking a course in natural history at the university, for the purpose of qualifying herself scientifically. She received the degree of B.Sc. from that university in 1885. Finding the methods of reproducing drawings for printing unsatisfactory, she studied wood engraving, in Cooper Union, New York, in 1886. In 1890 she was elected a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. In 1895 more than 600 of her plates were published in "Comstock's Manual for the Study of Insects." Her more recent work includes the illustrations for "Insect Life" by Prof. Comstock, and some engravings for "Every Day Butterflies" by Prof. S. H. Scudder. She has lectured before farmer's institutes on the possibilities and ideals of farm life, and in 1894 for her efforts in this line was made a member of the New York State Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. This association began the experiment of introdue-

ing nature study into district schools. Mrs. Comstock assisted the movement in the Westchester schools, and later was employed by Cornell as an instructor in nature study, in university extension work among teachers. In this capacity she has taught for several summers in the state teacher's institute at Chautauqua, and in 1900 she delivered a course of lectures on nature study at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. In December, 1898, she was made assistant professor in nature study at Cornell University, being the only woman who has been given the title of professor there.

PRITCHARD, Peter Conley, senator, was born at Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857, son of William H. and Elizabeth L. Pritchard. Paternally he is of Scotch and Welsh descent, while his maternal ancestors came from Ireland. His father was a carpenter. The son, after a thorough training at the Martin Creek Academy, Tennessee, was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Jonesboro "Tribune-Herald." At the age of seventeen he removed to Bakersville, Mitchell co., N. C., where until 1887 he was joint editor and owner of the "Roan Mountain Republican." In the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Marshall, Madison co., where he soon became a prominent and active citizen. He was a Republican elector in the presidential campaign of 1880, and served in the state legislature in 1884, 1886 and 1890. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor; in 1892 was the caucus nominee for U. S. senator, and in the same year served as delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. In November, 1894, he was elected to the U. S. senate on a fusion ticket by the Republicans and Populists, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Zebulon B. Vance; being notable as the first Republican in twenty years to be elected to that body from any southern state. A recognized leader in all councils and movements of his party, his political following is very large. He was elected president of the state protective tariff league in 1892, and was one of the organizers of the co-operation movement which resulted in his election in 1894. In 1897 he was re-elected to the senate for the term ending March 3, 1903. Sen. Pritchard was married at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 18, 1892, to Malissa, daughter of James W. and Mary Bowman.

BUCKLAND, Cyrus, inventor, was born at Manchester, Conn., Aug. 10, 1799, son of George and Elizabeth (———) Buckland. At an early age he displayed inventive ability. His first important mechanical work was done in helping to prepare and place the machinery for cotton mills at Monson and Chicopee Falls, Mass. In his twenty-ninth year he entered the employ of the U. S. armory, Springfield, Mass., as a pattern-maker, from which he rose to the position of inspector. In this capacity he devised a number of improved firearms and invented machines for their manufacture, without any other compensation than his regular salary. The value of his inventions may be judged from the fact that through his efforts the cost of turning out a finished musket was reduced one-half. The greatest advance was made in the working of gun stocks, screws and hammers, and in milling screws. These processes were adopted by most of the countries of Europe; England even going so far as to import workmen to run the gun-stock machines, of which she had secured copies through her agents. Mr. Buckland was forced to retire through ill-health in 1859. At that time he received a grant of $10,000 from congress, in recognition of his services. He was married, in 1824, to Mary A. Locke, of Monson, Mass., and had three children. He died Feb. 26, 1891.

HALLER, Granville O., soldier and pioneer, was born at York, Pa., Jan. 31, 1819, son of George and Susan (Pennington) Haller. He was appointed from civil life, and commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. infantry, Nov. 17, 1839. He served through the Seminole war in Florida in 1841–42, and is frequently mentioned in Sprague's history of "The Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Florida War." He was adjutant of the 4th infantry from Jan. 1, 1843, until his resignation in 1845, and was promoted first lieutenant July 2, 1846. He served under Gen. Taylor in the war with Mexico until after the capture of Monterey, when his regiment was transferred to Gen. Worth's division. He was in every battle to the capture of the City of Mexico, with Worth's division, and was brevetted captain and then major for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. In 1853 he went to Washington territory, and later to Fort Dallas, Oregon, during the Indian wars fought many engagements, and after hard fighting utterly annihilated the tribe that committed the Boise river massacre. He established and built Fort Townsend, on Puget sound, in 1857, and participated in the San Juan embroglio in 1859. In 1860 he was assigned to the command of the military post of Fort Mojave, Ariz., and early in 1861 was ordered to San Diego, Cal., and finally to New York to join the army then being organized by Gen. McClellan. On his arrival he found that he had been promoted commandant of the general headquarters on McClellan's staff, and the 93d New York volunteers were placed under his command as general headquarters guard. He was employed during the Virginia and Maryland campaigns under McClellan, the subsequent campaign of Burnside, and for a short time under Hooker. At the close of the civil war he returned to Puget sound, where he established a general merchandise store and built up a large trade, but in 1879 returned to the regular army as colonel of the 23d infantry, and served with his regiment until his retirement. He was a 32d degree Mason, member of the Washington Pioneers, and for one term president of the Pioneer Association; also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; an active companion of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and for one year commander of the Washington Commandery. He was married, June 21, 1849, to Henrietta M. Cox, of York, Pa., and had five children. He died at Seattle, Wash., May 2, 1897.

Granville O. Haller

PENFIELD, Smith Newell, organist and composer, was born at Oberlin, O., April 4, 1837, son of Anson and Minerva (Dayton) Penfield. When a lad he was organist and choir master of the college church and of a choral society of over one hundred members. For seven years he was organist and teacher at Rochester, N. Y.; then went abroad to study the piano under Moscheles, Papperitz and Delioux, harmony under Hauptman and Richter, and composition under Reinecke. On returning to the United States he went to Savannah, Ga., where he founded a conservatory of music and a choral and orchestral society, the Mozart Club, of which he was leader. In 1875 he returned to the North and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and later in New York city, for professional work. He was organist of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, for two years, and of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church

for three years, then in New York was successively at St. George's, St. Mark's, the Broadway Tabernacle and the Scotch Presbyterian Church, where he is now playing. He received from the University of New York the degree of Mus. Doc. In 1885 he was elected president of the Music Teachers' National Association, and in 1890 president of the New York State Music Teachers' Association, and he is a member of the Manuscript Society of New York. His compositions are numerous and varied in form, comprising an overture for full orchestra; a string quintet in three movements; "The Eighteenth Psalm," a cantata for soli, chorus and orchestra; two complete services of the Protestant Episcopal canticles; "Beyond," an aria for contralto with full orchestra; "Dream Pictures," an aria for soprano with full orchestra; a "Reverie," and a march, besides many choruses, glees, songs and solo pieces for piano and organ.

DELUREY, Laurence Augustine, educator, was born at Easton, N. Y., May 15, 1864, son of Daniel and Catherine (Sheridan) Delurey. His elementary education was obtained in the schools of his native town, and in September, 1881, he entered the College of St. Thomas, of Villanova, Pa. Here, having evinced a preference for the priesthood, he was admitted to the novitiate of the Augustinian order in August, 1885. He was ordained priest, March 15, 1890, by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia,

L. A. Delurey

and in September of the same year was appointed to a vacancy on the faculty of his alma mater, having at the same time charge of St. Denis' Church, Ardmore, Pa. Father Delurey was appointed in August, 1891, to succeed Rev. A. Gleason, O. S. A., as vice-president of the College of St. Thomas, to which he was elected in July, 1894. During this time he had entire charge of the studies and discipline of the college, and performed his duties with remarkable tact, endearing himself to all by his evident interest in their welfare, even in their sports; the prominence that the college holds to-day in the athletic world is due solely to the encouragement and direction of Rev. L. A. Delurey. Upon the resignation of Rev. F. J. M. Shanc, O. S. A., from the presidency of the college, in January, 1895, Father Delurey was appointed to succeed him, and at the Chapter of the Augustinian Fathers held in July, 1898, he was re-elected to the office, and at the same time made superior of the Monastery of St. Thomas of Villanova. Since he has become president, he has broadened the course, and introduced lectures by prominent men, both lay and ecclesiastical. Under his régime the increased attendance of students made enlarged quarters a necessity, and, largely owing to his efforts, have two commodious buildings been erected, fitted with every modern convenience and educational appliance. Father Delurey is also widely known as a lecturer and preacher as well as an educator.

KELLY, James Edward, sculptor, was born in New York city, July 30, 1855, son of Patrick Paul and Julia Frances (Golden) Kelly. His father, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in New York city, where he was an optician. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools, and in 1871 was apprenticed to a wood engraver, meanwhile studying in the Academy of Design, and subsequently assisted in organizing the Art Students' League, and with Carl Hirshberg and Theodore Robinson formed the first committee. In 1873 he entered the art department of Harper & Brothers, and in 1875 Mr. Kelly, with Edwin A. Abbey, opened a studio, where they began illustrating, principally for magazines, and for Bryant & Gay's "History of the United States." It was then he utilized his former knowledge of engraving in directing the manner of cutting his work, which was carried out by Cole, Juengling, Kingsley, Wolf and others, and is now called the American school of wood engraving. He also made studies from life of the various distinguished military and naval commanders then living, and also made sketches of the important incidents in their careers under their directions. His first model, a statuette of "Sheridan's Ride," was exhibited in the National Academy of Design, in 1879. In 1883 he was chosen to model the five bas-reliefs around the base of the Monmouth monument. The subjects selected were: "The Council of War at Hopewell"; "Washington Rallying His Troops"; "Ramsay Defending His Guns"; "Molly Pitcher"; and "Wayne's Charge." He also modeled "Arnold Wounded in the Trenches" and "Schuyler Giving His Plans to Gates Before the Battle of Saratoga" for the Saratoga monument, in 1886, and he also modeled the statue of Gen. Grant, at Donelson, for which the general posed; statue of "Call to Arms," for the Troy monument; statue of Gen. Buford, at Gettysburg; "Knowlton at Harlem Heights," at Columbia College, for the Sons of the Revolution, and a series of bronze portrait busts of army and navy officers of the Spanish-American war. His later works are an equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman; "Col. Roosevelt at San Juan Hill," and the "Fitz-John Porter Monument," for which Gen. Porter selected Mr. Kelly. In 1890, with all the ceremony peculiar to the Seneca Indians, he was adopted into that nation as a brother of Gen. Ely S. Parker, the sachem "Donohogua," and was given the title of "The Ganasqua," or "Stone Giant."

James Edward Kelly

BROWNLEE, William, Craig, clergyman, was born at Torfoot, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1783. He was graduated A.M. at the University of Glasgow in 1804, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Stirling about 1808. He at once married and came to this country, settling as pastor of the Associate Church at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., where he remained until 1813. Removing to Philadelphia, he had charge of the Walnut Street Scotch Associate Church in that city, for two years. He was rector of the grammar school, or academy, at New Brunswick, N. J., from 1815 to 1817, and in the latter year became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Basking Ridge, N. J., where he continued until 1825. During the year following he was professor of Latin and Greek at Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, and in 1826 was installed as one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in New York city. He remained in this pastorate until 1848, and continued to make New York his home thereafter. He was prominent among the city clergy, with whom he was chiefly distinguished for his zealous opposition to the Roman Catholic church. He edited the "Dutch Church Magazine" through four volumes, and published various books and pamphlets, among

them, "Inquiry into the Principles of the Quakers" (1824); "The Roman Catholic Controversy" (1834); "Treatise on Popery" (1847); "Lights and Shadows of Christian Life" (1847); "The Christian Youths' Book"; "Christian Father at Home"; "Deity of Christ"; "History of the Western Apostolic Church"; "The Converted Murderer," and "The Whigs of Scotland," a romance. In 1860 a memorial of his life was printed in New York city, where his death occurred on Feb. 10th of that year.

OSBORN, Henry Stafford, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1823. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1845. He also studied at Bonn, Germany, and at the London Polytechnic Institution. In 1845–46 he was stated supply at Coventry, R. I.; was ordained in June, 1846, and was pastor, successively, at Hanover, Va., until 1849; in Richmond, Va., until 1853; at Liberty, Va., until 1858; and at Salem, Va., until 1859. In 1859–66 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Belvidere, N. J. Before the civil war he had held the chair of natural science in Roanoke College, and in 1866 he accepted the professorship of mining and metallurgy in Lafayette College. He left this position in 1870 to become stated supply at Oxford, O., and in 1871 became a professor in Miami University, where he remained until that institution was closed in 1873. While he was pastor of a church at Millville, O., his health failed, and he has since devoted his attention to literary pursuits, especially to the illustration of Bible history. Much of his time has been spent in visiting Palestine, Syria, Egypt and the Mediterranean islands, and many of the maps of these localities used in Bible teaching were prepared by him. In 1865 he received the degree of LL D. from Lafayette. His published works are: "Palestine, Past and Present" (1855); "Flowers and Fruits of the Holy Land" (1856); "Pilgrims in the Holy Land" (1857); "Scientific Metallurgy of Iron and Steel in the United States" (1870); "The New Descriptive Geography of Palestine" (1877); "Manual of Bible Geography," and "Ancient Egypt in the Light of Recent Discoveries" (1885); "Chart of the Books of the Bible" (2d ed., 1886); "The Useful Minerals and Mining Architecture" (1887), and "Biblical History and Geography" (1888).

ELLIOTT, Charles, clergyman and author, was born at Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, May 6, 1792. He was educated in Dublin and came to America in 1814; joined the Ohio conference in 1818 as a circuit preacher; was superintendent of the Wyandotte (Indian) mission, Upper Sandusky, in 1822, in 1823–27 was presiding elder of the Ohio district, and in the latter year was appointed to the chair of languages in Madison College, Uniontown, Pa., which he held for four years. He was then settled at Pittsburgh, where he was presiding elder of the district and edited the "Pittsburgh Conference Journal." He next went to Cincinnati, where he edited the "Western Christian Advocate" until 1848. His next three years were spent in ministerial duty, when he resumed editorial control of the "Western Christian Advocate," in 1852–56. He was professor of Biblical literature at Iowa Wesleyan University and president of that institution, in 1856–60, and again in 1864–67. During the civil war he was editor of the "Central Christian Advocate" at St. Louis, Mo. He published: "A Treatise on Baptism" (1834); "Delineation of Roman Catholicism" (2 vols., New York, 1842; third edition, London, 1851); "Sinfulness of American Slavery (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1851); "Life of Bishop Roberts" (1853); "History of the Great Secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1855); "The Bible and Slavery," "Political Romanism" (1859), "Reminiscences of the Wyandotte Mission," and a "History of the M. E. Church in the South and West from 1841 to 1866." He died at Mount Pleasant, Ia., Jan. 6, 1869.

BEATTY, John, soldier, was born near Sandusky, O., Dec. 16, 1828, son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Beatty. His education was obtained at the district school of a pioneer settlement. His grandfather, John Beatty, was the founder of the town of Milan, O., which was originally called Beatty in his honor. He was an anti-slavery man, of the James G. Birney school, and from him the present John acquired in boyhood his first political tenets, adhering to them through life. In 1852 he supported John P. Hale for the presidency. In 1856 he cast his vote for John C. Fremont. In 1860 he was the Republican presidential elector for the 13th (Ohio) congressional district. In April, 1861, he raised a company for the war, and as lieutenant-colonel was with McClellan in West Virginia. Subsequently he became the colonel of the 3d Ohio volunteer infantry, and was with O. M. Mitchel in his capture of Huntsville and occupation of North Alabama. He commanded a regiment in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and in November of that year was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. In the December following he was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, and as the commander of a brigade took part in the four days' battle of Stone river. He was with Rosecrans in the Tullahoma campaign, and in the Chattanooga campaign was the first of Thomas' corps to cross Lookout mountain. He commanded a brigade at Chickamauga and in the battle of Missionary ridge, subsequently accompanying Sherman in the expedition to Knoxville for the relief of Burnside. He was elected to the 40th congress from the 8th Ohio district in 1866, and re-elected to the 41st and 42d congresses, serving first as a member of the committee on invalid pensions, then as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and finally as chairman of the committee on public printing. In 1884 he was one of the Republican presidential electors at large for Ohio, in 1886–87 a member of the board of state charities, in 1891–95 president of the Ohio Chickamauga National Park commission. He is the author of "The Citizen Soldier" (1876); "The Belle o' Beckett's Lane" (1882), "McKinleyism" (1894), and "An Answer to Coin's Financial School" (1895). Gen. Beatty resides in Columbus, O., where he is president of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

KANE, Elias Kent, senator, was born in New York city, June 7, 1796, a cousin of Judge John Kintzing Kane. After completing his preliminary education in New York, he pursued the study of law, and engaged in the practice of that profession at Nashville, Tenn. In 1815 he removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1818. He was the first secretary of Illinois, and afterwards served in the legislature of that state. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and on that ticket was elected in 1825 to a seat in the U. S. senate, where he officiated as chairman of the committee on private land claims. He entered the upper house of the national legislature on Dec. 5th of the latter year; and, being re-elected at the end of his term, served continuously until his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1835.

McDOWELL, Katherine Sherwood (Bonner), author, was born at Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 26, 1849, daughter of Dr. Charles Bonner. She was educated in private schools in Mississippi and Alabama, and in 1870 was married to Edward McDowell. In 1873, with her husband, she removed to Cambridge, Mass., where for a time she acted as private secretary to the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. Her first contribution of note was a poem, entitled "The Radical Club." She wrote under the pen-name of "Sherwood Bonner." Returning to the place of her birth in 1878 she helped nurse her father and brother, who had been stricken with yellow fever during the epidemic of that year. She continued to reside there until her death. In Mrs. Kirk's novel, "Margaret Kent," she figures as the heroine. Her publications are: "Like Unto Like" (1881); "Dialect Tales" (1883); "Suwanee River Tales" (1884). Mrs. Bonner died at Holly Springs, Miss., July 22, 1883.

HOPKINS, John Henry, first P. E. bishop of Vermont and twenty-sixth in the succession of the American episcopate, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792. At the age of eight he came to the United States with his parents. His early education was obtained at home from his mother. For a time he was engaged in the iron business in western Pennsylvania, but gave it up and commenced the study of law, a profession he preferred to a mercantile life. He was admitted to the bar in Pittsburgh in 1818, where he rapidly rose to the first rank in business and influence. He became a vestryman in the Trinity parish, and on a vacancy in the rectorship was elected to fill it. On Dec. 24, 1823, he was ordained deacon, and five months later priest. He was a candidate for assistant bishop of Pennsylvania in 1826, and would have been elected but refused to cast a vote for himself. He wished to found a theological seminary in Pittsburgh; but the plan was not approved by his bishop, and in 1831, being invited to become assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., and help found a seminary there, he accepted and left Pittsburgh. He was elected the first bishop of Vermont in 1832, being consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, New York city, Oct. 31st. He then removed to Burlington, Vt., where he was also rector of St. Paul's Church, and so continued for twenty-seven years. In "Men of Vermont" (1894) it is said: "Bishop Hopkins will long be remembered in Vermont for his indomitable energy and industry, his varied talents, his peerless expression of his often peculiar opinions, his unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to duty, and his powerful will. In no respect were his opinions more peculiar than on the subject of education, and all his children were necessarily deeply impressed by these peculiarities. They were never sent to any public school until the boys were old enough to enter college; but the good bishop opened a school of his own in 1854, embarking his entire property and all he could borrow in the erection of the old Vermont Episcopal Institute, which was located just south of the then village of Burlington, and a part only of whose buildings now remain. In this school there were no vacations, no plays, no relaxation from alternate study, work and church attendance, except on Saturday afternoon. Severe discipline and frequent punishment with the rod or black strap were the only inducements to effort—emulation, rewards, and even marks being strictly excluded. The teachers were nearly all theological students, the great object of the school being to train up clergymen for the church. For several years it was well attended, but the hard times of 1838–39 caused the withdrawal of so many of the pupils that the school closed its doors, and bankruptcy resulted." Bishop Hopkins was an accomplished painter and musician. He was also interested in architecture, and was one of the first to introduce Gothic architecture into this country, publishing an essay on the subject in 1836. He designed a new building for Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and the enlarged St. Paul's Church of Burlington. He was a clear and forceful speaker, and was especially remarkable for his singular independence of character. He was a voluminous writer, and, besides many pamphlets and sermons, published: "Christianity Vindicated" (1833); "The Primitive Creed" (1834); "The Primitive Church" (1835); "The Church of Rome in Her Primitive Purity" (1837); "The Novelties Which Disturb Our Peace" (1844); "The History of the Confessional" (1850); "The End of Controversy Controverted" (1854); "The American Citizen" (1857); "A Scriptural, Historical and Ecclesiastical View of Slavery" (1864); "The Law of Ritualism" (1866); "The Pope Not the Anti-Christ." (1868). He was married to Melusina Muller, a native of Germany, whose father, a wealthy shipping merchant, emigrated to the United States in 1812, when his daughter was thirteen years old, and settled in Pennsylvania. They had thirteen children. Bishop Hopkins died June 9, 1868. His life was published by his son in 1868.

BISSELL, William Henry Augustus, second P. E. bishop of Vermont and eighty-eighth in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Randolph, Vt., Nov. 10, 1814, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Washburn) Bissell. He was educated in the public schools and academy of Randolph, and entering the University of Vermont, was graduated in 1838. For a while he taught in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, under Bishop Hopkins, and later he established a private school in Detroit, Mich., in partnership with G. B. Eastman. Having studied for the ministry meanwhile, he was ordained deacon Sept. 29, 1839, in Calvary Church, New York city, and his first charge was at Trinity Church, West Troy, N. Y.; he was afterwards called to Grace Church, Lyons, where he remained until 1848, and then removed to Genesee, N. Y. He was elected bishop of Vermont in 1868, to succeed the late Bishop John Henry Hopkins, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Montpelier, June 3, 1868. Bishop Bissell was much interested in missionary work, being connected with all societies working under the authority of the Episcopal church. He was an Independent in politics. In 1838 he was married to Martha, daughter of Phineas and Maria (Cotton) Moulton, of West Randolph, Vt., by whom he had five children. He died in Burlington, Vt., May 14, 1893.

HALL, Arthur Crawshay Alliston, third P. E. bishop of Vermont, and one hundred and seventy-third in the American episcopate, was born at Binfield, England, April 12, 1847, son of Maj.-Gen. William T. Hall, of the British army, and Louisa A. (Alliston) Hall. He was educated at Brighton College and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was graduated B.A. in 1869 and M.A. in 1871; was ordained by the bishop of Oxford as a deacon, 1870, and as priest, 1871. He then became a member of the Society of St. John the Evangelist (the Cowley fathers), a brotherhood of clergymen in the English church living in community, under vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and giving themselves to missionary work at home and abroad. In 1873 Father Hall came to America, where a branch of the society was established in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was connected with the diocese of

Massachusetts; until 1882 as assistant of the Church of the Advent, Boston, that parish then being in charge of the Society of St. John the Evangelist; and from 1882 to 1892 was rector of the Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist. Father Hall was during this time provincial superior of the mission priests of St. John in America, and constantly engaged in preaching and conducting missions and retreats in various parts of the country. During his residence in Boston he was on terms of strong friendship with Phillips Brooks, though representing a school widely separated from that of the rector of Trinity Church. At the end of 1892 Father Hall was recalled by the Society of St. John to England. In 1893 he was elected bishop of Vermont, and (being released from all obligations to the Society) was consecrated to the episcopate, Feb. 2, 1894, in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, by the bishops of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, assisted by the archbishop of Ontario and the bishops of Delaware and Fond du Lac. Bishop Hall is the author of "Confession and the Lambeth Conference"; "Meditations on the Creed"; "Meditations on the Collects"; "Meditations on the Lord's Prayer"; "Self Discipline"; "The Example of the Passion"; "The Virgin Mother"; "Christ's Temptation and Ours" (Baldwin lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich.); a charge on "Marriage and Divorce," and other works.

STANTON, Frank Lebby, poet and journalist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1857, son of Valentine and Catherine R. (Parry) Stanton. His grandparents on his father's side were George Henry Stanton, of New York, a large investor in real estate at Baracoa, Cuba, and Nicolette, daughter of Nicholas Prieutzer, who was killed at the battle of Dresden, under Napoleon Bonaparte. His mother's parents were Peter Parry, a native of Liverpool, England, and a wealthy cotton planter on Kiahwah island, S. C., and Harriet E. Wilson, of Savannah, Ga. The civil war, in which his father bore arms on the Confederate side, interrupted Frank Stanton's studies, pursued at that time in a high school in Savannah, and his education was completed in private without an instructor. Having begun original composition at the age of fourteen, and having inherited from his father an interest in printing, he rather naturally was drawn into journalism, and began on the "Morning News" of Savannah. Having served an apprenticeship at the printer's case, he in 1887 removed to Smithville, Ga., where he published a newspaper, the Smithville "News," doing much of the mechanical work himself. In 1888 he removed to Rome, Ga., and after service on the staff of the Rome "Tribune," as night editor, in 1889 became connected with the Atlanta "Constitution," and has occupied an editorial chair ever since 1890, contributing a daily column of poetry and dialect, entitled "Just from Georgia." He has published "Songs of a Day" (1892); "Songs of the Soil" (1894); "Comes One With a Song" (1898); "Songs from Dixie Land" (1900). Of him Joel Chandler Harris said: "In a period that fairly reeks with the results of a sham culture . . . it surely is something to find a singer breathing unceremoniously into Pan's pipes and waking again the woodland echoes with snatches of song that ring true to the ear because they come straight from the heart." His contributions have appeared in the "Century," "Cosmopolitan," "Munsey's," "Collier's," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Saturday Evening Post," and all the leading magazines and papers of the United States, and in many of the London magazines and newspapers. Mr. Stanton was married at Smithville, Ga., in 1887, to Leona, daughter of Valentine B. Jossey. They have two sons, Valentine and Frank, and a daughter, Marcelle

DERBY, James Cephas, publisher, was born in Little Falls, N. Y., July 20, 1818, eldest son of Benjamin and Lezetta Derby. He was educated in the public schools of Herkimer, N. Y. When fifteen years old he was apprenticed to Henry Ivison, a bookseller in Auburn, N. Y., who took him in his own family to live. He rapidly developed as a salesman and an authority on literature. In 1840 he formed a partnership with a son of Mr. Ivison, and the firm of J. C. Derby & Co. commenced business as publishers and booksellers. The first book bearing their imprint was published in 1844 and was entitled "Conference Hymns with Tunes, Adapted to Religious Meetings for Prayer." In 1848 Mr. Ivison withdrew and Norman C. Miller, a former clerk, became partner, and the firm was known as Derby & Miller. Their list of publications included: "Life of Zachary Taylor," by Henry Montgomery, "Lives of Mary and Martha Washington," by Margaret C. Conkling; "Life of the Empress Josephine," by J. T. Headley; Seward's "Life of John Quincy Adams;" Goodrich's "History of all Nations;" "Life of Adoniram Judson and Lives of the Three Mrs. Judsons," "Life of Washington," by Jared Sparks; "Fern Leaves," and "History of the War with Mexico." This list gives an insight into the methods and purposes governing Mr. Derby in his selection of subjects and authors. He became a publisher of high-class books on popular subjects. The business was enlarged by a subscription-book department, and that afterward popular method of selling books was largely pioneered by Mr. Derby. In 1853 he removed to New York city and established the firm of Derby and Jackson, which became a prominent publishing house with a list of books that included the best known authors of the day, among them Wm. H. Seward, Henry Ward Beecher, "Fanny Fern," Alice and Phebe Cary, B. P. Shillaber, S. G. Goodrich, Henry Wikoff, Augusta J. Evans, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, "Marion Harland," Frank B. Goodrich, "Widow Bedott," "Miles O'Reilly," Fred S. Cozzens, and the author of "Ruthledge." Many of these credit their first encouragement in the literary field to Mr. Derby, their first publisher. The firm also republished upwards of 200 volumes of standard English classics. In 1862 the firm of Derby & Miller was renewed in New York city, and published a line of subscription books, including Raymond's "Life of Lincoln," Headley's "Life of Grant," Goodrich's "Tribute Book" and the engraving on steel of Carpenter's "Emancipation Proclamation." Mr. Derby with his three brothers, also well-known publishers in their time, give to their mother the credit of their success in the molding of their characters. She wrote her sons the following letter in 1844, in speaking of which Mr. Derby said just before his death, "I can confidently say that in the long and varied experience of my brothers and myself, not a single volume has ever been sold by us of a doubtful tendency." . . . "As you are soon going on your accustomed journey to purchase books, I will ask you once more to consider my plea regarding the policy and character of some portion of your business. The selecting of books for a reading community is a peculiar responsibility; and if the matter therein contained be good in its wholesale and retail consequences, it will rise up *for* you; if bad, *against* you, even here in this partly Christianized America. You now stand upon the pivot of general improvement in almost everything, and it is your special

province to go forward in this particular branch of progression, provided your religious principles, high moral character and self-denial be such as should be worthy the patronage and confidence of the world, and more especially your own conscience. . . . The mind of man is a soil that God has made highly productive of greatness and goodness, provided it is beneath the refreshing showers of healthful and exalting influences; and it is your peculiar privilege to administer in the books you put into their hands such influences to fallen and rebellious man. . . . I would therefore have you come out on the right and on the safe side, and to extend your usefulness make your principles publicly known and your reasons for them, then your names may be written in letters of gold, as the first booksellers resolved to put nothing but that which is good and healthful upon your shelves and counters. Your affectionate mother, "LEZETTA DERBY." In 1862 Mr. Derby retired from business and was in the government employ in the state department under Secretary Seward, his lifelong friend. In his capacity as U. S. dispatch agent for the government in 1865 he forwarded to Minister Adams, and through him to the nations of Europe, the official news of the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1865 Mr. Derby was appointed by the government U. S. general agent of the Paris Exposition of 1867 and was instrumental in making the American display a success. For his services in this connection he received from Emperor Napoleon III. a gold and also a bronze medal. In 1868 Mr. Derby removed with his family to Aiken, S. C., where he lived for five years. Upon his return to New York he accepted the management of the subscription-book business of D. Appleton & Co.; and a new edition of the "American Cyclopedia," Seward's "Travel Around the World," and Sherman's "Memoirs" were sold by him, their sale being phenomenal. In 1890, at the special request of Frederick W. Seward, Mr. Derby and Mr. Miller renewed the partnership of Derby & Miller to bring out the biography of William Henry Seward, in three volumes. Mr. Derby was married in 1841 to Lavanchie White, daughter of Isaac Fiteh, and niece of Abijah Fiteh of Auburn, N. Y. They had eight children born to them, seven of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Derby was a fellow of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Century Association. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1892.

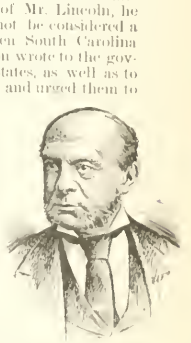
DERBY, George Hunter, publisher, was born in Little Falls, Herkimer co., N. Y., March 6, 1823, third son of Benjamin and Lezetta Derby. He received a good primary education, and as a lad entered the book store of his brother James, at Auburn, N. Y., where he was thoroughly initiated in the business of making, publishing and selling books. In the same store was another brother, Henry William Derby, who removed to Ohio and conducted the book business for a life time at Cincinnati and Columbus, with a few years' experience in New York city, where he was for a time delegated by A. T. Stewart to purchase in Europe a number of the paintings included in the latter's celebrated art gallery. Henry W. Derby also purchased in Europe, and exhibited throughout the United States, the celebrated painting, "The Prodigal Son." He died at Cincinnati, O., in 1892. Another and younger brother, Chauncey Lyman Derby, was also trained in the same school, and was a publisher in western New York, Sandusky, O., and New York city, and died in the latter city in 1876. George Hunter Derby left his brother's employ in 1845, and opened a book store in Geneva, N. Y. Here he had as clerk, William Orton, afterward president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. On removing to Buffalo in 1847, Mr. Derby sold out his business to his clerks, and the firm of Prince, Orton & Miller succeeded to the business. He was married, July 29, 1845, to Celia M. Bancroft. In Buffalo he was the pioneer bookseller and he found a field for the exercise of his indomitable industry, energy, and enterprise, which in less than a year gave him a standing as one of the sterling business men of the city. He was the instigator of an enterprise that finally resulted in the establishment in San Francisco, Cal., of the great publishing house of H. H. Bancroft & Co. In 1852 he proposed to his brothers that they join in a venture to ship to California, by way of Cape Horn, then the only available route, a cargo of books to be sold in the new country, and to open for the Derby brothers a new publishing house on the Pacific coast. At this time, Hubert Howe Bancroft and George L. Kenney were clerks for Mr. Derby in the Buffalo store. His keen insight and thorough knowledge of men fixed upon these two as fitted to undertake the management of the new enterprise in California. Before the arrival of the cargo, however, Mr. Derby died, and the consignment was sold by order of his partners and executors. His widow having faith in the project, and in her husband's plans, determined, however, to carry out the enterprise, and used her entire fortune to establish Mr. Bancroft, who was her brother, in the book business there. She subsequently married Mr. Kenney, and removed with her three daughters to California, where she has since resided. Mr. Derby's death was due to an attack of the Asiatic cholera, which was epidemic in Buffalo at that time. He died Sept. 15, 1852.

COOK, Abraham, clergyman, was born in Franklin county, Va., July 6, 1774. His parents, in 1780, removed to Kentucky, which was then a wilderness, and united with a few other families in forming a settlement at the Forks of Elkhorn. The father dying a few months later, the widow was left in straitened circumstances, with a large family depending upon her for support, and surrounded by the constantly increasing perils of frontier life. The new colony soon began to feel the need of a clergyman to minister to their spiritual wants. They accordingly tendered William Hickman 100 acres of ground, provided he would come and settle among them. He accepted the proposition, and in February, 1788, moved to Franklin county, and the following June established a small church called Forks of Elkhorn. Among the number of converts he made during the first year of his pastorate were nine of Mrs. Cook's family, Abraham being of the number. In April, 1792, the settlement was simultaneously attacked at three different points by hostile Indians. Two of Abraham's married brothers were killed, but not before they had made a terrible struggle with the Indians. Their wives afterward defended their home and infants. They had a rifle in the house, but were without bullets; one of them, finding a musket ball, bit it in two with her teeth, rammed one piece down the rifle, and putting the gun through a small aperture in the wall, fired it at an Indian who was sitting on a log near the cabin. At the crack of the rifle he sprang high in the air, and fell dead. His companions tried to break the door open, but, failing in their purpose, fired upon it. The balls, however, failed to penetrate the door, which was made of thick puncheons. The Indians then kindled a fire on the roof of the cabin, which was extinguished by one of the courageous women, only to be rekindled, and soon the water in the house

August Belmont

was exhausted. The Cook brothers' wives in the end, however, baffled the savages, who finally retired, and left them to mourn over the dead bodies of their husbands. Abraham Cook continued his connection with the Forks of Elkhorn congregation until 1796, when he was married to Sarah Jones, and removed to the source of Six Mile creek, in Shelby county. He there, in 1799, entered the constitution of what subsequently became known as Christianburg Church. For the following ten years he divided his time between work on the farm and the study of the Bible. He all the while felt that he was called to preach the gospel, but being poorly educated, and entertaining a very humble opinion of his natural endowments, for some time he heroically strove to repress the feeling. In 1806 Mr. Cook became a member of Indian Fork Church, and in 1808 was licensed to preach, and in September of the following year ordained to the ministry by William Hickman, Jr., Thomas Wooldridge, and Philip Weber. He soon showed a talent for preaching far above the average, and acquired popularity and influence among the Baptists of Kentucky. Mr. Cook was chosen pastor of Indian Fork, Six Mile and Buffalo Lick Churches, in Shelby county, and Mt. Carmel in Franklin. In addition to his pastoral duties, he also labored and preached among the destitute. He refused to receive any compensation for his services, and supported his family by working on the farm. In 1851 he sold his land in Kentucky and removed to Missouri, where he died on Feb. 10, 1854.

BELMONT, August, banker and diplomat, was born at Alzei in the Palatinate, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 8, 1816, son of a wealthy landed proprietor, who gave to his son every opportunity of self-improvement in the best schools of the locality, and under the most thorough instructors. When the son was fourteen years of age, he was placed in the Frankfort house of the great banking firm of Rothschild Bros., in order that he should become a thorough master of the principles of financiering. In this he proved a ready pupil, and at the end of three years, he was advanced to the supervision of the branch house in Naples, Italy. In 1837 he was sent to New York city, to found another branch of the great Rothschild house, under the name of August Belmont & Co. He took the first opportunity to become a citizen of the United States, and from that time was conspicuously identified with the political, diplomatic, commercial, financial, and social affairs of his adopted country. He affiliated with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for the electors on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844. During the same year he was appointed by the Austrian government consul-general in the United States. He resigned the position in 1850, as a protest against the treatment Hungary was then subjected to by the government of Austria. In 1853 Mr. Belmont took an active part in the presidential campaign that resulted in the election of President Pierce, and was appointed *charge d'affaires* of the U. S. legation at the Hague. In 1855 the rank of the mission was raised, and Mr. Belmont became minister resident of the United States at the Hague. During his incumbency he negotiated a highly important consular convention, and received from the government at Washington special thanks for the service rendered. He also persuaded the state department of the United States to locate consuls in the Dutch East Indies, a diplomatic favor theretofore persistently denied. In 1856, upon the retirement of the Pierce administration, Mr. Belmont resigned as U. S. minister to Holland, and upon his return to America, became an active leader of the Democratic party. He deprecated civil war, and made heroic efforts to maintain peace between the contending sections. He became a natural supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of compromise. At the Charleston Convention of 1860, to which Mr Belmont was a delegate, he went with the Douglas wing, and was an active champion of that leader in the Baltimore Convention, and was by the convention made chairman of the National Democratic committee. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, he declared that the election could not be considered a just provocation of war, and when South Carolina seceded, he in his official position wrote to the governor of all the other southern states, as well as to the leading southern politicians, and urged them to refrain from a course which he prophetically declared must end in disaster for the South. His words, as written Nov. 30, 1860, were: "Secession in South Carolina signifies civil war, which must be followed by a dissolution of the whole state structure, after infinite sacrifices of money and blood. If patriotism and love of the Union are not strong enough to prevent the people of the South from carrying out their insane purpose, I still hope that they will not lose the instinct of self-preservation." When the South decided to secede, Mr. Belmont became one of Mr. Lincoln's staunchest supporters, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war. He helped to raise and equip the first German regiment, and on May, 15, 1861, as they were leaving for the seat of war, he presented them with a stand of colors, and in an address to the men, outlined their duty toward the flag of their adoption. Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward, knowing the great influence Mr. Belmont had in European financial circles, found in him a ready and willing ally in directing the minds of the commercial and financial leaders of the old world to the superior strength and importance of the North over the South, and discouraging the recognition of the Confederacy as a belligerent. He wrote to the Rothschilds in London and Paris, and his letters were laid before the English and French ministers of state, Palmerston and Thouvenal. In 1861 Mr. Belmont personally visited England, and had an interview with Palmerston, whose laconic reply Mr. Belmont transmitted to Mr. Lincoln: "We do not like slavery, but we need cotton, and hate your Morrill protective tariff." In 1863 he visited Paris and wrote: "I am convinced that the emperor is the chief person from whom we must encounter danger. The secessionists here—and their number is legion—are very sanguine of the speedy recognition by, and assistance of, France." In 1864–68 Mr. Belmont, as chairman of the National Democratic committee, opened and directed the political campaign. In 1872, upon the party nominating Horace Greeley as its candidate, Mr. Belmont resigned. He was a delegate to every National Democratic convention, from 1860 until 1884. He was a member of the Union Club, and for many years president of the Manhattan Club, and of the American Jockey Club, and was deeply interested in the development of American thoroughbreds, and largely contributed to the elevation of the turf in this country. He maintained at the time of his death, one of the best stock farms and one of the leading stables of thoroughbreds in the United States. In 1849 Mr. Belmont was married to a daughter of Com. Matthew C. Perry. Of six children, four are now (1894) living. Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Jr., Oliver H. P. Belmont, and a daughter, the wife of Samuel S. Haviland. Mr. Belmont died at his home in New York city, Nov. 24, 1890.



August Belmont

BELMONT, Perry, lawyer and politician, was born in New York city, Dec. 28, 1851, eldest son of August Belmont, a prominent banker, of New York city, and Caroline Slidell Perry, his wife. He was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1872, taking special honors in history and political economy. He afterwards entered the University of Berlin for a course in civil law, and on his return to America took a course of legal study at the Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated in 1876. On being admitted then to the bar, he began practicing in New York. In 1881 he was elected as a Democrat to congress, and was re-elected for four consecutive terms, serving from Dec. 5, 1881, until March 4, 1887. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs during his first term, and in 1885 was appointed chairman of this committee. In congress he advocated tariff reform, introduced and carried through the bill to indemnify the Chinese for the massacre at Rock Springs, and urged on several occasions the strict observance of treaty obligations with the Chinese government. As a member of the committee on foreign affairs he severely censured James G. Blaine, then in charge of the state department, for his alleged relations with a syndicate of American capitalists interested in the development of certain guano deposits in Peru, and as chairman of the same committee opposed and defeated the effort of the Nicaragua Canal Co. to secure support from the U. S. government. His congressional service covered many other important measures, such as the retaliation bill on the fisheries dispute for non-interference with Canada, etc. During 1887–88 he was U. S. minister to Spain, and has resided since his return in New York, where he is a member of many clubs and societies, and is very active in politics.

BELMONT, August, banker, was born in New York city, Feb. 18, 1853, second son of August Belmont, the banker and financier, and brother of Perry Belmont, the lawyer. He obtained his preliminary education at the Rectory School, Hamden, Conn. He then studied at Haverford College, Pa., and Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1875. In September of the same year he entered his father's banking house. Upon the death of his father in 1890, he assumed charge of the bank, and has since played a very prominent rôle in the financial world. In addition to its American interests his firm is the accredited representative of the Rothschilds in America. Besides his immediate connection with the banking business August Belmont is chairman of the board of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, a director of the St. Paul railroad, vice-president of the Kings County Elevated railroad, a director of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. and of the Manhattan Trust Co., of the National Park Bank, of the Bank of the State of New York, and various other corporations. An active sportsman in his leisure hours, he is prominently connected with many clubs. He was married in New York city, in 1881, to Bessie Hamilton Morgan.

HALL, Willard, lawyer, congressman and jurist, was born at Westford, Middlesex co., Mass., Dec. 24, 1780, son of Willis and Mehetable (Pool) Hall and grandson of Willard Hall, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1722, was the first pastor at Westford, and was also a physician and a farmer. He entered the Westford Academy in 1792 with the first class and in 1794 he passed the entrance examination for Harvard College; but he preferred to perfect his elementary education and did not enter Harvard College until 1795, having passed the previous year at Westford Academy. After leaving college he entered, in March, 1800, the law office of Samuel Dana, of Groton, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in 1803 in Hillsboro county, N. H. A speech by James Asheton Bayard, then a member of congress, in which he spoke of the high moral tone of the members of the Delaware bar, attracted his attention about this time, and after correspondence with Mr. Bayard he decided to make his home in Delaware. He left his father's house in Westford, Mass., April 7, 1803, on horseback and on April 16 he reached Wilmington, Del. He at once went to Georgetown, Del., where the court of common pleas was in session and soon after was admitted as an attorney and counselor. In May, 1803, he settled in Dover, and there he practiced law for twenty years, always acting according to the highest standard of the relations between an attorney and his clients. In Delaware he soon won the esteem of his fellow citizens and in 1811 he was appointed as secretary of state. He held this office until January, 1814, and in 1817–21 he was a member of congress. He was again secretary of state in Delaware in 1821, and in 1822 he was elected to the state senate. In May, 1823, he was appointed by Pres. James Monroe as U. S. district judge for Delaware, and this office he held with honor until his death. At the request of the state legislature Judge Hall undertook the revision of the Delaware laws. This work he completed in 1829, reducing six volumes of laws, 3,646 octavo pages, to one volume of 563 octavo pages, and retaining in the original terms all old provisions unaffected by the latest legislation. His work was published under the title of "Laws of Delaware to 1829, Inclusive." From 1829 to 1852, when another revision of the state laws was made, no difficulties or perplexities were occasioned in the courts by his work of revision. In 1831 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. Throughout his life he was a man of influence in the religious world. He was a Sunday-school teacher for forty years, and he was an earnest advocate of the idea that lawyers should always be religious men. When he was secretary of state in Delaware he had advocated the establishment of public schools, and in 1829, at the request of a committee of the legislature, he drew up a bill providing for a school system for the state. The bill was passed and he took place then as the father of the public schools of Delaware. He died in Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1875.

Willard Hall

NORVELL, John, lawyer and senator, was born in Garrard county, Ky., Dec. 21, 1789, son of Lipscomb Norvell, a Virginian, who served as an officer in the war of the revolution and lived to enjoy a pension until he was over ninety years of age. The son went to Baltimore and learned the trade of a printer, acting upon a letter from Thomas Jefferson advising him to learn a trade. At the same time he studied law and was admitted to the bar, becoming a journalist and politician. He was a friend and correspondent of Pres. Madison, and gave him warm support, especially praising his war measures, both by speeches and in editorials. In 1816 Mr. Norvell became the Democratic editor of a paper in Philadelphia, where he resided for sixteen years. In May, 1832, he removed to Detroit, Mich., having been appointed postmaster of that city by Andrew Jackson. He was a leading member of the constitutional convention of 1835, serving as chairman of eight committees and a member of several others. His work in that convention was one of great value

to the welfare of the state. With Lucius Lyon he was elected a U. S. senator and went to Washington before the admission of Michigan to the Union. He secured with the aid of his colleague a large portion of the upper peninsula and its accompanying mineral wealth to compensate for the loss of a small strip of land on the southern boundary of the territory. After the expiration of his term as senator in 1841 he resumed the practice of law at Detroit and served as a representative in the legislature of 1842. In 1845 he was appointed U. S. district-attorney of Michigan, holding the office until 1849. He supported the administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war and sent three sons to serve in the field. He died at his home, near Detroit, Mich., April 11, 1850.

SCHLEICHER, Gustave, soldier and legislator, was born at Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 19, 1823. He was educated at the University of Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and became a successful civil engineer. As such he was engaged in the construction of several European railroads, but in 1847 emigrated to Texas, and after passing some time on the frontiers, established himself finally in San Antonio (1850). In 1853–54 he was a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1859–61 of the state senate. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Texas Rangers. In 1874 Gustave Schleicher was elected to the 44th U. S. congress (1875–77) as a representative from Texas on the Democratic ticket. He showed marked ability as a legislator, and was the first member of congress who was recognized as a representative of the Germans of the United States. He was re-elected to the 45th and 46th congresses, but did not live to begin his third term. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1879.

RUMSEY, David, jurist, was born at Salem, Washington co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1810, son of David and Lydia (Stiles) Rumsey. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Rumsey, a native of Wales, who settled in Fairfield, Conn., between 1639 and 1664. The line of descent runs through his son, Robert; through his son, Joseph, who was married to Sarah Bartram; and through their son, Ephraim, who was married to Phœbe Hurlburt, and who were the grandparents of Judge Rumsey. He was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, and studied law at Bath, Steuben co., being admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1847 he was elected a representative to the U. S. congress, where he served until 1851. In 1873 he became justice of the supreme court of New York state, and held that position until 1880, when he retired on account of his age, and was succeeded by his son, William. In 1847 he was married to Jane E., daughter of Anthony C. and Mary (Ellis) Brown of Ogdensburg, N. Y., by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Judge Rumsey died at Bath, N. Y., March 12, 1883.

RUMSEY, William, jurist, was born at Bath, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1841, son of David and Jane E. (Brown) Rumsey. He inherited his legal talents from his father, and received an excellent preparatory education. He matriculated at Williams College in 1856, and would have been graduated, but the civil war broke out, and he at once reported for duty as aid-de-camp to Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburg of the state militia. He resigned that position in August, 1861, and was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant in the 1st New York light artillery. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, and the battle of Fair Oaks, in which his horse was shot under him, and he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of captain and assistant adjutant general for bravery in this last engagement, and subsequently was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel "for distinguished services in the campaign of May, June and July, 1864." Col. Rumsey studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Having a thorough knowledge of the profession, and being a fine speaker, he soon obtained a large practice. He also entered into politics on the Republican side, and in 1880 was elected justice of the supreme court in the 7th judicial district, to succeed his father, who retired on account of his age. Judge Rumsey has written an exhaustive work on "Practice," and was one of a commission of three with the Hon. David Dudley Field and Hon. David L. Follett appointed by Gov. Hill to prepare and revise the code of evidence. In 1894 he was re-elected justice of the supreme court, receiving the nomination of both parties, and the following year he was assigned by Gov. Morton to the appellate division of the supreme court for the fourth department, his term beginning Jan. 1, 1896; but before he entered upon those duties, at the request of the judges and several lawyers in the city of New York, he was temporarily assigned to the first department in the place of Judge Dwight, who was prevented from accepting his assignment because of his ill-health, and subsequently, upon Judge Dwight's assignment being revoked at his request, Judge Rumsey was assigned to the first department for a term of five years. He resigned this position in 1901, and returned to New York city. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1888. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1877, to Ella, daughter of Dr. Francis Moore, of that city, and he has two daughters and one son. He is a member of the University and Manhattan clubs, of New York.

William Rumsey

GURLEY, Phineas Densmore, clergyman, was born at Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1816, son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Fox) Gurley. After being graduated at Union College with the first honor, in 1837, he studied theology at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1840. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and held pastorates in Indianapolis, Ind.; Dayton, O., and in 1854 accepted an invitation to assume pastoral charge of Fifth Street Church, Washington, D. C. In 1859 this church was enlarged by its union with the Second Presbyterian Church of the same city, and Mr. Gurley acceptably ministered to the spiritual needs of both congregations until his death. In 1859 he was appointed chaplain of the U. S. senate. He was present at the death bed of Pres. Lincoln, and preached his funeral sermon. He was very prominent in the discussions and negotiations which led to the fusion of the old and new schools of the Presbyterian church. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1868.

DRINKER, Anne, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1827, daughter of Joseph D. and Elinor (Skyrin) Drinker. Her earliest American ancestor, Philip Drinker, came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1635. During the revolutionary war her great grandparents were inflexible loyalists, and her great-grandfather, John Drinker, was imprisoned three days and drummed through the streets of Philadelphia at the head of a "Yankee" regiment for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Her father was a clerk in a branch of the Bank of the United States; then a stockbroker in Philadelphia, and in 1843 removed to Montrose, Susquehanna co., Pa., and lived upon inherited lands which were purchased before the revolution. Miss Drinker was educated in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Prof. Charles D. Cleveland, Mary Anne Longstreet, M. Victor Vahle, Count Rosunkiwitz and Mdlle. Aline Rodrigue. She is better known by her pen-name, "Edith May." Her contributions to magazines attracted wide attention, and in 1850 she published her "Poems by Edith May" in a very expensive form; but to oblige those who wrote saying they could not afford the first edition, she, in 1854, issued a popular edition. The volume was favorably noticed by the leading reviews of America, England and France. She also published "Tales and Verses for Children" (1855) and "Katie's Story." Miss Drinker was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church at Edgemont, Pa., where she resided for many years. Her favorite pastimes are music, painting, microscopy and the study of languages.

Anne Drinker.

BRYANT, Gridley, engineer and inventor, was born at Scituate, Plymouth co., Mass., Aug. 27, 1790. His father dying soon after and the family being poor his education was limited to the country schools. When he was fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a builder in Boston. At the age of twenty-one he began business for himself as a builder, and soon attained prominence as a contractor and constructor of large enterprises. In 1823, while building the U. S. Bank in Boston under a contract with the U. S. government, Mr. Bryant invented the portable derrick, now in universal use. When the Bunker hill monument was undertaken, he aided the architect in the preparation of the foundations and at the laying of the corner-stone acted as master mason. He had purchased and opened granite quarries at Quincy, four miles from Boston, and on April 1, 1826, he began the construction of the first railroad in Massachusetts, the charter for which he procured against great opposition. The road, four miles long, was constructed for the purpose of transporting the granite for the Bunker hill monument, and the first train passed over the road Oct. 7, 1826. In building and equipping this road, Mr. Bryant designed the switch, the turn out, and the turn-table which are universally used on all railroads. He also designed an eight wheeled, two-truck car for carrying long blocks of granite around short curves, which was used for twenty five years on that railroad, and was introduced in evidence in the great patent suit of Ross Winans against the Erie railroad to prevent that road from using an eight-wheeled car of his invention, on which he had obtained a patent. After five years' litigation and an expenditure of $250,000 the Winans patent was annulled, it being shown that the principle which Winans patented in 1834 was antedated by Bryant in his car of 1826. Mr. Bryant never took out patents for his many inventions and no compensation was ever paid him by the users. He was engaged on many other important public enterprises, retaining to the last his facility in overcoming obstacles. He was able to spend the latter years of his life free from the annoyances of active business and with all his faculties unimpaired. He was always a great reader and student of philosophical writings. He died at Scituate, Mass., June 13, 1868.

SPEIGHT, Jesse, senator, was born in Greene county, N. C., Sept. 22, 1795. His education was limited to a public school training, supplemented by his own personal efforts, but his natural abilities were of a high order, and in 1822 he became a member of the lower house of the North Carolina legislature. In 1823 he was made a member of the state senate, where he continued until 1827, officiating for several years as the presiding officer. Having been elected as a Democrat, he served as a representative in congress from North Carolina from 1829 to 1837, when he declined a re-election. Of the convention held in 1835 for revising the constitution of North Carolina he was a member, but later he removed to Plymouth, Lowndes co., Miss., and was elected to the legislature of that state, becoming its speaker. In 1844 he was elected president of the Mississippi senate, and in the following year he became a senator in congress from his adopted state, serving from March 4, 1845, to his death, which occurred at Columbus, Miss., May 5, 1847.

SMITH, Delazon, senator, was born at New Berlin, Chenango co., N. Y., Apr. 17, 1816. He was graduated at the Oberlin Collegiate Institute of Ohio in 1837, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Becoming a writer for the press, he associated himself, in an editorial capacity, with the Rochester "True Jeffersonian," in New York, and the "Western Empire," in Dayton, O. He was appointed by Pres. Tyler special commissioner to Quito, Ecuador, in 1842. In 1846 he removed to Iowa territory, where he remained until 1852, when he emigrated to the territory of Oregon. In 1854 he was elected to the Oregon assembly, and was re-elected in 1855 and 1856. In 1857 he was a member of the convention which framed a state constitution, and in July, 1858, was chosen one of the senators in congress for the prospective state, taking his seat as such on Feb. 14, 1859. He served, however, only until March 3d of the same year. He was licensed as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was a Democrat. He was editor of the Albany "Democrat" from 1853 to his death, which occurred at Portland, Ore., Nov. 17, 1860.

OLIN, Gideon, jurist and congressman, was born in Rhode Island in 1743. He removed to Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1776, and became one of the founders of that state. He was elected a delegate to the Windsor convention of June 4, 1777, and was a member of the state legislature in 1778, serving as a commissioner of sequestration. In the same year he acted as major of the 2d Vermont regiment under Col. Herrick, and afterward under Lieut.-Col. Walbridge, seeing frequent service on the frontier during the revolution. From 1780 to 1793 he was a member of the Vermont general assembly, and during six years of that time served as speaker of the house. In 1893 he became a member of the state council, and remained in that body for five years. He was judge of the Bennington county court from 1781 to 1798, held the same office from 1800 to 1802, and served as chief judge from 1807 to 1811. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1791 and 1793, and was a representative in congress from 1803 to 1807. His death occurred at Shaftsbury, Vt., Aug. 6, 1822.

DREW, Daniel, capitalist, was born at Carmel, Putnam co., N. Y., July 29, 1797. He was

brought up on his father's farm, gaining what education he could in the winter from the country school in the neighborhood. When he was fifteen years of age his father died, leaving the family in almost a helpless condition. In 1815 young Drew went to New York to look for employment, but the war with England had so depressed business that he was unsuccessful. After a time he was employed by a cattle broker, and spent the following five years driving cattle from Putnam county to New York. In 1820 he removed to New York city, and lived at the famous Bull's Head tavern in the Bowery, and for a time kept the house himself. Saving some money, he went into partnership with two drovers, and began trading in cattle with such success that the firm was able to extend its operations into Pennsylvania and Ohio, and eventually brought into New York city the first drove that ever came from the West. In 1834 Mr. Drew abandoned the cattle business, in which he had been for fourteen years, and went into steamboating. He became interested in a boat running between New York and Peekskill, called the Water Witch, and was soon running an opposition line to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Within three years Mr Drew and his associates spent nearly $100,000 in steamers to equip their line. In 1840 they founded the celebrated People's line, in which he became the largest stockholder. This company built the Isaac Newton, the New World, the St. John, the Dean Richmond and the Drew, the last two costing over $700,000 each. In 1847 he formed a partnership with George Law, and established a line of steamers between New York and Stonington, and in 1850, in connection with Cornelius Vanderbilt, he secured a controlling interest in the railroad from Stonington to Boston. In 1849 Drew and his associates purchased the Champlain Transportation Co., running a line of five steamers from Whitehall to the Canadian end of Lake Champlain. The new proprietors conducted its business for seven years at a profit, and in 1856 sold out to the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Co. In 1840 he established the banking firm of Drew, Robinson & Co., which became known as one of the most successful houses in New York. In 1857 he was elected a director of the Erie Railroad Co., and was subsequently treasurer of the company and one of its principal creditors. At one time Mr. Drew was considered to be worth $15,000,000, but later he met with serious losses, particularly through the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co., of which firm he was a partner. This failure forced him to make an assignment, and eventually to go into bankruptcy. He was trustee of the Mulberry Methodist Church, New York, for which he erected a church at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street; he was also a trustee of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., which he largely endowed. He founded the Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel, and in 1866 the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., but the notes he gave for its endowment, amounting in all to $1,000,000, were never paid, owing to his failure. He died in New York city, Sept. 19, 1879.

STANTON, Theodore, author and journalist, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1851, son of Henry Brewster and Elizabeth (Cady) Stanton. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Stanton, who came to this country in 1638 as crown interpreter-general of the Indian dialects, and afterwards became judge of the New London county court, while through his paternal grandmother, Susan (Brewster) Stanton, he is directly descended from Elder William Brewster, the ecclesiastical head of Plymouth colony. His maternal grandfather was Daniel Cady, the distinguished judge of the New York supreme court. Mr. Stanton not only has a notable line of ancestors but comes of distinguished parentage. His father was the well known leader and lecturer in the anti-slavery movement, as well as a prominent journalist; and his mother is known as an author of considerable note and the inaugurator of the woman-suffrage movement in America. Theodore Stanton was graduated at Cornell University in 1876. In 1880 he became the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Tribune," a position he held for several years. At present (1900) he is engaged in newspaper work in Paris, France. He is the author of "The Woman Question in Europe" (1884), translated and edited Le Gall's "Life of Thiers" (New York, 1879), and is a contributor to various periodicals.

PENNYBACKER, Isaac Samuals, U. S. senator, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., Sept. 12, 1807. He was educated at Washington College, Virginia. He then studied law at the Winchester Law School, and after being admitted to the bar settled at Harrisonburg, Va., where he commenced the practice of his profession, and soon attained eminence. In 1837 he was a representative in congress, and at the expiration of his term became judge of the district court of western Virginia. He declined the office of U. S. attorney-general, offered him by Pres. Van Buren, and subsequently that of justice of the supreme court of Virginia. He was also spoken of for governor of his state, but declined to run for the office. In 1845 he was elected U. S. senator, but before the expiration of his term he died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1847.

FLAGG, Azariah Cutting, politician, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., in 1790. When he was nine years old his father removed to Richmond, Vt., and at the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a printer in Burlington. He remained here until 1811, when he removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1813 Mr. Flagg established the Plattsburg "Republican," which he owned and edited for many years. He represented Clinton county in the assembly from 1823 to 1824, and in 1826 was appointed by Gov. De Witt Clinton secretary of state, which office he held until 1833. He was comptroller of the state in 1834-39, and again in 1842-46. During the whole of his public life and especially after he removed to New York city, in 1846, Mr. Flagg was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the state and also bore the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers. In the columns of the Albany "Argus" he discussed the political questions of the day for many years, he was one of the most determined opponents of the U. S. bank, and rendered efficient aid to De Witt Clinton in moulding public opinion in regard to his canal policy, and later was foremost in his opposition to the pro-slavery tendencies of the Democratic party. In 1853 he was elected comptroller of the city of New York and in 1855 was re-elected. In 1857 soon after leaving office, he became blind, but never lost his interest in political questions. He died in New York city, Nov. 26, 1873.

SHERMAN, Robert Minot, jurist, was born at Woburn, Middlesex co., Mass., May 22, 1773, nephew of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated at Yale College in 1792, and was a tutor in that institution in 1795. Having acquired a legal education, he was admitted to the bar in 1796, and opened an office in Fairfield, Conn., where he resided during the remainder of his life, and gained a lucrative practice. He was a member of the general assembly in 1798, of the state senate from 1814 to 1818, and was a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1829. He was a judge of the superior court and the supreme court of errors from 1840 to 1842. Judge Sherman died at Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 30, 1844.

McDONALD, Joseph Ewing, statesman, was born in Butler county, O., Aug. 29, 1819, son of John and Eleanor (Pratt) McDonald, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Huguenot ancestry. His father dying during his infancy, his mother subsequently was married to John Kerr, and in 1826 the family removed to Montgomery county, Ind. With the exception of two years passed at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he attended school, he remained on the farm until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed for a term of six years to a saddler and harness-maker. He became an excellent workman, and in recognition of his services was released from his apprenticeship three months before its legal expiration. He was at this time eighteen years of age, and having prepared himself by studying during his leisure hours, he entered Wabash College and supported himself by working at his trade. Entering the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., in 1840, he remained until 1842, when he began the regular study of law under the late Zebulon Baird, of Indiana, who trusted him with the management of important cases under his instruction before his admission to the bar in 1844. He was elected by the Democratic party prosecuting attorney for the Lafayette circuit soon after he began to practice and was re-elected in 1845, removing in the same year to Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1849 he was elected by the Democratic party to the 31st congress, serving one term; in 1856 he became attorney-general for the state of Indiana and was re-elected in 1858. In 1859 his increasing practice obliged him to remove to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership with Addison L. Roache, ex-judge of the supreme court. This advantageous connection was continued until 1869, when Judge Roache retired. In 1864 Mr. McDonald was nominated for governor by the Democratic party of Indiana, his opponent being the late Oliver P. Morton; but though he made one of the most vigorous campaigns in the history of Indiana, receiving 6,000 more votes than had been cast two years before for the head of the Democratic ticket, he was defeated. In 1875, after a warm contest in the legislature, he was elected to succeed Hon. D. D. Pratt as senator and took his seat in the senate, March 5, 1875, where from the very start he ranked with the leading members. During his term of six years he filled many important commissions, and his speech objecting to the count of Louisiana by the electoral commission in the Tilden-Hayes contest immediately gave him a foremost place among constitutional lawyers. He was an able man in every sense of the word. Broad and deep in thought, possessed of good common sense and fine judgment, his advice was always pregnant with wisdom. He was unfaltering in his adherence to sound Democratic principles and the sobriquet, "Old Saddle Bags," by which he went, showed the pride with which he was regarded by the plain people from whose ranks the saddler and harness-maker had risen. During his latter years he gradually withdrew from politics. He was married: first, to Nancy Ruth Buell; second, to Mrs. Araminta W. Vance, and third, to Mrs. Josephine F. Bernard, daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, of Madison, Ind. Mr. McDonald had four children. He died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 21, 1891.

NAUDAIN, Arnold, physician and senator, was born near Dover, Del., Jan. 6, 1790, grandson of a French Huguenot who emigrated to Delaware during the early history of that colony. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806, and, entering the University of Pennsylvania, pursued a course of study in the medical department of that institution, receiving his diploma in 1810. In the war with Great Britain, which broke out two years later, he served as surgeon-general of the Delaware militia. In 1826 he was elected speaker of the local legislature, and in 1829 was chosen a member of the U. S. senate. He took his seat on Jan. 13, 1830, filling the vacancy caused by Sen. Louis M. Lane's resignation, and continued to serve as a Whig representative from Delaware until he resigned, June 16, 1836. In 1841 he accepted the office of customs collector for the port of Wilmington, Del., where he remained until 1845. On retiring from the latter post he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he practiced the profession of medicine for several years. His death occurred at Odessa, Del., Jan. 4, 1872.

ATKINSON, Henry, soldier was born in Person county, N. C., in 1782. He entered the army as captain of the 3d regiment of infantry in 1808, and was retained there after the war of 1812. He was made inspector-general on April 25, 1813, and a year later was appointed colonel of the 45th infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general on May 13, 1821, and on June 21st of the same year was advanced to the grade of adjutant-general; subsequently he was appointed to the command of the western army, and served with distinction in the Black Hawk war. With Gen. Scott, Gen. Atkinson was ordered from Buffalo to reinforce the troops in the Rock river valley, and defeated the Indians near Bad Axe river, Aug. 1–2, 1832, taking Black Hawk prisoner. Gen. Atkinson died at Jefferson barracks, Mo., June 14, 1842.

WALKER, Freeman, senator, was born in the county of Charles City, Va., Oct. 25, 1780. In 1797 he removed to Georgia, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He began the practice of law in Augusta, and quickly attained prominence among the members of his profession. In 1807 he became a member of the state legislature, and in 1819 he was elected to represent Georgia in the upper house of the national legislature, taking the place of John Forsyth, resigned; he continued to serve in the U. S. senate from Dec. 15 of that year until his resignation, Aug. 8, 1821. In 1820 a speech delivered by him on the subject of the Missouri compromise received wide attention in the papers of the country, and still stands on record as a monument to his genius and patriotism. Richard Henry Wilde described him as "generous, hospitable and humane, of cheerful temper and familiar manners, idolized by his family, beloved by his friends, and admired by his countrymen." Sen. Walker died in Richmond county, Ga., Sept. 23, 1827.

BARRINGER, Daniel Moreau, U. S. minister to Spain, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., in July, 1807, son of Paul and Elizabeth (Brandon) Barringer. His earliest ancestor in America, John Paul Barringer, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1721, and after emigrating to this country, settled first in Pennsylvania, removing to North Carolina before the revolution. From his devotion to the cause of the patriots he was taken prisoner by the Tories and carried to Camden, S. C., where he was kept a captive for a long time. He died Jan. 1, 1807. Daniel's father became a member of the house of representatives in 1806; was often afterward elected to both branches of the legislature, and died in 1844. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Brandon, of Rowan, N. C., was a patriot and revolutionary soldier. Daniel was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1826, and, selecting the law as a profession, began its study with Chief-Justice Ruffin, being admitted to the bar in 1829. In the same year he was elected a member of the state legislature and was returned for several successive terms. In 1835 he was appointed a member of the convention held to amend the state constitution, and in 1843–49 he represented North Carolina for three terms in congress. He was appointed U. S. minister to Spain by Pres. Taylor in 1849, and served until 1853, when, after traveling extensively in Europe, he returned home, where he was again elected to the state legislature. Declining a renomination in 1855, he retired to private life and devoted himself to literary studies. In 1861 he was chosen delegate to the peace congress, held in Washington, and in 1866 he was a delegate at the national union convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Barringer died at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Sept. 1, 1873.

EATON, William, soldier, was born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 23, 1764, son of Nathaniel Eaton, a teacher and farmer, and a descendant in the fifth generation of John Eaton. He ran away from home at Mansfield, and enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen and served until the end of the war, attaining the rank of sergeant. Desiring a good education, he made his way to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1790. In 1792 he was commissioned captain in the U. S. army, and Aug. 21st of the same year he was married at Union, Conn., to Mrs. Eliza (Sykes) Danielson, widow of Gen. Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield, Mass. In 1798 he went to the Barbary States as U. S. consul to Tunis. In 1801 the adjoining state, Tripoli, declared war on the United States. After several years of naval warfare, Eaton formed a plan to reinstate Hamet Pacha, who had been deposed by his younger brother, Jussell Caramalli, on the throne of Tripoli, hoping to secure the release of several hundred Christian captives and the future good will of the ruler of that state. After many vexatious delays and a visit home to settle his consular accounts and secure the co-operation of the Federal government, he organized a force of four or five hundred men at Alexandria, including Hamet Pacha and ninety of his personal adherents, and started westward for Derne, March 3, 1805. They reached the vicinity of Derne April 25, and Capt. Hull, U. S. navy, with the Argus, Nautilus and Hornet, vessels of war, arrived the next day. On the 27th a joint attack by land and sea was made upon the town, and it was taken by assault, Eaton being shot through the left wrist, and fourteen Christians of his party killed or wounded. So far the expedition was successful, but the U. S. consul-general at Algiers, Col. Tobias Lear, against Eaton's protestations, made peace with the Tripolitan authorities, and Eaton was forced to abandon Derne on June 11th. Through Lear's treaty, all payment of tribute was abolished and an exchange of prisoners was effected, but Hamet was forced to retire to Syracuse, leaving his wife and children with Caramalli as hostages. Eaton returned home disgusted, in November, 1805, and was received as a hero. Massachusetts voted him a gift of 10,000 acres of land in Maine, and the cities of Richmond and Washington honored him with public dinners. Gen. Eaton was approached by Aaron Burr, and invited to take part in his treasonable designs, but he would have nothing to do with him except to bear witness against him. He retired to his home in Brimfield, and became a private citizen, once serving in the state legislature. He died June 1, 1811.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, clergyman, was born at Rutland, Mass., Oct. 14, 1751, son of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., and grandfather of Col. Joseph Buckminster, whose father was one of the earliest settlers of Framingham, Mass. His earliest ancestor in America came from Wales, and died in Boston in 1658. His father (b. 1720; d. 1792) was a graduate of Harvard College (1739), was ordained in 1742, and for fifty-three years was a Calvinist minister. The son was graduated at Yale in 1770, where he also enjoyed a three years' post graduate course, through winning a Berkeley scholarship; and from 1774 to 1778 he served as a tutor in the same institution. While holding this position he was for a time attached, if not engaged, to a lady, whose history furnished a portion of the plot for "The Coquette," by Miss Foster, a popular romance writer of the time. On Jan. 27, 1779, he was ordained and placed over the North Church in Portsmouth, N. H., succeeding Dr. Stiles, and there continued for thirty-three years, when his health became impaired and spirits depressed, finally bringing about periods of delirium. On June 2, 1812, he began a trip through the Green mountains in Vermont, hoping to improve his condition, but died at a tavern in Readsboro, Vt., June 10, 1812, though interred at Bennington. It is told of Dr Buckminster that a few hours before his death he repeatedly said of his eldest son, "Joseph is dead"; and as a matter of fact his son had died on the preceding day. Dr. Buckminster was three times married, his first wife being the only daughter of Rev. Dr Stevens, of Kittery; his second wife was the daughter of Rev. Isaac Lyman, of York, and his third wife, who survived him, was the widow of Col. Eliphalet Ladd. One of his daughters, Eliza B. Lee, published "Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., and of his Son, the Rev. Joseph Buckminster" (1851). Dr. Buckminster was greatly beloved and deeply lamented by all who knew him. He possessed a cultivated mind and brilliant imagination, was an eloquent speaker, and in every particular an able and impressive preacher. When the Congregational churches of New England were divided on matters of belief, he remained "orthodox," while his son adopted liberal views. Among his published sermons are those entitled: "On the Death of Washington" (1800); "On the Death of Mrs. Rowland and Mrs. Porter"; "On Choosing Rulers" (1796), "On Baptism" (1803), and one at the ordination of his son (1805).

ARCHER, William S., senator, was born in Amelia county, Va., March 5, 1789, son of Maj John Archer, who served in the revolutionary war, acting as aid to Gen. Wayne, and acquitting himself with special distinction at the capture of Stony Point, and grandson of William Archer, of Welsh

ancestry, a colonel in the revolutionary army, who died on a British prison-ship. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and after being graduated there in 1806 studied law. He was later elected to the state legislature, and served, with the exception of a single year, from 1812 to 1819. In 1820 he became a representative from Virginia to the national legislature, where he remained until 1835, taking an active part in all matters of national importance and exerting a wide influence, especially as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs and as a member of the committee on the Missouri compromise. In 1841 he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving until 1847 at the head of the committee on foreign relations. In the latter year he retired to his father's estate. He commanded the respect of the country by his public acts, and won the friendship of distinguished men by the charm of his character. His death occurred at his birthplace, March 28, 1855.

BIGELOW, Lewis, lawyer and congressman, was born at Petersham, Worcester co., Mass., Aug. 18, 1785, son of Daniel and Anna (Johnson) Bigelow. He was graduated at Williams College in 1803, studied law with his father and practiced in Petersham. In 1819–21 he was a member of the state senate, and was a representative in congress from his native state in 1821-23. In 1831 he removed to Peoria, Ill., being the second lawyer in that place, and served as clerk of the circuit court until his death. Mr. Bigelow was the author of a "Digest of the First Seventeen Volumes of Massachusetts Reports" (1818; enlarged ed., 1825), and also of a "Digest of Pickering's Report, Volumes One to Seven" (1830). He died in Peoria, Ill., Oct. 3, 1838.

BAKER, David Jewett, senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. In 1800 he was taken by his parents to Ontario county, N. Y., where his boyhood was spent upon a farm. After completing a preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1816; the study of law was then undertaken by him, his admission to the bar occurring in 1819. Removing to Kaskaskia, Ill., he there commenced his practice, securing an extensive clientage and attaining high rank throughout the state. He was probate judge of Randolph county and was appointed to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, filling the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean. Though he served only from Dec. 6, 1830, to Jan. 4, 1831, he rendered important service to the state of Illinois by his measure providing for the sale of public lands in forty-acre tracts to actual settlers. In 1833 he was made U. S. attorney for Illinois, serving until 1841, when he resumed his private practice. He was a bitter enemy of slavery, and so outspoken in opposing its introduction into Illinois that his life was seriously endangered. He died at Alton, Ill., Aug. 6, 1869.

MORRIS, Clara (Morrison), actress, was born in Toronto, Canada, March 17, 1848. Her childhood was passed in Cleveland, O., where, at the age of fourteen, she became a member of John Ellsler's stock company, playing at the Academy of Music. She was at first cast for small parts, in which she showed so much talent and cleverness that she was advanced rapidly to the position of leading lady. After four years spent at the Academy she became leading lady at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, in 1869, and it was here that her talents began to attract general attention. Mr Maguire, the San Francisco manager, made her a flattering offer, but she declined it in order to try her fortunes in New York city. Obtaining an interview with Augustin Daly, she asked for an engagement in his company and obtained it. Regarding this interview she writes: "I was not a particularly attractive object on my first arrival in New York city. I had but two dresses in the world, except my stage wardrobe, which was correct but rigidly confined to the necessities of parts. Mr. Daly had been accustomed to the magnificence of Miss Morant, Fanny Davenport, Agnes Ethel and others of his really splendid stock company and he looked down upon my five feet three inches, clothed in a rusty linen gown and carrying a satchel, with a shrug and a doubtful expression in every line of his face. He engaged me, but only upon condition that I should take any part save that of soubrette or a general utility performer. My salary was to be thirty-five dollars per week, with the understanding that if I made a distinct and undeniable success it should be doubled. Upon this sum I was to live, support my mother and buy my stage dresses. When I had moved and settled with my small belongings I had not a dollar left and my means were so cramped that they would not admit of our eating meat oftener than once a day. My mother used to ask me if I would have my chops to rehearse upon, or to act upon, and as I preferred to have the strength to act upon, I used often to be so weak at rehearsal that I could not act at all, and I am sure that Mr. Daly endured much mental distress in regard to the fiasco which he was convinced I was going to make. It was in 'Man and Wife' that I made my first New York appearance in 1871. Agnes Ethel was cast for the part of Annie Sylvester and I, Blanche. At the last moment Miss Ethel refused to act the part of Annie Sylvester and it was given to me." Though compelled on brief notice to assume the principal rôle in an important production, Miss Morris acquitted herself splendidly and won a grand triumph. She was called before the curtain five times on the opening night and her acting was the sensation of the season. Careful critics recognized that in her had appeared an actress of unusual force and of great and peculiar talents. Miss Morris remained a member of Mr. Daly's company for two seasons, when differences of opinion arising between them at the end of that time, she was at once engaged by Mr. A. M. Palmer to head the stock company playing at the Union Square Theatre, and by her acting in the "Geneva Cross" repeated and emphasized her first triumph in "Man and Wife." Soon after leaving the Union Square company Miss Morris became the wife of Frederick C. Harriott, a New York merchant, and appeared as a star. Her first season, which proved exceedingly profitable, carried her to San Francisco. On Nov. 22, 1875, she was seen in "The New Leah" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and in October of the following year played Miss Moulton for the first time at the Union Square Theatre. On Nov. 8, 1877, she came forward in "Jane Eyre." "The New Magdalen," her next original creation, was first produced at the Union Square Theatre, Jan. 5, 1882. During the season of 1882 she appeared with Tommaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian. "Denise," the play produced at Daly's Theatre, April 21, 1885, proved a complete failure. Following this she was seen to advantage in an adaptation of D'Ennery's "Martyr," "Camille" and "Article 47." Her magnetism and power to move others were extraordinary. Her methods were unconventional, but impressive, direct, fiery and realistic, her im-

Clara Morris

personations never failing to give evidence of genius. She has lately, however, retired from the stage and turned her attention to literature, publishing, in 1899, a collection of stories for children, "Little Jim Crow" revealed a sense of humor and rare sympathy with young and old. Her other publications are: "The Silent Singer," an autobiography (1899); "Life on the Stage" (1901), and "A Paste-Board Crown" (1902).

ROBERTS, Ellis Henry, journalist and financier, was born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1827, son of Watkin and Gwen Roberts. His parents emigrated to America from Merionethshire, North Wales, in 1816. The father died when Ellis was a mere child, and the boy early began to realize some of the sober necessities of self-dependence. Learning the printer's trade, he not only supported but educated himself with money earned at the case, and after attending Whitestown Seminary for two terms, he entered Yale College as a sophomore. He was graduated with the second highest honor in the class of 1850, and received the Bristed scholarship. After leaving college he became principal of the Utica Free Academy and a teacher of Latin in the Utica Female Seminary. In 1851 the Utica "Morning Herald," of which his brother, Robert, was one of the originators, underwent a change of management, by which Ellis became its editor and a part proprietor. In 1854 he withdrew for a brief period, owing to political differences, and when he resumed work it was as sole proprietor of the paper, which he for thirty-eight years endeavored to keep on the highest plane of journalism. The terse and forcible Anglo-Saxon of his writing, coupled with his comprehensive knowledge of affairs, keen analysis of men and methods and fearless expression of convictions, made his editorials a power in moulding opinions and broadening intelligence in the large community to which they were addressed. During the most critical period of the civil war they attracted particular attention, being characterized by a hopefulness which was not always clearly borne out by passing events. They outlined very clearly important and necessary military movements, but their criticisms, even when these were causelessly delayed, were those of encouragement rather than of censure. In 1864 and 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1866 he was elected as a Republican to the New York assembly from the 2d Oneida district, receiving 3,193 votes against 2,643 cast for James G. Preston, Democrat. The most important of the committees to which Mr. Roberts was assigned in the assembly was that of ways and means. In 1870 he was elected to the national house of representatives from the Oneida district by a plurality of 1,716 votes over Abraham B. Weaver, Democrat, and was re-elected in 1872 by a plurality of 2,803 votes over Richard U. Sherman, Liberal Republican. In 1874, however, Mr. Roberts was defeated by Scott Lord, Democrat, who received a plurality of 1,426 votes. The tidal wave which overwhelmed Republicans generally in 1874 was swelled in Oneida county by a rupture between the "stalwarts," who were friends of Roscoe Conkling, and the "half-breeds," who were friends of Mr. Roberts. In fact, this was the beginning of a famous factional fight, which eventually disorganized the Republican party of the entire country. Subsequent events indicated that those Republicans who caused the defeat of Mr. Roberts for congress dealt with him unjustly; but so far as he was concerned all trace of resentment was obliterated by his masterly obituary in the "Herald" on the occasion of Mr. Conkling's death. In congress Mr. Roberts received from Speaker Blaine an honor rarely accorded to a new member, namely, a position on the ways and means committee. In committee and in debate on the floor the member from Oneida was a prominent champion of specie payment resumption, funding the national debt at a continually decreasing interest, redemption of bonds, and a reduction of war taxes, so far as that was consistent with the system of protection to American industries. Upon these subjects he made at least six elaborate speeches, in which he clearly outlined possibilities of national finance that subsequently became actualities. He introduced the bill for the repeal of the moiety laws, was chairman of the sub-committee of ways and means which reported it, and by argument, appeal and persistent activity, succeeded in getting it through the house. Its object was the overthrow of a pernicious system that had prevailed since the foundation of the government, but as many official salaries would be affected by the repeal of the laws a strong pressure was brought to bear against the bill, especially in the senate, when it was amended and finally sent to conference. Mr. Roberts was chairman of the house conferees. The chief features of the bill were retained, and it became a law, June 22, 1874. Mr. Roberts' literary work has been mainly confined to his editorship of the "Herald," but he has found time to write a number of books and to deliver occasional addresses. He traveled abroad in 1868 and 1873, and embodied his observations in a series of letters, entitled "To Greece and Beyond." In 1884 he delivered at Cornell University and Hamilton College a series of protection lectures which subsequently appeared in book form under the title "Government Revenue, Especially the American System." He is also the author of "The Planting and the Growth of the Empire State," published in the "American Commonwealth" series in 1887. Pres. Harrison, on April 1, 1889, appointed Mr. Roberts assistant U. S. treasurer at New York city, and during the subsequent four years he directed the sub-treasury there. Upon his retirement Sec. Carlisle wrote to him: "The department appreciates fully and commends the admirable manner in which the affairs of the office have been conducted during your incumbency." In the summer of 1893 Mr. Roberts accepted the presidency of the Franklin National Bank. He received the degree of LL.D from Hamilton in 1869 and from Yale in 1884. He has been president of the Fort Schuyler Club and of the Oneida Historical Society of Utica, and is a member of the Republican Club of New York, the Press Club, the Authors' Guild, the Patria Club and president of the Yale Alumni of Washington, D. C. In 1897 he was appointed U. S. treasurer by Pres. McKinley. In 1851 Mr. Roberts was married to Elizabeth, daughter of David E. Morris, of Utica, N. Y.

Ellis H. Roberts

VAIL, Charles Henry, clergyman and author, was born at Tully, Onondaga co., N. Y., April 28, 1866, son of Frank Aaron and Tacy Lovisa (Palmer) Vail. He was educated in the public schools, and after studying music under Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York city, he taught vocal and instrumental music in central New York. From 1887–89 he was engaged as a teacher in the Choral Union work in Syracuse, N. Y., which had for its aim the elevation of church and Sabbath school music without regard to denomination. Although Mr. Vail was brought up an adherent of the orthodox faith, his interest was

aroused in the doctrines of Universalism, and although opposed by his parents and friends, he made a thorough study of its main arguments, and decided to enter the Universalist ministry. In the autumn of 1889 he prepared himself for his chosen work at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and was graduated in 1892. In the following year he took a post graduate course, and was granted the degree of B.D. Mr. Vail's first charge was All Souls Church, Albany, N. Y. At the conclusion of his first year's pastorate he was called to the First Universalist Church, of Jersey City, N. J. He resigned in 1901 to enter the lecture field in behalf of the Socialist movement. He was appointed national organizer of the party, and during a six months' lecture tour of the United States, he traveled over 14,000 miles and spoke nearly every night to large audiences. In 1901 he was the candidate of the Socialist party for governor of New Jersey. While in college he was especially interested in the study of sociology, and became convinced that socialism is the only remedy for the unjust conditions in society, and is absolutely essential to a higher state of civilization. Although his advocacy of socialism has made him a champion of an unpopular doctrine, he has stood firm and loyal to his convictions, proclaiming to the world the new gospel of emancipation without fear or favor. In addition to many leaflets on socialist subjects which have had wide circulation, he is the author of "National Ownership of Railways" (1897); "Modern Socialism" (1897); "The Industrial Evolution" (1898); "Principles of Scientific Socialism" (1899); "The Mission of the Working Class" (1899); "The Trust Question" (1900), and "The Socialist Movement" (1902). He was twice married: first, in 1888, to Mary C., daughter of Stephen Ellis, of Otisco, N. Y.; who died in 1890; second, in 1892, to Nina, daughter of Ambrose Bedell, of Geneva, N. Y.

Charles H. Vail.

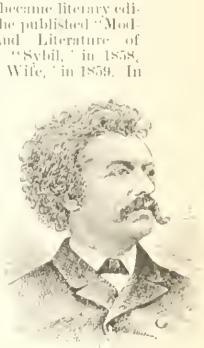
HOLLEY, Alexander Lyman, metallurgist and mechanical engineer, was born at Lakeville, Salisbury co., Conn., July 20, 1832, son of Alexander H. and Jane M. (Lyman) Holley. His father was governor of Connecticut in 1857. His early education was received at the Salisbury and Farmington academies and at Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Mass., and in 1853 he was graduated at Brown University in the scientific course. From his early youth he was interested in the study of machinery, and at the age of eighteen published in "Poor's Railway Journal" a very clever and full treatise on cutlery and the processes of its manufacture. While a student he invented a steam cut-off and his graduating thesis was on "The National Motor," the steam locomotive. After being graduated he spent eighteen months in the Corliss engine works in Providence, R. I., leaving them to seek employment where locomotive engines were built, which he at length found in the New Jersey locomotive works. During 1855–57, in conjunction with Zerah Colburn, he conducted an engineering periodical, and in the autumn of 1857 the two went to Europe to study foreign railway practice. The results of their investigations were published in a book entitled "The Permanent Way and Coal-burning Locomotive Boilers of European Railways." He again visited Europe in 1858–60 and contributed to the New York "Times" a series of articles on the steamship Great Eastern, over the signature of "Tubal Cain," which attracted general attention among capitalists and engineers. In 1860 he published "Railway Practice," a work which was for many years the standard authority on the subject. At this time he also prepared for "Webster's Dictionary" a list of engineering words and definitions with drawings. In 1863 he was sent to England by Corning, Winslow & Co., of Troy, to obtain information concerning the Bessemer process of steel manufacture. After purchasing the Bessemer patents, which were subsequently combined with the conflicting Kelly patents in this country, Mr. Holley returned, and under his supervision the first Bessemer steel plant built in this country was constructed in Troy. From 1865 to 1867 and from 1870 to 1882 he served as a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Plants were subsequently erected at Harrisburg, Chicago, Joliet and Pittsburgh. He made many improvements on the English process which decreased the cost and at the same time increased the capacity for production. It is conceded that to him, more than to any other man, is due the development of the steel industry of the United States, and this result was accomplished by his thorough investigation of principles, his faculty of discrimination of the salient points of an obscure problem, his capacity for close, hard work, continued long, his ability to clearly elucidate both in writing and orally in a most attractive and convincing manner his conclusions and the principles on which they were based. He published "Ordnance and Armor" after his return, which at once took high rank as an authority and was translated into French shortly after. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1873 and was vice-president in 1875. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and was president in 1875. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (England), and in 1879 was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was a member of the English Iron and Steel Institute, from which he received the award of the Bessemer medal for eminent services to science. In 1885 he became one of the trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; in 1875 he was appointed a member of the U. S. board for testing iron and steel; in 1876 was one of the jurors on iron and steel of the Centennial exposition, and was also a member of many other important commissions. He was married to Mary, daughter of John Slade, a well known merchant of New York city, who was a native of Boston. Mrs. Holley died in 1892. Of their four children, two daughters, Mrs. Frank E. Randall and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, of New York, are still living. In August, 1881, while in England, was sized with illness, but was able to respond in a brilliant speech to the toast "The United States" at a banquet given by the lord mayor of London to the Iron and Steel Institute. He returned to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died there, Jan. 29, 1882. The technical associations to which he belonged and the steel manufacturers united in the erection of a bronze memorial bust of him which was presented to the city of New York in Washing-

A. L. Holley

ton square, on Oct. 2, 1890, at the time of a convention of the three great iron and steel associations of America, England and Germany, at which an eloquent memorial address was delivered by James Dredge, editor of "Engineering," the leading English technical journal.

LEWIS, Ernest Sydney, physician, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 24, 1810, son of Algernon Sydney and Annette (Tronchet) Lewis. His paternal grandparents were Joshua Lewis, son of Gen. Andrew Lewis and America Lawson, daughter of Gen. Robert Lawson, both of Virginia, and distinguished in the revolutionary war. Joshua Lewis was the first judge of the U. S. territorial court of Orleans (now Louisiana) by appointment of Pres. Jefferson. Ernest S. Lewis received his preparatory education in the private schools of New Orleans and entered the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), where he was graduated B.S. in 1858. He then studied medicine in the medical department of the university; was resident student of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans (1859–61), and soon after his graduation was appointed assistant house surgeon of the charity hospital. Upon the resignation of the house surgeon six months later he was elected his successor, and held the position until the arrival of Gen. Banks, who changed the administration. Desiring to enlist in the Confederate army, Dr. Lewis ran the blockade with two others. He pulled a skiff through a mile of swamp to Lake Pontchartrain, which he crossed; he made his way to Tullahoma, and there passing his examination as full surgeon was commissioned and assigned to the 3d Georgia cavalry of Crew's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps. He later became brigade surgeon of Crew's brigade, and during the last six months of the war was medical director of Gen. Wheeler's cavalry corps and placed on his staff. After the close of hostilities he returned to New Orleans, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was inspector for the board of health in the 3d district in 1866–67; chief of clinic to Prof. Hunt about the same time, and was appointed, in 1873, professor of materia medica and therapeutics. In 1876 he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics, gynecology and diseases of children, which he still occupies. He is vice-president of the board of directors of the Charity Hospital; a member of the American Medical Association, and was chairman of the obstetrical section in 1879. He is also a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and was its president in 1896; was a delegate at the international congress of obstetrics and gynecology, Geneva, 1896, and is a member of the parish and state medical societies. He was married, in 1866, to Susan D. P., daughter of Rev. A. D. McCoy. They have had nine children.

SAVAGE, John, journalist and dramatist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1828. After studying at the Harold's Cross Monastery, in his native city, he entered the art school of the Royal Dublin Society, where he completed the regular course and took several prizes. In 1848 he became involved in the revolutionary movement and organized and led bands of peasants in the south. Upon the failure of the insurrection he disguised himself as a sailor and made his escape to America, where he secured employment on the "Tribune" as a proof reader. Later he took up journalism and art criticism, and in 1850 published his "Lays of the Fatherland," which met with a generous reception. During the next few years he contributed frequently to the "Democratic Review" and the "American Review," then the most prominent periodicals in America, and also to "The Lantern," a clever satirical weekly conducted by John Brougham, the dramatist and comedian. In 1854 he became literary editor of "The Citizen." In 1856 he published "Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland," produced a tragedy, "Sybil," in 1858, and his comedy, "Waiting for a Wife," in 1859. In 1857–58 he removed to Washington, where he was leader-writer for "The States," the organ of Stephen A. Douglas. He left this paper for a time, but returned to it in 1860, eventually becoming its owner. In its columns he devoted all his energies to sustaining Douglas in his fights with Lincoln. He served with the 69th New York regiment in the civil war and helped to organize the Irish legion for the Federal army. At this time he wrote "The Starry Flag," which he followed with "The Muster of the North," two of the most stirring ballads of the war-time. "Faith and Fancy," a collection of poems culled forth by the war, was published in 1863, and went into a second edition immediately. "Eva, a Goblin Romance," was published in 1865. In 1867 Savage, after once refusing, yielded to pressure and assumed the office of chief executive of the Fenian brotherhood. In the same year his "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs" was issued. "Poems, Lyrical, Dramatic and Romantic" followed in 1870, and "Picturesque Ireland" in 1878–83. St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1875. He was married, in 1851, to Louise Gouverneur, daughter of Samuel Chester Reid, known as the hero of Fayal in the war of 1812, and as the designer of the present U. S. flag. He died on Oct. 11, 1888.



John Savage

PLATT, Thomas Collier, U. S. senator, was born at Owego, Tioga co., N. Y., July 15, 1833, son of William and Leshia (Hinchman) Platt. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Platt, came to this country from England in 1638, landing at New Haven, Conn. He was one of the first settlers of Milford in 1639, and was a considerable land owner. Another ancestor, Jonathan Platt, was a member of the provincial congress of 1775, and with his son, Jonathan, served in Gen. Sullivan's army, which drove the Indians out of Wyoming valley in 1779. William Platt was for many years a prosperous lawyer and real estate agent in Owego. The son received his early education at a local academy, and in 1849 entered Yale College, but was forced by ill-health to return home in his sophomore year. Finding it desirable to lead an active life, he engaged in business as a merchant in his native town, becoming senior partner in the firm of Platt & Hull, druggists, in 1856. He also acquired extensive lumber interests in Michigan, and while still a young man was made president of the Tioga National Bank in Owego upon its organization in January, 1865. In 1858 he was elected clerk of Tioga county, and during the two years he held this office he was instrumental, with his friend, Alonzo B. Cornell (after-

ward governor of New York), in advancing the political interests of Roscoe Conkling through the influence of the congressional district of Tioga and Tompkins counties. Mr. Platt's position in the councils of the Republican party rapidly increased in power, and in 1870 a deadlock occurring between two candidates—to one of whom he was pledged—he was nominated as congressman, but declined. In 1872, however, he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1874. In the latter year he represented his state in the Republican national convention, and he has been a delegate to every national convention of his party since that time. Upon the election of Pres. Hayes he was an unsuccessful candidate for the position of postmaster-general. In 1879 he became secretary and general manager of United States Express Co., and the following year president, which position he still holds. In 1880 he was appointed commissioner of quarantine for New York city, and in 1884 was made president of the board, remaining until 1888, when he was removed on account of non-residence in that city. On Jan. 1, 1881, Mr. Platt was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Francis Kernan, but with his colleague, Roscoe Conkling, resigned on May 16th, in consequence of a disagreement with the executive regarding New York appointments. The president, on March 23d, had sent the name of William H. Robertson for collector of the port of New York. Judge Robertson had been a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1880, where he led the revolt against the unit rule in the New York delegation, which had been instructed for Gen. Grant, and this contributed materially to Gen. Garfield's nomination. Conkling and Platt bitterly opposed Robertson's confirmation, and finally the president was driven by their determined opposition to withdraw from the senate the other New York nominations which had been made with a view to conciliating the Republican machine of that state. Finding that they had engaged in what seemed to be a hopeless struggle with the administration, the senators from New York sent in their resignations through Gov. Cornell, together with a letter explaining their course. Going to Albany they made a fight for re-election, and an exciting contest followed, but before it was decided Mr. Platt withdrew from the candidacy. He took no active part in politics until 1884, when he espoused the cause of the anti-machine party, and went to Chicago as a Blaine delegate. In 1888 he was influential in swinging the New York delegation over to the support of Benjamin Harrison for president. In 1896 Mr. Platt and the majority of the New York delegation at first supported Levi P. Morton, as the Republican nominee for president, in opposition to William McKinley, but afterward voted to make McKinley's nomination unanimous. In 1896 he was chosen U. S. senator for the term ending in 1903. The other Republican candidate was Joseph H. Choate, and the voting was 142 to 7 in favor of Mr. Platt. As the acknowledged leader of his party in New York state he is one of the most influential, though least obtrusive, political managers in the country. Mr. Blaine said of him in "Twenty Years in Congress": "He is a business man of great personal popularity. He has an aptitude for public affairs, and is a man of influence in his state. He is no debater, but has strong common sense and a quick judgment of men." In 1871 Mr. Platt became president of the Southern Central railroad, and in 1885 president of the Addison and Northern Pennsylvania railroad; neither of these are now in existence. He was also director of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad, and the Florida Central and Western railroad. In 1876 Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He was married, in 1852, to Ellen Lucy, daughter of Hon. Charles Barstow, of Owego, N. Y., and has three sons: Edward Trnax, who resides in Washington, D. C.; Frank H., who is engaged in business with his father, and is following in his footsteps politically, and Henry B. Platt. Mrs. Platt died Feb. 13, 1901.

GREEN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1801. He studied at the University of North Carolina in 1819 and finished his education at West Point. He represented Warren county in the North Carolina legislature in 1826 and then removed to Florida territory, where he was a member of the legislature. After the death of his wife, in 1836, he removed to Texas, which had just declared its independence of Mexico. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Texan army and directed to return to the States and raise a brigade. This he did, absorbing his entire fortune in the effort. He arrived at Velasco on his return on the day that Santa Anna, who had been made prisoner at San Jacinto, was released and put on shipboard preparatory to returning to Vera Cruz. Green believed this an unwarranted assumption of power and in connection with Gens. Hunt and Henderson, and under the sanction of Pres. Burnet, brought the prisoner ashore. The action was sustained by the government and Santa Anna was assigned to the custody of Gen. Green. He was held as the general's guest and bed fellow. In 1843 their relations were reversed, and then the Mexican ordered Green to be heavily ironed and to be put to work on the roads. For awhile after the battle of San Jacinto the young republic had peace; the Mexican incursions began afresh and a counter invasion of Mexico was determined on, but it was opposed by Houston, and the result was that only 304 Texans remained to continue the invasion. They met the Mexicans under Gen. Ampudia and numbering 2,340 men, at Mier on Dec. 25, 1842, and after killing three times their number were induced to surrender by false claims and false promises. Green protested against the surrender and called for 100 men to cut their way through the enemy's lines, but these were not found. Some of the prisoners escaped at Salado, but were recaptured, and the whole lodged in the castle of Perote. Every tenth man was shot by order of Santa Anna, and on the night of July 2, 1843, ten of the remainder escaped from Perote by cutting their way through a wall of volcanic rock eight feet thick. Eight of these, including Gen. Green, got back to Texas after incredible hardships. He was then sent to the Texan congress, where he introduced a bill making the Rio Grande the boundary of the Texan republic. Returning to the United States on the eve of annexation he was offered by Pres. Polk the position of confidential agent, which he declined. In 1849 he went to California; worked in the mines; was elected to the first legislature and was a prominent candidate for the U. S. senatorship. While here he laid out the towns of Oro and Vallejo, the latter being recognized as the capital for a while, and as major-general of militia, went to suppress the Indians. He defeated the Divorce bill, a measure granting absolute separation upon mutual consent of man and wife. He also introduced and secured the passage of the bill establishing the University at Berkeley. In Texas he laid out the town of Velasco, on the Brazos and was the first active advocate of a railroad to the Pacific, urging its neces-

sity from the military standpoint. He published "The Texan Expedition against Mier" (New York, 1845). He died in Warren county, N. C., Dec. 12, 1863.

FOERSTER, Adolph Martin, composer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 2, 1854, of German birth. His father was a well-known artist. He received his first instruction in music from his mother, who was an amateur pianist of considerable ability. Later he was for a short time a pupil of Jean Manns, and then took up a commercial career. After three years, however, he abandoned it to devote himself seriously to music, and in 1872 went to Leipsic, where at the conservatory he studied piano, under Coccius and Wenzel; singing, under Grill and Schimon; and theory, under E. F. Richter and Papperitz. Returning to the United States in 1875 he was for one year teacher at the Conservatory of Music at Fort Wayne, Ind., and afterwards settled in Pittsburgh, where he has since remained as a teacher of singing and piano, devoting all his leisure to composition. He was conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphonic Society in 1878-79, and of the Pittsburgh Musical Union in 1883. Mr. Foerster was a personal friend of Franz, the famous song-writer, and carried on a correspondence with him for eighteen years; he has also written an important appreciation of the composer for the magazine, "Music." His compositions include; "Thusnelda," a character-piece for full orchestra, based on Karl Schäffer's poem (op. 10); a "Novelette" for violin and piano (op. 26); quartette for violin, viola, 'cello and piano (op. 21); second quartette (op. 40); "Albumblatt," for 'cello and piano (op. 24); trio for violin, 'cello and piano (op. 29); suite for violin and piano (op. 36); "Hero and Leander" (op. 44); "Verzweiflung"; suite for piano (op. 46); prelude to Gocthe's "Faust" for full orchestra (op. 48); dedication march for Carnegie hall in Pittsburgh; "Valse Brillante" for piano (op. 11); "Sonnet," based upon a lyric of Petrarch's (op. 13); two sonatinas (op. 18); "Exultation" and "Lamentation," two concert études (op. 37); twelve "Fantasy Pieces" (op. 38); six songs, dedicated to Robert Franz (op. 6); "Among Flowers," a book of eleven songs (op. 28), and many other similar compositions.

DEARING, James, soldier, was born in Campbell county, Va., April 25, 1840, son of James Griffen and Mary Anna (Lynch) Dearing. He was descended in the fifth generation from Robert Dearing, who came from England and settled in (now) Orange county, Va., and on the maternal side in the fourth generation from Charles Lynch, who came from Galway, Ireland, about 1715, and settled first in Albemarle county and afterward at Chestnut Hill, now in Campbell county, Va. He was the father of John Lynch, founder of the city of Lynchburg, Va., and of Col. Charles Lynch, of revolutionary fame, from whom "Lynch law" derived its name. Young Dearing received his elementary education at the New-London Academy, Read's School, in Lynchburg, and Hanover Academy, all in his native state. Later he entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and was about to graduate at that institution when Virginia seceded, and he, with other southern cadets, returned home. He was at once appointed aid-de-camp on Gov. Letcher's staff, and later, first lieutenant in Maj. Walton's New Orleans artillery battalion, and was present at the first battle at Manassas. He was promoted captain in 1862, and was complimented for gallantry in the battle of Seven Pines, where his command lost twenty five men and seventeen horses in thirty minutes, but held its ground. In the fall of 1862 he was made major and became colonel in the next year. In the spring of 1864 he was in command at the storming of Plymouth, N. C., and was immediately afterward made a brigadier general. He was with the army around Petersburg during the winter of 1864-65, and helped to cover the retreat from Richmond after its evacuation. On April 8, 1865, while leading a charge at the High Bridge, near Farmville, he was mortally wounded in a hand to-hand encounter with Col. Washburn, of the Federal army, who died that night. His commission as major-general had been made out and was ready to be dispatched when Richmond was evacuated. He was the youngest major general in the Confederate army, and, probably, in either army. As a soldier he was distinguished as well for his genial disposition as for his intrepidity and daring. He was married, in 1864, to Roxana Birchett, and had one daughter, Mary Lucretia, now the wife of Judge Frank P. Christian, of Lynchburg. Gen. Dearing was taken to Lynchburg, where he died April 22, 1865.

NELSON, William, naval officer, was born at Maysville, Mason co., Ky., in 1825, brother of Thomas Henry Nelson, U. S. minister to Mexico and to Chili. William Nelson entered the navy when fifteen years of age. He commanded a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz and afterwards served in the Mediterranean. On Sept. 15, 1854, he became master, and on April 18, 1855, lieutenant. In 1858 Nelson commanded the Niagara, in which the negro slaves taken from the captured slaver Echo were returned to Africa. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in Washington, D. C., on ordnance duty. He was made lieutenant commander on July 16, 1861, and was assigned to the command of the gunboats patrolling the Ohio river, but the military service offering greater opportunities for action he exchanged from the navy to the army on Sept. 16, 1861, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He organized a camp between Garrardsville and Danville, Ky., and another in Washington, Mason co., Ky.; participated in numerous engagements in the eastern part of Kentucky, and was untiring in the work of raising regiments. He was in command of the 2d division of Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army when it joined Gen. Grant at the battle of Shiloh. Nelson was wounded at Richmond, Ky. He was in command of the forces in Louisville when Bragg threatened that city, and on July 17, 1862, was promoted to major general of volunteers. In an altercation with Gen. Jefferson C. Davis at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., he was fatally shot by that officer on Sept. 29, 1862.

SCOFIELD, Glenni William, jurist, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 11, 1817. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and removed to Warren, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1850 he was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly; in 1857-59 of the state senate, and in 1861 was appointed president judge of the 18th judicial district of the state. In 1862 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the 38th congress and served until March, 1875; during his term of office he was a member of the committees on Indian affairs, elections and expenditures in the war department and chairman of the committees on unfinished business and naval affairs. He was register of the treasury of the United States from 1878 to 1881, when he was appointed an associate justice of the U. S. court of claims. In 1884 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College.

BUCK, Gurdon, physician, was born in New York city, May 4, 1807, son of Gurdon and Susannah (Manwaring) Buck, and great-grandson of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall, of Connecticut. After receiving a classical education at Nelson's School in New York he engaged in business for a time, but later took up the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Cock and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1830. He served the regular term in the medical department of the college, went abroad, and after studying for two years and a half, chiefly in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, returned toward the latter part of 1833 and began practice in New York city. A second trip was made abroad (1835–37), and in the latter year he was appointed visiting surgeon of the New York Hospital, a position he held until his death. He became visiting surgeon also of the Presbyterian and St. Luke's hospitals and consulting surgeon of the Roosevelt Hospital at their organization, and from 1852 to 1862 was visiting surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He served as trustee of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, the New York Dispensary, the College of Physicians and Surgeons; was connected with the New York Pathological Society and the American Medical Association, and was a fellow of the Academy of Medicine from its foundation, serving one term as vice-president. Besides publishing an elaborate treatise entitled "Contributions to Reparative Surgery" (1876), he was for thirty-five years a frequent contributor to the medical journals, writing many valuable articles. He introduced the treatment of fractures with weight and pulley, known as "Buck's Extension," and performed successfully many difficult operations. Dr. Buck was married at Geneva, Switzerland, 1836, to Henrietta E. Wolff, a native of that country. He died in New York city, March 6, 1877.

Gurdon Buck

DODGE, Richard Irving, officer and author, was born at Huntsville, N. C., May 19, 1827, son of James and Susan (Williams) Dodge; grandson of Richard and Anne Sarah (Irving) Dodge, and a lineal descendant of Tristram Dodge, the original settler of Block island. He was a grandnephew of Washington Irving. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1848 with the rank of second lieutenant, 8th infantry, and was regularly promoted for efficiency and good service; first lieutenant, 1855; captain, 1861; major, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, 1873; colonel, 1882, and was retired May 19, 1891. During the war he was employed as mustering and disbursing officer in various places; commanded the camp of instruction at Elmira, N. Y., and was assistant inspector-general of the 4th army corps. On the cessation of hostilities he served as member of a board to perfect a system of army regulations in New York (1871–72), and later participated in numerous campaigns against the Indians. His writings received much commendation from able critics for their reliable information and the vivacity, picturesqueness and fidelity of his descriptions, the "Saturday Review" comparing him favorably with Catlin and Ruxton, both masters of the subjects which employed his pen. His publications are: "The Black Hills; A Minute Description of the Routes, Scenery, Soil, Climate, Zoölogy, Etc." (1876); "The Plains of the Great West, and Their Inhabitants," with an introduction by William Blackmore (1877); the English edition was entitled "The Hunting Grounds of the Great West: A Description of the Plains, Game and Indians of the Great North American Desert" (London, 1876); "Our Wild Indians," with an introduction by Gen. Sherman (1882), and "A Living Issue" (1882). Col. Dodge died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 16, 1895.

SCHROEDER, John Frederick, clergyman and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 8, 1800. After graduating at Princeton College, in 1819, he took up the study of theology at the Episcopal Seminary in New Haven, Conn., and was admitted to holy orders in Baltimore in 1823. He was the assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York city, in 1824–38, and after a short visit in Europe he established St. Ann's Hall, a school for girls, at Flushing, L. I. In 1846 he was made rector of the Church of the Crucifixion, New York city, and in 1853 took charge of St. Thomas' Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Besides being a popular preacher, he delivered a course of lectures on Oriental literature before the New York Athenæum, and contributed a treatise on the "Authenticity and Canonical Authority of the Scriptures of the Old Testament" and on the "Use of the Syriac Language," in a volume of essays on Biblical literature, which he edited. He published a memorial volume on the death of Bishop Hobart in 1830: "Memoir of Mrs. Mary A. Boardman" (1849); "Maxims of Washington, Political, Social, Moral and Religious" (1855), and at the time of his death he was engaged upon "The Life and Times of Washington," which was completed by others. He received the degree of A. M. from Princeton and Yale colleges in 1823, and the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity College in 1836. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1857.

WILCOX, Cadmus Marcellus, soldier and author, was born in Greene county, N. C., May 29, 1825, son of Reuben and Sarah (Garland) Wilcox. He was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1846. He served in the Mexican war and was appointed brevet second lieutenant of the 4th U. S. infantry at Monterey, a few days after the battle. He was on Gen. Taylor's staff, then was made aid-de-camp to Gen. Quitman, and participated in all the battles of that division in Mexico. At Chapultepec he headed the storming party, and with Lieut. Selleck, of the Palmetto regiment, mounted the aqueduct and raised the Palmetto flag, the first American flag to wave from a Mexican fortress. The incident is commemorated in a large picture, to be seen at the U. S. capitol. Returning from Mexico, he was engaged in Indian operations in Florida and Texas. In 1852 he was ordered to West Point as commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics; in 1853 was granted twelve months' sick leave, which he spent in Europe inspecting military institutions. Returning home, he published a work on rifle practice. This was adopted as a text-book at West Point and at Saint Cyr Military School, near Paris, and the U. S. war department bought 1,000 copies for distribution at military posts. He also translated and published "Austrian Line Infantry Evolutions," which had a large circulation; was promoted to a captaincy in 1859, and stationed at Fort Fillmore, Arizona, at the outbreak of the civil war. The mail bringing news of the secession of Tennessee, the state to which he acknowledged allegiance, brought also an order from Gen. Scott to report at Washington,

C. M. Wilcox

and offering an important assignment at headquarters; but, resigning his commission, he left for Virginia, reaching Manassas the day after the battle. Having tendered his services to the Confederacy, he was appointed colonel 9th Alabama regiment; was made brigadier-general in October, 1861, and assigned to duty with the army of northern Virginia; was present at the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' mill, Frazier's farm, Malvern hill, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and was as highly esteemed by Gen. Lee as he had been by Taylor, Quitman, Scott and all comrades and superiors. He was appointed major-general in August, 1863, and was prominent in all engagements from the Wilderness to Appomattox, where he surrendered with Lee. From Appomattox he went to Mexico, where he received social courtesies from Maximilian and Carlotta; returned to the United States in 1866, and engaged in the insurance business. At the time of his death he was employed in the records division, U. S. war department. He left in manuscript a history of the Mexican war, completed and published after his death by his niece, Mary Rachel Wilcox, pronounced by competent critics the most accurate and readable account of that memorable struggle, and one of the best historical works published by any American author. He also left notes and documents which he intended to use in a history of the great war, 1861–65. He never married, and he died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1890.

MONTAGUE, Henry J. (Henry John Mann), actor, was born in the county of Staffordshire, England, Jan. 20, 1843. His father was a clergyman of the Established Church of England. He was educated at the Essex Grammar School and the Maiden Hill College. His father lost money, and being obliged to leave the academy and seek employment, he obtained a clerkship in a banking house in London, which he held for five years. During these years he became stage-struck, and took part in several private dramatic performances. At the age of eighteen, he finally went on the stage. He made his first appearance in America, Oct. 6, 1874, as Tom Gilroy, in "Partners for Life," and soon became one of the most popular actors before the American public. When "The Shaughraun" was produced at Wallack's, and during the long run of that drama, the handsome, red-coated Capt. Molyneux shared with the shock-headed Conn the admiration of the public. He had an agreeable, even tenor voice, and sang sentimental songs, very expressively. In the "Little Church Around the Corner," which "Harry" Montague attended, is a memorial stained glass window, representing him in the garb of a pilgrim, with staff in hand, ascending the heights.

In private life Mr. Montague was a thoroughly charming companion. He was eminently sociable, sweet-tempered and generous, and had that rare personal magnetism which wins friends without effort. He died in New York, Aug. 11, 1878.

REES, John Krom, scientist, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1851. After completing his academic course he entered Columbia College. In 1872 he was graduated there, and in 1875 from the School of Mines of that institution, where he served, part of the time while a student, as assistant in mathematics for three years. The following year he filled the chairs of mathematics and astronomy in the Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo. Under his direction the observatory was erected, and the time system first adopted there was largely due to his efforts. He returned to Columbia in 1881 to become adjunct professor of practical astronomy and geodesy, and on Oct. 1, 1884, was made professor of these sciences and director of the observatory of Columbia College. In 1881 Mr. Rees was appointed managing editor of the "School of Mines Quarterly," which position he held for several years. In 1878 he was a member of the Fort Worth solar eclipse party. Mr. Rees is a member of the American Metrological Society, in which he has held various important offices. As secretary of the American Metrological Society, Mr. Rees rendered valuable service in bringing about the adoption of standard time throughout the United States. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was its local secretary in 1878 at the meeting held at St. Louis; in 1879 secretary of the section on mathematics and physics, and in 1880 general secretary. He was president of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1894–96, and secretary of the University Council of Columbia University, 1892–98. He has published: "Report on the Solar Eclipse of July 28, 1878"; "International Time System and Standard Time"; "Variation of Latitude and Constant of Aberration"; "Index of Rutherfurd's Photographs of Sun, Moon and Stars," etc. While he has been director of the Columbia Observatory important work has been done by Prof. Jacoby, Dr. Davis and others in reducing and publishing the measurements of the photographs of stars by Rutherfurd. A fine series of observations has been made by Rees, Jacoby and Davis for determining the variation of latitude at New York city, and for the constant of aberration. Columbia Observatory was the first to work on this problem in connection with an observatory on the same parallel of latitude; namely, the Royal Observatory at Naples. Prof. Rees lectures frequently on astronomical topics. At the Paris exposition of 1900 he was the U. S. juror on instruments of precision and a delegate to the astronomical conference on photographing the atlas and to the congress on chronometry. The French republic conferred upon him the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1900.

J. K. Rees

DOUGLAS, Silas Hamilton, chemist and author, was born at Fredonia, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1816, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Townsend) Douglas; grandson of Daniel and Lydia (Douglas) Douglas, and of Samuel and Lydia (Dyer) Townsend, and a descendant of William and Anne (Mattle) Douglas, of Scotland, who settled in New London, Conn. He received an academical education in his native place, and studied medicine under Dr. Zina Pitcher, in Detroit, Mich., and at the College of Surgeons and Physicians, Baltimore, Md., where he received his degree of M. D. in 1842. He practiced medicine for a short time at Dearborn, Mich., and in 1844 was appointed instructor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, and lecturer on chemistry and geology, 1845–46. In 1846 he was elected professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, an office which he held until 1851, during which time he participated in the establishment of the department of medicine, which was inaugurated in 1848; he was professor of chemistry, pharmacy, toxicology and mineralogy, 1855–70; of chemistry, 1870–75, and of metallurgy,

chemistry, technology, 1875–77. His earnest thought and effort during this time were given to the establishment of a laboratory of instruction, of which he became director in 1870. He resigned his duties at the university in 1877. His publications consist of: "Tables for Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (1864), and, in collaboration with Prof. Albert B. Prescott, "Qualitative Chemical Analysis: a Guide in the Practical Study of Chemistry" (1874, 3d ed., 1880). He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 26, 1890.

WEAVER, James Baird, statesman, was born in Dayton, O., June 12, 1833, son of Abram and Susan (Imley) Weaver. He was educated in the common schools; was graduated at the law school of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, in 1856, and commenced the practice of his profession in Iowa. He enlisted in the Federal army as a private in April, 1861, and achieved a brilliant and honorable record as a soldier. He was elected first lieutenant of company G, 2d Iowa infantry; was made major Oct. 3, 1862, and promoted colonel Oct. 12, 1862, the senior officer of his regiment having been killed in battle. He was brevetted brigadier-general on March 13, 1865, "for gallantry on the field," to date from that day. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law; was district-attorney of the 2d judicial district of Iowa from 1866 to 1870, and assessor of internal revenue for the 1st district of Iowa from 1867 to 1873. Subsequently he became one of the editors of the "Iowa Tribune," published at Des Moines. He was instrumental in the formation of the National Greenback party, and was elected to congress as its representative in 1878, serving until 1881. He was a delegate to the national convention of the Greenback party held in Chicago in 1880; was nominated by the convention as a candidate for president of the United States, and at the ensuing election received about 350,000 votes. In 1884 he was elected to congress by the Democratic and Greenback Labor parties; was re-elected in 1886, and served until 1889. He was defeated for re-election in 1888. In 1892 he wrote and published a work entitled "A Call to Action." The same year he was the People's party candidate for president of the United States, and received twenty-two electoral votes. The popular vote for him was 1,041,028. In his own state he received 20,595 votes; in Kansas, 162,845. In North Dakota one of the Populist electors voted for Cleveland. He was married, in 1858, to Clara, daughter of Cuthbert Vinson, a Marylander by birth and education. He has resided in Colfax, Ia., since 1895, and is now (1901) mayor of that city. He is a man of positive character and virile intellect, and a powerful debater.

WALCOT, Charles Melton, author and actor, was born in London, England, Sept. 20, 1815, and was educated at Eton College. He came to America with an independent fortune in 1837, and, settling in Charleston, S. C., became an architect. He lost everything in the national monetary panic of that year, and accepted the position of treasurer of the Charleston Theatre, under the management of Mr. Ahhott, a celebrated tragedian. He first appeared as an actor at the latter's benefit in 1839, in the character of Steady in a comedy called "The Quaker." In the tragedy of "George Barnwell" he was so successful that he thenceforth adopted the stage as a profession, and being also a cultivated musician with an excellent baritone voice, he often sang in English opera. In 1840 he appeared as the Unkuowu in the opera of "La Bayadere," and as Florian in "The Devil's Bridge," with Mr. Braham at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, under the management of William E. Burton. In 1843 he joined the stock company of Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, New York, as leading man, where he was the original representative in this country of "Don Cæsar de Bazan"; also sang Lord Alcash in the opera of "Fra Diavolo"; Dandini in Rossini's "Cinderella," and wrote and acted in many of his own plays for a period of six years. In 1853–54 he joined Mr. Wallack, who was then establishing the afterwards famous Wallack's Theatre, situated at Broadway and Broome street, New York, where he appeared in the principal eccentric comedy rôles and became famous in such characters as Bob Acres in "The Rivals"; Goldfinch in "Road to Ruin"; Graves in "Money"; Touchstone in "As You Like It"; Sir Harcourt Courtly in "London Assurance," and Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer," until 1858, when he went on a starring tour through the United States. He rejoined Wallack's Theatre in 1859, and was there the original representative in this country of Major Wellington Deboots in "Everybody's Friend." In 1865 he made a starring tour to England and played that character in the Olympic Theatre, London, with great success. Walcot was a most versatile, graceful and finished comedian. He was particularly excellent in eccentric comedy, and was also a prolific playwright. Among his original or adapted plays are: "The Course of True Love" (1839); "Washington; or, Valley Forge" (1842); "The Customs of the Country" (1848); "The Haunted Man" (1848); "David Copperfield" (1848); "Hoboken" (1849); "Edith" (1849); "One Coat for Two Suits" (1854); "Hiawatha" (1855), and "A Good Fellow" (1857). He composed the songs "My Love is a Sailor Boy" and "My Own Little Rose." He was the father of Charles Melton Walcot, who was also an actor and became a successful member of the Lyceum Theatre company, New York city. Upon returning to America in 1866 Walcot, Sr., retired from the stage owing to failing health, and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1868.

WALCOT, Charles Melton, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., July 1, 1840, son of Charles Melton and Anne (Powell) Walcot. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., where he established the first dramatic society conducted by the students. It gave semi-annual performances of plays of the highest order, in which he appeared as Macbeth, Falstaff, etc. He was graduated in 1858 and made his professional début the following October as a member of a regular stock company in Charleston, S. C., where he made rapid progress in his art. The year following he acted light comedy rôles at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, O., and also during the season of 1860–61 at the Richmond Theatre, Richmond, Va. He first appeared in New York as the leading man at the Winter Garden Theatre in October, 1861, where he was most successful in the rôles of Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; "Uncle Pete in "The Octoroon"; Captain Hawksley in "Still Waters Run Deep," and Jacques Strop in "Robert Macaire." In September, 1862, he joined Laura Keene's stock company, as the leading man of Laura Keene's theatre, playing the rôles of Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal"; Young Dornton in "The Road to Ruin"; Captain Absolute in "The Rivals"; Doctor Douglass in "The

Heir at Law", Doctor Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman"; Charles Courtley in "London Assurance"; Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin"; Myles na Coppaleen in "Colleen Bawn"; Littleton Coke in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," and Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer." During the season of 1863-64 Walcot starred in Lester Wallack's successful play, "Rosedale," taking the part of Elliot Grey. In September, 1864, he again became the leading man at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, under the management of Edwin Booth, during which he appeared for one hundred consecutive nights in "Hamlet." This was at that time the longest run on record of a Shakespearean play in this country. He also played in "Julius Cæsar" and "Othello." In 1866 he joined the stock company of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, under the management of Edwin Booth and J. S. Clarke, and for seven years he played all the leading rôles, supporting such stars as Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Charles Fechter, Barry Sullivan, Mme. Janauschek and Charlotte Cushman. In 1874 he supported Mme. Janauschek in the leading rôles at Booth's Theatre, New York, returning to the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, the following season, where he remained as stage manager and leading man until June, 1879. In September, 1879, he joined A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theatre company, acting George Washington Phipps in Bronson Howard's "The Banker's Daughter" for three consecutive years; after which he was with the Madison Square Theatre company for two years, playing in "Esmeralda." In 1886 he was leading man for Lawrence Barrett, playing Brutus in "Julius Cæsar"; Louis XI. in "Gringoire," etc. In September, 1886, he joined Rose Coghlan's company, playing Sir Peter Teazle in "The School for Scandal"; Sir Harcourt Courtly in "London Assurance," and Jacques in "As You Like It." In November, 1887, he joined the stock company of the Lyceum Theatre, New York, under the management of Daniel Frohman, where he still remains.

SHEFFIELD, Joseph Earl, merchant, was born at Southport, Conn., June 19, 1793, son of William and Mabel (Thorpe) Sheffield. His father and grandfather were wealthy shipowners who during the revolutionary war fitted out and maintained an armed vessel in the interest of the colonial service. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Walter Thorpe, also a shipowner of Southport. He received a common school education and began a mercantile career at the age of fourteen in Newberne, N. C. Removing to New York city he became a partner in a New York mercantile house in 1813, subsequently removing to Mobile, Ala., where he engaged extensively in the cotton trade. His business career here for nearly twenty-two years was eminently sagacious, enterprising and honorable. In 1835 he removed to New Haven, Conn., where he resided the rest of his life. He was interested in the purchase and operation of the New Haven and Northampton canal, and he helped to secure the charter for the New York and New Haven railroad, and went to London to interest Baring Bros. in the enterprise. He also built the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, and in all these enterprises Henry Farnam, the civil engineer, was associated with him. In 1860 the scientific department of Yale, which now bears his name, was, through his munificence, reorganized and enlarged. During his lifetime he gave over $450,000 to this department, and in his will bequeathed $500,000 more. He made liberal donations to other colleges, seminaries and religious institutions. In 1822 he was married to Maria, daughter of Col. J. T St. John, of Walton, N. Y., by whom he had children. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16, 1882.

GANNON, Mary, actress, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1829. She appeared on the stage at the Richmond Hill Theatre, New York city, at the age of three, and for several years thereafter was exploited as an infant wonder. She made her début as an adult in Philadelphia in 1846, and soon gained recognition as one of the most pleasing and accomplished of comediennes. She was for several years a member of the company playing at Mitchell's Olympic, New York, and later was a favorite member of the company of the elder Wallack. In 1854 she was married to George W. Stephenson, a lawyer of New York city. Her last appearance was as Mary Nettley in "Ours," in January, 1868. She died in New York city, after a long and painful illness, Feb. 22, 1868.

DOWNES, Lewis Thomas, insurance, was born at Waterbury, Conn., July 9, 1824, son of Anson and Eveline (Welton) Downes, and a direct descendant in the seventh generation of John Downes, one of the early settlers of the New Haven colony. He is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and traces his lineage to 1243 A.D. His early education was obtained at the Cheshire, Waterbury and Newtown academies in Connecticut. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1848, and received the degree of A.M. in 1851. He then studied law in the office of Judge Francis Parsons at Hartford. In 1855 he went to Providence, R. I., and entered the office of Royal Chapin, wool dealer and manufacturer. In 1861 he became associated with George W. Chapin, under the name of Chapin & Downes, in the manufacture of woolen goods, and the firm soon after built the Riverside mills. Previous to this he spent some time studying the methods and processes of woolen manufacturing in England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria. This resulted in his introducing the Bollette first breaker card feeder, the first self-operating woolen mules, the Honget double cylinder gig (now known as the Downes gig) and other woolen finishing machines heretofore unknown in the United States. In 1872 he left the Riverside mills, and in 1873, with Elisha Harris, organized the What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Co., now one of the New England factory insurance companies, and in 1875 the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of both of which he is now (1901) president. He is well known as a church musician and organist, having studied under some of the most noted masters of the organ and voice, and has done much toward raising the standard of church music in the Episcopal church. He was for several years a member of the school committee of Providence and chairman of the committee on music. He is a member of the Advance Club, being one of its executive committee, and chairman of the committee on municipal reform, and has also been a member of the Churchman's Club since its organization. In 1857 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Royal and Maria T. Chapin, and had four children, only one of whom, Louis W. Downes, is now living.

L. T. Downes.

HARRIS, Miriam Coles, author, was born on the island of Dosoris, Long Island sound, near Glen Cove, July 7, 1831, daughter of Butler and Julia Anne (Weeks) Coles, and granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Coles, of the revolutionary army. Her earliest American ancestor, Robert Coles, emi-

grated from Suffolk, England, with Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, landing at Boston. Subsequently his sons removed to Oyster Bay, L. I., where they intermarried with the Butlers and the Townsends. She was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., and at Madame Canda's fashionable school, New York city. After contributing to periodicals for several years she, in 1860, published, anonymously, her first novel, "Rutledge." A new edition appeared in 1866, and the book still has a wide circulation. Since then Mrs. Harris has published many novels and other books, including the following: "The Sutherlands" (1861); "Lonie's Last Term at St. Mary's" (1866); "Richard Vandermarck" (1871); "A Perfect Adonis" (1875); "Happy-go-lucky" (1881); "Missy" (1880); "Phoebe" (1884); "An Utter Failure" (1890); "A Chit of Sixteen, and Other Stories" (1892); "A Corner of Spain" (1898), and the religious books "A Rosary for Lent" and "Dear Feast of Lent." All of her works have passed through many editions. She was married, April 20, 1864, to Sidney S. Harris, a lawyer practicing in New York city, who died in 1892, leaving a son and a daughter.

DAVIDGE, William Pleater, actor, was born in London, England, April 17, 1814. He made his début on the stage as an amateur, and then for some years was a member of a stock company in Manchester. He first appeared in London in 1836. He came to the United States in 1850; made his first appearance at the Broadway Theatre, New York, in "Used Up," and then for five years supported Forrest, Cushman and other leading players of the time. In 1855 he made a tour of the country. He played for a time with F. B. Conway, and for two seasons was a member of the company playing at the Olympic Theatre. He shared in the Shakespearean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre, and from 1869 to 1877 was a member of Augustin Daly's company.

In 1879 Davidge was the original Dick Deadeye in the American production of "Pinafore." In 1885 he joined the Madison Square Theatre Co., with which he remained until his death. During his professional career he played over 1,000 parts. He was an earnest and finished actor, of especial excellence in the rôles of eccentric comedy. His son, William, born in Manchester, England, March 11, 1847, is also an actor, and made his first appearance in New York city. William Pleater Davidge died in Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 7, 1888.

PECKHAM, William Clark, physicist, was born at South Royalston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1841, son of Samuel Howland and Sarah (Clark) Peckham. He is of the Petersham (Mass.) branch of the Peckhams, and is descended, on his father's side, from John Peckham and Mary Clark, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638, through their son, Thomas, and grandson, Philip, who was married to Jane Blackwell. Their son, John, was married, in Bristol, R. I., April 22, 1742, to Tabitha (Howland) Cary, daughter of Samuel Howland and widow of Nathaniel Cary. She was a great-granddaughter of John Howland, of the Mayflower. They settled in Petersham, Mass. William was married to Elizabeth Knapp, whose son, Samuel Howland, was the father of the subject of this sketch. On his mother's side, he was descended from Maj. Jonathan Clapp, whose daughter was married to Lieut. Asahel Clark, great-grandfather of William Clark Peckham. Lieut. Clark served through the war of the revolution, having enlisted three times, and rose from the ranks to a second lieutenancy in Capt. Avard's company in the 2d Hampshire county regiment. Lieut. Clark was descended from Lieut. William Clark, who was born in Plymouth, England, in 1609, and came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1638. Samuel Howland Peckham (b. in Petersham, Mass., Sept. 19, 1793; d. in Westminster, Mass., Jan. 23, 1864) was a prominent Congregational clergyman and early abolitionist in Massachusetts. His wife, Sarah (b. July 12, 1826; d. Dec. 5, 1858), was the daughter of Eliezer and Sarah Clark, of East Hampton, Mass. William Clark Peckham received his preparatory education at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., in 1860–63. During this period, in 1861–62, he served as a private in the 23d regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, at Roanoke island and Newbern, N. C. Entering Amherst College, he was graduated A.B. in 1867, and A.M. in 1870. In 1871–72 he took special studies at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York city. After his collegiate course he taught, 1867–68, as principal of Leicester Academy, Massachusetts, and, 1868–70, of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. During 1870–71 he traveled around the world. On his return he commenced educational work in Brooklyn, N. Y., in Lockwood's Academy, where he remained until 1875, when he received an appointment in the Adelphi Academy, now Adelphi College, where he is still professor of physics. Prof. Peckham is prominent in Brooklyn educational circles, a beloved and inspiring teacher and very successful in presenting scientific subjects in a popular manner. He has been for many years a contributor to papers and periodicals, among others the "American Electrical World," the "Electrical Engineer" and "Century Magazine." He has been connected with the "Scientific American" since 1897. He is a fellow of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and president of its department of photography. He is also an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Prof. Peckham is one of the most successful investigators of the X-ray phenomena in the United States, and is considered an authority on the subject of liquid air, both as an investigator and lecturer. Prof. Peckham was married in Kingston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1868, to Katalena, daughter of John and Maria (Kellog) Whittier. They have one daughter, Clara Isabel (Peckham) Pashley.

WILSON, Thomas, lawyer, U. S. consul and scientist, was born in New Brighton, Pa., July 18, 1832, son of James and Lydia (Mercer) Wilson, of English ancestors, who settled in Hereford county, Md., removing to New Brighton in 1800. He was educated in common schools, and at the age of sixteen apprenticed himself to David Woodruff, of Salem, O., to learn the carriage-making trade, where he remained three years. In 1851 he returned to his home, carried on his trade two years, and then migrated West, working as a journeyman in St. Louis, Mo.; Troy and Peoria, Ill., finally settling at Marietta, Ia., where he began the manufacture of heavy plows for prairie use. In 1857 he was chosen deputy clerk of the court. This turned his attention to the law as a profession, and he began to read after his day's work. He then entered the law office of Finch & Crocker, at Des Moines, Ia.; was admitted to the bar in 1860; returned to Marietta; opened an office, and soon acquired an extensive practice. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted, and served as captain of the 2d Iowa cavalry, also in the 44th Iowa infantry; was mustered out in 1864, and went to Washington, where he formed a partnership in law and claims with Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, the firm subsequently including Col. W. H. Owen and

Hon. L. G. Hine, practicing principally before the supreme court and the court of claims. In 1881 he was appointed U. S. consul, first to Ghent, Belgium; then to Nantes, and subsequently to Nice, France. Having been interested in the Indian mounds of his native place, he was brought during his consulship at Nantes into close relation with the prehistoric monuments of Brittany, where he had exceptional opportunities to indulge his taste for archæology. In the pursuit of this science he visited nearly all the museums of western Europe. He became acquainted with most of the leading archæologists and anthropologists of Europe, and was elected to some of their most important societies. During this time he gathered a collection of 13,000 objects of prehistoric and classic archæology, now displayed at the National Museum at Washington. Mr. Wilson was appointed curator of the U. S. National Museum, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Dr. Charles Rau. He is a regent of the National University, which conferred on him the degree of LL. D. In 1887 he installed the display of the department of prehistoric anthropology at the Cincinnati exposition; was sent to Paris, in 1889, by the U. S. National Museum, as a delegate of the Smithsonian Institution to the tenth international congress of anthropology and prehistoric archæology; also to observe the French World's exposition, and to the Exposicion Historico-Americano, at Madrid, Spain, 1892, where he received two medals and was appointed commander of the Royal Order of Isabella la Catolica. He was also appointed by the committee of awards at the World's Columbian exposition as honorary judge in the department of ethnology, and, with Señor Manuel M. de Peralta, minister of Costa Rica, was assigned to judge all the exhibits in the Convent of La Rabida. Mr. Wilson has contributed many valuable articles to archæological literature, among which are: "Results of an Inquiry as to the Existence of Man in North America During the Paleolithic Period of the Stone Age"; "Criminal Anthropology"; "Swastika"; "Prehistoric Art," and "Arrow Points, Spear-heads and Knives."

WARD, Henry, congressman, was born in Rhode Island, Dec. 27, 1732, son of Gov. Richard and Mary (Tillinghast) Ward, and brother of Gov. Samuel Ward. He was appointed secretary of Rhode Island in 1760, and held this office until his death. His father and grandfather had held it before him. He was a supporter of the revolution; a member of the congress which met in New York city, Oct. 7, 1765, and a member of the committee of correspondence during the revolution. He died Dec. 27, 1797.

FARNAM, Henry, civil engineer, was born at Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1803. His father was a farmer, and, having a large family, needed the assistance of his son until the latter was twenty-one. In his youth the boy showed a great fondness for books. He was especially interested in poetry and mathematics, and before the age of sixteen he had mastered the elements of trigonometry and surveying. For a short time he pursued the study of medicine, but he had no liking for that profession, and turned his energies in a different direction. In 1821 he obtained a position as surveyor on the Erie canal, then in process of construction, where his promotions were rapid, and ill-health alone compelled him to abandon the work in 1825. He also taught school at intervals, and all the time he was away from home, until he was twenty-one, he employed a substitute to work for him on his father's farm. He next went to Connecticut, acting as assistant, and subsequently as chief engineer, of the Farmington canal. He continued in the service of the company until 1850, a railroad having been in the meantime, largely through his advice, built upon the canal property. Subsequently Mr. Farnam became much interested in western railroads, his initial enterprise being a part of the Michigan Southern, over whose tracks the first locomotive from the east entered Chicago. In 1852 he began the Chicago and Rock Island road, and completed it two years later. Immediately afterward a branch of this road was run to Peoria, and still later the line of the main road was extended from Rock Island through Iowa, the bridge across the Mississippi, under Mr. Farnam's engineering, being the first to cross that river. His success, both financially and technically, was by this time well established, and he began to enjoy the fruits of his labors. His age alone prevented him from active participation in the civil war, although his sympathies with the Federal cause were most cordial. From 1863 to 1868 he made an extensive trip abroad, having returned in 1864 in order to vote for Pres. Lincoln. The remainder of his life, with the exception of other trips abroad, was spent in retirement in New Haven, Conn., and it was during this period that he made the greater part of the gifts that so endeared him to Yale College. As early as 1864 he gave $30,000, to be expended in the erection of a new dormitory, and a few years later another $30,000 was added, the building erected in 1870 being named, in honor of its greatest donor, Farnam Hall. Besides this, he gave at different times smaller sums to the college, particularly to the art school, the library and the divinity school, finally bequeathing to the institution valuable real estate. His gifts to New Haven were many and liberal. Besides the Farnam drive in East Rock park, he gave largely to the hospital and other public charities. Mr. Farnam's success was due not so much to favoring circumstances as to his own individual force and character. He died Oct. 4, 1883.

WOODWARD, George Washington, jurist, was born in Bethany, Pa., March 26, 1809. He received an academic education; studied and practiced law in Bethany. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1837. In 1841 he was appointed president judge of the 4th judicial district, and held the office for ten years, and in 1852 was elected judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and held the position for nearly sixteen years. He was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the 40th and 41st congresses, serving on the committees on mines and mining, revision of the laws of the United States, private land claims, reconstruction and the library; was a delegate to the New York convention of 1868. While traveling abroad, he died in Rome, Italy, May 10, 1875.

PURVIANCE, Hugh Young, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1729, son of James and Eliza (Young) Purviance, of Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Robert Purviance, a native of Castle Fin, Ireland, settled in America in 1763, and with his elder brother, Samuel, established a commission house in Baltimore. These brothers were the financial agents for the government during the revolution. After the revolutionary war he became naval officer of the port of Baltimore, and upon the death of Gen. Otho H. Williams succeeded him as collector of that port. He held this office until his death in 1806. Hugh Y. Purviance attended school in Baltimore, then went to St. Mary's College, and spent two years in Europe. Returning to this country, he was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy, and served on the frigate Congress, 1819–21; on the East India and Franklin from 1824; in the Pacific squadron, and in the North Carolina; in the Mediterranean squadron, in 1824–27. On March 23, 1827, he was commissioned lieutenant, and served on the West India squadron until 1830, and on the Virginia squadron, 1837–38, commanding the brig Dolphin. He relieved an Ameri-

can schooner from the French blockade at Salado, River Platte, and for this service received the acknowledgment of the government. In 1846 he commanded the frigate Constitution in the squadron in the Mexican blockade. He was commissioned commander March 7, 1849, and assigned to the sloop-of-war Maryland, on the coast of Africa, where he remained from 1852 to 1855. He received his commission as captain Jan. 28, 1856, and commanded the frigate St. Lawrence in the blockade off the Southern and Charleston coast at the beginning of the civil war, capturing the Confederate privateer Petrel off Charleston, which was the first prize of the war. He participated in the fight of the Merrimac off Sewall's point, Hampton roads. He was commissioned commodore July 16, 1862; lighthouse inspector 1863–65. He received a vote of thanks from the Maryland legislature in recognition of his patriotic services. On Oct. 23, 1834, he was married to Elizabeth R., daughter of James Beatty, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had two daughters. He died in Baltimore, Oct. 21, 1883.

TALIAFERRO, James Govan, jurist, was born in Amherst county, Va., in 1798, son of Zacharias and Sarah (Warwick) Taliaferro. His family came to Virginia early in the eighteenth century. His father was a lumberman and mill owner for twenty years, and later a small planter. The son received a good education and was graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He studied law at Lexington and was admitted to the bar in 1820. Almost from the beginning of his practice he took a conspicuous position, making the acquaintance of Henry Clay and other prominent politicians, and himself held many local offices. In 1840 he was made judge of his parish; in 1852 he was elected to the Louisiana constitutional convention, and in 1860 was sent to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. He was bitterly opposed to this measure and denounced it, refusing to sign the ordinance when adopted. He took no part in the civil war, and at the return of peace was appointed to the supreme bench of Louisiana. He was president of the state convention of 1868, and under the constitution then formulated was reappointed justice of the supreme court, so continuing until his death. Judge Taliaferro was a profound and widely read scholar and possessed of many notable graces of character. He was married, in 1819, to Elizabeth Williamson, of Lexington, Ky. They had ten children. He died Oct. 13, 1876.

DONALDSON, James Lowry, soldier and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1836, and served throughout the Florida war as second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1838, and was on garrison duty until 1846. During the military occupation of Texas he was stationed at Fort Brown. He was present at Monterey and Buena Vista, and was brevetted captain and major. In 1847 he was appointed assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain. In 1858 he was promoted chief quartermaster of the department of New Mexico. During the civil war he served as chief quartermaster at Pittsburgh, Pa.; with the 8th army corps at Baltimore, Md.; in the department of the Cumberland, the military division of the Tennessee, 1865, and of the military division of the Cumberland until 1869 when he was retired. He was brevetted brigadier-general for distinguished services in the Atlanta campaign, 1864, and major-general of volunteers in 1865. He also attained the rank of colonel on the staff. He resigned Jan. 1, 1874. He is said to have suggested to Gen. Thomas the setting apart of cemeteries for the remains of soldiers who had fallen on the field. He published "Sergeant Atkins," a story of adventures in the Florida war (1878). Gen. Donaldson died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4, 1885.

CARPENTER, William Henry, author, was born in London, England, Feb. 6, 1814, son of William Carpenter, a merchant. He was educated at Shaftsbury Academy, but left before graduating, and emigrating to the United States, settled in Baltimore, Md., in 1831. He early displayed a taste for literature, and, in addition to mercantile duties in a cloth-importing house, became dramatic critic of the "Evening Transcript," and contributed frequently to other magazines and journals. In conjunction with T. S. Arthur, he edited the "Baltimore Book," contributing frequently to its pages both in verse and prose. He was the author of "Claiborne, the Rebel"; "The Regicide's Daughter"; "Ruth Emsley," and "John the Bold." He was also joint author with T. S. Arthur, of eleven volumes of state histories, published by Lippincott. He was for a time proprietor of the "Western Continent," and then became editor of the Baltimore "Patriot." He died in Baltimore, Md., in 18—.

WOODWARD, Joseph Janvier, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1833. He was educated at the Philadelphia Central High School, and received from it the degrees of A.B. and A.M., the latter in 1855, when he was graduated with the valedictory. Meanwhile he had begun the study of medicine, and in 1853 was graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. Practicing in his native city, he also gave private instruction in the use of the microscope and in pathological histology, and was a prominent member of the Pathological Society. At this time he aided in carrying on a quiz class in connection with the course of instruction in the University of Pennsylvania. He was demonstrator in operative surgery at the University, clinical surgical assistant, and finally had charge of the surgical clinic. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army as assistant surgeon, and after serving with the army of the Potomac, was assigned to duty in the surgeon-general's office at Washington, as chief assistant, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. On July, 28, 1866, he was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, and on June 26, 1876, surgeon, with the rank of major. He remained in the surgeon-general's office until his death. In connection with Dr. John H. Brinton, of Philadelphia, he collected materials for a "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," and for a military medical museum. At the end of the war he took charge of the pension division of the surgeon-general's office, of the medical collection of the Army Medical Museum, and of the preparation of the medical portion of the "History," which appeared in 1870 and 1879, constituting Vol. I. He also conducted experiments in photo micography, assisted by Dr. Edward Curtis, U. S. army, and published a series of reports, with photographs, on the application of photo-micography to test objects and to histological work. Among other publications are: "Contributions to Pathological Histology" ("American Journal of Medical Science," 1859); "Outlines of the Chief Camp Diseases of the United States Armies" (1863); "On Photo-micography With the Highest Powers, as Practiced in the Army Medical Museum" ("American Journal of Science and Arts," 1866); "Report on Medical Literature" ("Transactions of the American Medical Associa-

tion," 1870); "Structure of Cancerous Tumors" ("Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," 1873); "Typho-malarial Fever. Is It a Special Type of Fever?" ("Transactions of International Medical Congress," 1876); "Official Record of the Post-mortem Examination of the Body of Pres. James A. Garfield" ("American Journal of Medical Science," 1881). Dr. Woodward was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences; at the time of his death he was a member and ex-president of the American Medical Association and the Washington Philosophical Society; a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, not to mention many other American and European learned bodies. Dr. Woodward was one of the surgeons who attended Pres. Garfield after he was shot, and the confinement and labor to which he was subjected brought on an illness which caused his own death, which occurred near Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1884.

OLCOTT, Chancellor John (**Chauncey Olcott**), actor, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1859, son of Mellen Whitney and Margaret M. (Doyle) Olcott. He was educated in the schools of Buffalo, but discontinued his studies at the age of thirteen, and at the age of nineteen began his professional life as a ballad singer with Benedict's minstrel troupe. He next formed an engagement with Haverley's minstrels, and accompanied them to Europe in 1882. On his return to the United States he went to San Francisco, as treasurer and manager of Emerson's minstrels and the Standard Theatre. Subsequently he joined John L. Croncross's minstrels, and remained four years in the company. After that he joined Denman Thompson in the "Old Homestead," playing the part of Frank Hopkins. He then joined the Duff Opera Co., and a year later McCaull's Opera Co., after which he went to London, and studied two years, also playing at the Criterion Theatre and the Prince of Wales' Theatre in comic opera. Among the characters in which he was especially successful were O'Franagan, the Irishman, in "Miss Helyett," which he essayed for the first time. In the latter rôle he achieved such popularity that Augustus Pitou heard of him, and engaged him to take the place of William J. Scanlan. Mr. Olcott made his appearance as a star at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York city, Oct. 15, 1893, and the crowded houses that greeted him night after night proved to Mr. Olcott that he had done wisely in making a specialty of Irish characters. He has produced a number of plays since that time, but his greatest successes have been won as Terence Dwyer in "Mavourneen; the title rôles in the "Irish Artist" and the "Minstrel of Clare," and as Gerald O'Carroll in "Sweet Inniscarra." Mr. Olcott has made extensive tours as a star, and his popularity increases with the years. He has an attractive face, a winning personality, a sweet and well-trained voice, and decided gifts as an orator in his particular line. He is a member of the Players', Lambs and Dramatic clubs, of New York city, and of the Buffalo Club, of Buffalo. He is a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church. He is exceedingly fond of horses and dogs; his favorite pastime is horseback-riding, and at least one of his favorite dogs has figured in a play with his master. Mr. Olcott was married at Salem, Mass., Sept. 28, 1897, to Margaret, daughter of Martin and Margaret O'Donovan, of San Francisco.

SMITH, Edward Delafield, lawyer, was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 8, 1826. He was graduated at the New York University in 1846, and was the poet of his class, being considered the best writer and speaker. He began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1848, and in 1849 commenced the practice of his profession. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Smith Clift, and subsequently with Isaac P. Martin and Augustus F. Smith, his brother; he at once rose to prominence as a mercantile lawyer, and in 1861 was appointed district attorney and counsel of the United States for New York city, a position he held for four years. He was very successful in prosecuting cases for the government, among them that of the capitalist, Kohnstamm; Andrews, the leader of the New York rioters; the Parkhill murderers, and in many prosecutions for the suppression of the slave trade. From 1871 until 1875 he was corporation counsel of New York city, and was an active member of the Republican party. He was a man of culture and literary taste, was professor in the law department of New York University, and published reports and addresses upon trials. Mr. Smith was assistant attorney of the United States during the official terms of District-Atty's Sedgwick, Roosevelt and Dickinson. Early in life he was married to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Gilbert Morgan, of Bradford Springs, N. C. He died at Shrewsbury, N. J., April 13, 1878.

DUNCAN, James, soldier, was born at Cornwall, Orange co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1811, son of Robert and Judith (Faurot) Duncan. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1834; was brevetted second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and after serving for a year on garrison duty at Savannah, Ga., was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy. Relinquishing this position to engage in the Florida war, he was wounded at Onithlacoochie. In November, 1836, he was promoted first lieutenant, and in 1839 Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war, selected him to join the camp of instruction at Trenton, N. J. After serving on frontier and garrison duty, he, in 1845, was promoted captain, and rendered conspicuous service during the Mexican war, taking part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco and Molino del Rey, in the assault on Chapultepec and in the capture of the city of Mexico. In less than ten months afterward he received the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. He was inspector-general, with rank of colonel, for six months before his death, which occurred at Mobile, Ala., July 3, 1849. He never married.

James Duncan

RAQUET, Condy, merchant and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1784, of French descent. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and, though he studied law, entered the counting house of a merchant, who, in 1804, sent him as supercargo to San Domingo, where he spent several months. On his return he published "A Short Account of the Present State of Affairs in San Domingo," and after another voyage, in 1805, another small volume, entitled "A Circumstantial Account of the Massacre in San Domingo." In the following year he established an independent business, which he conducted with success in Philadelphia, where he became one of the founders and managers of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, president of the Pennsylvania Life Annuity Co., and also of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce. He became a colonel during the war of 1812, and took active measures for defending the city of Philadelphia

against an expected attack by the British fleet. In 1815 he was a member of the assembly, and afterward served in the state senate. He became U. S. consul at Rio Janeiro in 1822, negotiated a commercial treaty with Brazil, and was appointed first chargé d'affaires to that country in 1825. Returning to the United States in 1827, he became editor of several free-trade journals, and contributed numerous articles on free trade to the "Portfolio" and various other periodicals. A treatise "On Currency and Banking," published by him in 1839, was republished in London during the same year, and in Paris, in the French tongue, a year later. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote: "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Present State of the Circulating Medium of the United States" (1815); the "Principles of Free Trade" (1835), and edited the following, each in two volumes: "The Free Trade Advocate" (1829); the "Examiner" (1834–35); the "Financial Register" (1837–39). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He died in Philadelphia, March 22, 1842.

AYLESWORTH, Barton O., educator, was born at Athens, Menard co., Ill., Sept. 5, 1860, son of Ezra and Malinda (Hall) Aylesworth. His early education was received in the public schools, and then entering Eureka College, Illinois, he was graduated A.B. in 1879. Going then for a post-graduate course to Bethany College, West Virginia, he received the degree of A.M. in 1880. Having been ordained a minister of the Disciples church, he accepted a charge at Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1885. He also filled pastorates at Peoria, Atlanta and Abingdon, Ill., until 1889, when he accepted the presidency of Drake University. Pres. Aylesworth's administration was characterized by a careful business management of all the departments. The teaching force was increased to fifty and the number of students exceeded 900. The president himself made a specialty of German philosophy and literature; also gave special attention to American authors, and besides lecturing with success before his college classes, wrote frequently upon the subject of literature for the periodical press. He is author of "Thirteen" (1892); "Short Stories" (1895), and "Song and Fable" (1897). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Drake University in 1891. Pres. Aylesworth was married, in November, 1882, to Georgia L., daughter of James L. Shores, of Atlanta, Ill. They have two children. Since 1893 he has been much upon the lecture platform with sociological themes. In 1897 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Central Church of Christ, Denver, Colo., and since 1899 he has been president of the State Agricultural College of Colorado.

DAY, Benjamin Franklin, naval officer, was born at Plymouth, O., Jan. 16, 1841, son of Benjamin F. and Prussia (King) Day. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1858, and was graduated as ensign in 1861. The following year he became lieutenant, serving on the steamer New London, of the west Gulf blockading squadron, and was wounded in a night engagement at Mme. Winchester's plantation, on the Mississippi river, July 9, 1863. On this occasion his services were highly spoken of by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Com. Perkins, in his report to Rear-Adm. Farragut as follows: "The conduct of Lieut. Day, my executive officer, deserves particular attention, who, after being wounded in the head, remained at his post and rendered valuable service, encouraging the men by his bravery and coolness." He was then transferred to the steam frigate Colorado, and in 1864 to the steamer Sangus, of the north Atlantic blockading squadron. He was in the engagements with the Howlett house batteries in the James river in 1864, and took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher in 1865. In 1866–68 he was on the Pacific squadron in the Tuscarora, being commissioned lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866. Subsequently he served on the Contocook, 1868–69; Ticonderoga, 1871; Congress, 1872–73; on the receiving-ship New Hampshire, 1874–75, and commanded the Manhattan, of the north Atlantic station, 1876. He was commissioned commander Aug. 8, 1876, and commanded the naval force on the Rio Grande, 1877. He was attached to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., in 1879–81, and was lighthouse inspector in 1881–84. He commanded the Mohican, of the Pacific station, in 1885–88, and was attached to the Boston navy yard in 1889–92. He was commissioned captain Nov. 5, 1891; became a member of the naval examining board at the navy yard at Washington; was commissioned rear-admiral March 29, 1899, retired in that grade March 28, 1900. On Sept. 22, 1869, he was married to Flora, daughter of Hiram and Lucy (Clark) Baldwin, of Trumbull county, O. They have two sons.

GEER, George Jarvis, clergyman and author, was born at Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 24, 1821. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1842, and pursued his divinity studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in 1845. He was admitted to the deaconate in Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell, and became rector of Christ Church, Ballston Spa, N. Y., in September, 1845. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Delancey in the church at Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 11, 1846. In 1852 he became associate rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York city, and rector of St. Timothy's, New York, Oct. 22, 1857. Dr. Geer was a member of the general convention of 1874 from the diocese of New York; was first president of the Free Church Guild of New York; and in 1858 was appointed by the bishops, with Dr. Muhlenburg and Bishop Bedell, to revise and edit the "Tune Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church." He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College in June, 1862, and that of D.D. from Union College, New York, in August, 1862. He published "The Conversion of St. Paul" (1871). Dr. Geer died in New York city, March 16, 1885.

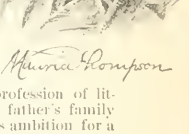
REEDER, Charles, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31, 1817. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but removed to Baltimore in 1813, where his father established a manufactory of steam engines. The son attended private schools until he was fifteen, when he entered his father's workshop, employing his leisure hours in studying mathematics and mechanical philosophy with an accomplished mathematician, and in attending lectures at the University of Maryland. As a member of the firm of Charles Reeder & Sons, in 1837, he aided in the construction of several government vessels, among them the Natchez, built to run between New York city and Natchez, Miss., and the Isabel, which ran between Charleston and Havana, being first-class boats for that time. In 1838 the works were destroyed by fire and the rebuilding of them caused the firm financial embarrassment for several years. In partnership with his elder brother, Mr. Reeder restored the credit which the firm had formerly possessed, and when his brother withdrew in 1848, he conducted the business alone. The Reeder shops have sent out hundreds of engines for ocean,

bay and river steamers, and sustain a high rank for constructing efficient and durable machinery. Mr. Reeder in this way became interested in steamships, and in 1855 was an owner of the Tennessee, the first that cleared from Baltimore to a European port. He was a director in banking and other establishments, and was the author of "Caloric; a Review of the Dynamic Theory of Heat," published in Baltimore in 1887. He was married in October, 1838, to Frances Ann, daughter of Peter and Francis Sherlock. They had seven children. Mr. Reeder died in Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1900.

JACKSON, John Jay, jurist, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., August 4, 1824, eldest son of John Jay and Emma G. (Beeson) Jackson. The first of the family in America was John Jackson, a native of Ireland, who settled in Calvert county, Md., about 1748, removing with his family to northwestern Virginia (now West Virginia) about 1768. His eldest son, George, was colonel of a regiment in the revolutionary army, and in 1788 was elected a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and he subsequently represented his district in the 4th, 6th and 7th congresses. His son, John G. Jackson, was the first district judge of the western district of Virginia, serving from 1819 until his death in 1825. John Jay Jackson, Sr. (1800–77), a graduate of West Point in 1818, served on the staff of Gen. Andrew Jackson, resigning in 1823. He was prosecuting attorney for twenty-five years for Wood county, and for five years was a member of the legislature from that county. The maternal grandfather of John Jay Jackson, Hon. Jacob Beeson, was commissioned by Pres. Monroe, in 1819, the first U. S. district-attorney of the western district of Virginia, a position he filled until his death in 1823. Judge Jackson received his early education in private and common schools, and was graduated at Princeton in 1845. After studying law with his father he was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he was appointed the first prosecuting attorney for Wirt county, and the following year became prosecuting attorney for Ritchie county. He was a member of the Virginia legislature for four years (1851–54). He was an elector on the Whig ticket in the presidential elections of 1852, 1856 and 1860. In 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln to be judge of the U. S. district court for the western district of Virginia, and has discharged the duties of this office for forty years. Since his election to the bench Judge Jackson has taken no active part in politics. He was married, July 7, 1847, to Carrie C. Glime, of Parkersburg, and has two children, Lily Irene and Benjamin Vinton Jackson.

HENRY, William, inventor and member of congress, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 19, 1729, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandparents having emigrated to America in 1722 and settled in Pennsylvania. When still a very young man he began to manufacture firearms at Lancaster, Pa., and when troops were being collected for Braddock's expedition he was appointed armorer and ordered to Virginia. In 1758 he was commissioned a justice of the peace; two years later visited England, and in 1771 was appointed one of the commissioners to examine into the practicability of opening communication between the Delaware and Ohio rivers for purposes of navigation or land carriage. In 1776 he was elected to the assembly, and in 1777 to the office of treasurer of Lancaster county, retaining the office until his death. He served during the revolution as commissary, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress from 1784 to 1786, during the former year being commissioned president judge of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of Lancaster county. A student of mechanics, he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and became favorably known as an inventor. He invented the self-moving or sentinel register (1768); the screw-auger (1771), a wheel carriage propelled by wind, and built boats to roll close in against the wind (1785); and after his death drawings of a steam-propelled boat, dated 1779, were found among his papers. His son, William (b. 1757, d. 1827), was one of the pioneers of the iron industry in eastern Pennsylvania, and later became associate judge of the courts of Northampton county; while another son, John Joseph (1758–1841), was a soldier of the revolution, who afterwards studied law and became president judge of the second judicial district of Pennsylvania. This younger son was the author of "An Accurate and Interesting Account of Arnold's Campaign Against Quebec," published in 1812. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15, 1786.

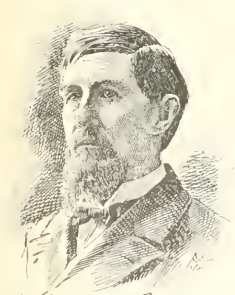
THOMPSON, Maurice, author, was born at Fairfield, Ind., Sept. 9, 1844, son of Grigg Matthew and Diantha (Jaeggar) Thompson. His first American ancestor, Nicholas Thompson, settled at Flower de Hundred, Va., in 1623. His father, who was a preacher, removed to Kentucky soon after the birth of his son, and later settled near Calhoun, Ga., where the family continued to reside until the close of the civil war. From earliest childhood Maurice Thompson was educated by private tutors. His health being delicate, he almost lived in the open air, and thus gained his intimate acquaintance with nature. He was accustomed to say that he was educated "in the university of the wood." At the age of seventeen, he and his brother, Will, enlisted in the Confederate army, and served continuously until after the surrender of Gen. Lee. After the war he went to Florida, where he made long excursions into the Everglades, exploring Lake Okeechobee and the Kissimmee river, with a light fowling piece and a bow and arrows. His picturesque and unusual experiences there are described in his book, "The Witchery of Archery" (1878). Early in life he determined to adopt the profession of literature; but the war having left his father's family wrecked in fortune, he put aside this ambition for a time to take up the study of law. In 1868, with his brother, Will, he went to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he found employment as a civil engineer, and quickly rose to the position of chief engineer of a railroad, which was completed in three years. After some further engineering experience, building other railroads, bridges, etc., he opened a law office in Crawfordsville, and for a time was Gen. Lew Wallace's partner. In 1878 Mr. Thompson was elected to the legislature; in 1881 he was state geologist, and in 1888 was a delegate to the St. Louis convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland. In 1876 his magazine articles began to attract attention, and he resigned the office of state geologist. Soon after he accepted an editorial position with the New York "Independent," which he held until his death. His literary work, aside from books and editorial writing, consisted of short stories, published mostly in the "Century Magazine", critical papers for "America," the "Independent," "Chautauquan," "Forum" and "North American Review", light essays on natural history, which have been published in book form, and articles on athletic sports, hunting and angling, in all of which he was an expert. Mr. Thompson's home was at Crawfordsville, Ind., but he always spent his winters in the South—in Louisiana, Florida, or at his old home in Georgia.



Maurice Thompson

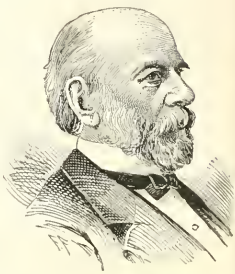
His other works are "Hoosier Mosaics" (1875); "A Tallahassee Girl" (1882); "His Second Campaign" (1881); "Songs of Fair Weather" (1883); "At Love's Extremes" (1885); "A Banker of Bankersville" (1886); "By ways and Bird-notes" (1886); "Boy's Book of Sports" (1886); "Sylvan Secrets" (1887); "A Fortnight of Folly" (1888); "Story of Louisiana" (1889; new ed., 1901); "Poems" (1892); "The King of Honey Island" (1893); "Ethics of Literary Art" (1893); "Lincoln's Grave," poem (1894); "The Ocala Boy" (1895); "Stories of Indiana" (1898); "Stories of the Cherokee Hills" (1899); "Alice of Old Vincennes" (1900), and "A Winter Garden" (1900). With his brother, Will H., he wrote "How to Train in Archery" (1879). In a review of one of Thompson's books, Howells wrote: "The odor of the woods, pure and keen and clear, seems to strike up from his verse as directly as from the mould in the heart of the primeval poet; but it is as exquisite as if thrice distilled in some chemist's alembic; the last effect of his cunning in perfumes." Maurice Thompson ranks with the first of western writers in literary culture. He was a student of letters in the fullest sense, and deeply versed both in the art and the ethics of his calling. He was professedly an idealist, and one of the sturdiest champions of that school. His work always gave evidence of care and polish, but this never interfered with the strength of his thought. He was married at Crawfordsville, in 1868, to Alice, eldest daughter of Col. John Lee, whose sister was the wife of his brother, Will. He died at Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15, 1901, survived by his wife, one son and two daughters.

THOMPSON, Will Henry, lawyer and poet, was born at Calhoun, Ga., March 10, 1848, son of Grigg M. and Diantha (Jaeggar) Thompson, and brother of Maurice Thompson, the author. His father was a minister of great influence in the Baptist denomination and an author of renown. His ancestors were conspicuously identified with colonial history, and eight distinguished themselves in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the Georgia Military Institute, and in 1863 enlisted in the Confederate 4th Georgia regiment, and served until he was disabled in 1865. In 1868 he removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., and with his brother, Maurice, served as civil engineer in railroad construction. He studied law under William H. Dabney at Calhoun, Ga., and was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1872, beginning his practice in Crawfordsville. In June, 1889, he removed to Seattle, Wash., and in 1896 was appointed counsel for the western division of the Great Northern Railway Co. As a corporation lawyer he has no superior on the Pacific coast. He is also a poet of note, and has written "High Tide at Gettysburg," one of the strongest of American ballads (1888); "Together Against the Stream" (1895), and "The Bond of Blood" (1899). They were all published in the "Century Magazine," and have been reprinted in historical works. In 1874 he was married to Ida, daughter of John Lee, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who is a direct descendant of "Light Horse" Harry Lee of revolutionary fame, and has four children.



Will H. Thompson

STONE, Amasa, philanthropist, was born at Charlton, Worcester co., Mass., April 27, 1818, son of Amasa and Esther (Boyden) Stone. He was descended in the seventh generation from Gregory Stone, an Englishman, who emigrated to this country from Ipswich in 1635. He was brought up on a farm, attending school in the winter months, and at seventeen years of age left home to engage in business with an elder brother. In 1839 he became associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Howe, inventor of a truss bridge, in erecting a bridge across the Connecticut river at Springfield, Mass., and about two years later he and Azariah Boody, purchasing Howe's patent rights for the New England states, formed a company for the construction of railroads and railroad bridges. He made important improvements in the Howe bridge, and, while yet a young man, became known as the most eminent constructor in New England. In 1846 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Boody and formed a company with Stillman Witt and Frederick Harbach for the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad from Cleveland to Columbus. This enterprise reflected credit on both the ability and courage of the contractors, as a great part of the payment was made in the capital stock of the company, which was at that time of very doubtful value. Mr. Stone became superintendent of the road in 1850, and thereafter made his home in Cleveland. He also built a railroad from Cleveland to Erie, and continued to be superintendent of both roads as well as a director in the companies which owned them for many years. He was also president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad. In 1858 he contracted to build the Chicago and Milwaukee line, of which he was a prominent director, and was managing director of the Lake Shore railroad (1872–74). He was a director in four banks in Cleveland; president of a bank in Toledo; a director of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; president of the Mercer Iron and Coal Co., and constructed iron mills, woolen mills, car works and other manufacturing establishments. He designed and built the Union passenger depot in Cleveland, was one of the first men to design and build pivot bridges of long span, and was constantly introducing important improvements in the construction of railway cars, locomotives and all the appliances of the great transportation system of the country. He built and endowed a home for aged women and a school and home for destitute children. On condition that the Western Reserve College should remove from Hudson to Cleveland and call its classical department by the name of his son, who was drowned in 1865, Adelbert College, he endowed it with $500,000, which was afterwards increased to $600,000 by the family. His mind was remarkable for its grasp both of great and minute matters. In discussing the construction of a railroad he could compute mentally the probable expense of engineering and equipment amounting to millions of dollars. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Pres. Lincoln and his war policy, and on several occasions gave the wisest of counsel to the government. He was married, in 1842, to Julia A., daughter of John Barnes Gleason, of Warren, Mass. Their children were Adelbert Barnes Stone, Clara L., wife of John Hay, and Flora A., wife of Samuel Mather. He died May 11, 1883.



Amasa Stone

Kirk Munroe

MUNROE, Kirk, author, was born near Prairie du Chien, Wis., Sept. 15, 1856, son of Charles W. and Susan M. (Hall) Munroe. He is a direct descendant of the Munroes of Lexington, Mass., where, in 1775, his great-grandfather, Col. William Munroe, was orderly sergeant of Capt. Parker's minute-men, who faced the British on the common. Kirk Munroe was educated at Harvard as a civil engineer, and spent several years on the plains in the service of both the Northern and Southern Pacific railways. His "Letters from the Plains" being in demand for publication, his thoughts were thereby turned to literature, and returning to the East, he served an apprenticeship as reporter on the New York "Sun"; assistant editor of the New York "Times," and in 1879 became the first editor of "Harper's Young People," later "Harper's Round Table." In 1883 he was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, and removed to the extreme southern part of Florida, where he established a home among the Seminole Indians on Biscayne bay, and began the writing of books for boys. His first book, entitled "Wakulla," was published in 1886, since which time he has produced: "The Flamingo Feather" (1887); "Derrick Sterling" (1888); "Chrystal Jack & Co." (1888); "Dory Mates" (1889); "Under Orders" (1889); "Camp Mates" (1890); "Prince Dusty" (1890); "Golden Days of '49" (1890); "Canoe Mates" (1891); "Coral Ship" (1891); "Raft Mates" (1892); "Cab and Caboose" (1892); "The Fur Seal's Tooth" (1893); "White Conquerors" (1893); "Snow-shoes and Sledges" (1894); "Big Cypress" (1894); "Rick Dale" (1895); "At War with Pontiac" (1895); "Through Swamp and Glade" (1896); "The Painted Desert" (1896); "The Ready Rangers (1897); "With Crockett and Bowie" (1897); "The Copper Princess" (1898); "In Pirate Waters" (1898); "Forward, March" (1899); "Shine Terrill" (1899); "Under the Great Bear" (1900); "Brethren of the Coast" (1900), and "The Belt of Seven Totems" (1901). His work is thoroughly American, and while he has visited every state and territory in search of material, he has never found it necessary to go outside of his own country. His books, however, are published in England as well as here, and have quite as large a sale there as in the United States. Mr. Munroe has always been devoted to out-of-door sports; was one of the first riders of the bicycle in this country, and is known among all wheelmen as the founder of the League of American Wheelmen, the first general meeting of wheelmen having been called at his invitation, as president of the New York Bicycle Club, on May 30, 1880. He is also an ardent canoe man; was for several years commodore of the New York Canoe Club, and made alone, in 1882, an extensive expedition to the Florida everglades and Lake Okeechobee in the cedar sailing canoe Psyche fourteen feet long by twenty eight inches wide. He has lived much among the Seminoles of Florida; is one of the few white men to whom they give their friendship, and is a recognized authority concerning the manners and customs of this little known people.

HENKLE, Eli James, physician and congressman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4, 1828. He received an academic education, and after teaching school for three years took up the study of medicine, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1850. He became professor of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in the Maryland Agricultural College. In 1863 he was elected to the Maryland house of delegates, in 1866 he was a member of the state senate, and again in 1867-70. He was again elected to the house of delegates in 1871; in 1873 he became a member of the 44th congress, as a Democrat, and served on the committee on the District of Columbia. He was re-elected to the 45th and 46th congresses from the same district, receiving a majority of 2,731 votes over the Republican candidate, and served on the committees on the District of Columbia and the militia.

ISAACS, Samuel Myer, clergyman, was born in Leeuwarden, Holland, Jan. 4, 1804, son of a banker, who, being greatly impoverished by the French war, emigrated to London with his family in 1814. For some years the son was at the head of a charitable and educational institution there until 1839, when he accepted a call to the ministry of the old Elm Street Synagogue (Bnai Jeshurun) in New York city. So little was known at that time of the old Jewish beliefs that large audiences of different denominations flocked to listen to his preaching, which was characterized by much learning, earnestness and eloquence. His activity was not confined to his own synagogue, but extended over the entire community, while his services were frequently enlisted to dedicate synagogues throughout the country. English-speaking rabbis then being few in number. In 1857 he founded "The Jewish Messenger," an organ of American Judaism, and he was instrumental in establishing the Hebrew free schools, Mt. Sinai Hospital and other institutions. He was a life-long friend of Sir Moses Montefiore. In 1845 the Congregation Shaaray Tefila, or Gates of Prayer, was formed, with Rev. S. M. Isaacs as its minister, first holding its services in Franklin street, near Broadway, and in 1846 building a new synagogue in Wooster street, near Prince. Following the up-town tendency, their third place of worship was established in a building at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Broadway, where they remained until their synagogue on West Forty-fourth street was completed, which was considered one of the finest places of worship in the city, and was consecrated with imposing ceremonial May 11, 1869. Mr. Isaacs was regarded as the father of the old Jewish school in the United States, which had steadfastly resisted the movements of the radicals and the innovations in the service of the synagogue. He was a man of great talent and force of character, and used his wide influence to preserve the traditional features of Judaism. He was logical, honest and fair in his utterances, and while emphatic, and sometimes even blunt, he was tender and sympathetic. His ability, sincerity and kindliness made him widely esteemed, and his own congregation were united to him by strongest ties of affection. At the Lincoln memorial services in New York, April, 1860, he was chosen to represent the Jewish community. In 1839 he was married to Jane, daughter of Jacob Symmons, of London, England, who with three sons and three daughters survived him. He died in New York city, May 19, 1878.

S. M. Isaacs

HILLMAN, James, pioneer, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1762. He served in the revolutionary war under Gen. Harmar, and then moved West with his father, living for a time on the

banks of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittsburgh, about 1786, where he was engaged as a pack-horse-man, making long journeys to carry provisions and to trade with the Indians. In 1797 he met John Young, a native of New Hampshire and a farmer, who had purchased land from the Connecticut Land Co., and began a settlement, which he named Youngstown. Hillman purchased a farm of sixty acres from Mr. Young, on the west side of the river, where he built the first frame house in the township. He removed back to the village in 1808, and kept a tavern in a log house, which is still standing in Youngstown. He served in the war of 1812 as a wagon master, after which he returned to Youngs-town to reside. He was shrewd, active, industrious and kind-hearted. He was appointed constable of Youngtown in August, 1800, and was frequently elected township trustee. In 1806 he became sheriff of Trumbull county, and subsequently was a lieutenant-colonel in the Ohio militia. In 1814 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1825 became justice of the peace, a position he held for a number of years. He was married, but left no children. He died at Youngstown, O., Nov. 12, 1848.

SHOEMAKER, Samuel Moor, express manager, was born at Bayou la Fourche, La., June 28, 1821, son of Samuel and Sally (Falls) Shoemaker. His earliest American ancestor was George Shoemaker,

who with two brothers came from Germany in 1686, and was one of the founders of Germantown, Pa. Benjamin, the grandson of George, was mayor of Philadelphia in 1743 and 1751, and his son, Samuel, was mayor in 1769 and 1771. This Samuel was a friend and patron of Benjamin West, the painter, and a man of great influence in the colony, although he lost most of his property during the revolutionary war. His great-grandson is the subject of this sketch. Samuel M. Shoemaker was educated at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, and began his business career as a clerk in a counting room. Later he was agent of the Rappahannock Steam Packet Co., and when the Ericsson line of steamers between Baltimore and Philadelphia was established in 1841, he was made agent of this line also. He showed unusual energy in managing the forwarding part of the business of these lines, and in 1843 E. S. Sanford, then agent of the Adams & Co. express at Philadelphia, invited Mr. Shoemaker to unite with him in establishing an express line between that city and Baltimore, and under the name of the Adams & Co. express the Sanford and Shoemaker line was opened. His career covers almost the entire history of the Adams Express Co., which owes its success largely to his enterprise. The new line was extended to various points of the South and West, until the business grew to colossal proportions. In 1854 the company united with other express lines between Boston and Philadelphia, resulting in the formation of one great company, organized under the laws of New York state as the Adams Express Co. Mr. Shoemaker was one of the principal managers of this new company, and later was elected vice-president. He was also largely interested in various railroads, transportation, banking and manufacturing enterprises in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the southern states, and it is to him that the later development of Old Point Comfort as a resort was due. Notwithstanding his many business enterprises he always took a deep interest in politics. He was married Dec. 28, 1853, to Augusta C., daughter of [illegible] U. S. [illegible] court of appeals of Maryland. He died at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., June 1, 1884.

WALKER, John Grimes, naval officer, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., March 20, 1835, son of Alden and Susan (Grimes) Walker. He was appointed from Iowa to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1850, was graduated at the head of his class in 1856, was attached to the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, of the Pacific station; was promoted as master Jan. 22, 1858; served on the Falmouth 1856–57, and on the St. Lawrence 1858–59. On Jan. 23, 1858, he was commissioned lieutenant; served at the Naval Academy, 1859–60, as instructor in mathematics; on the Susquehanna 1860–61; on the Connecticut in 1861, and on the gunboat Winona in 1861–62, under Farragut, participating in the engagements of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; also in the capture of New Orleans, and was engaged for two years in every action on the Mississippi. He was selected by Porter for service in his command, and while in command of the iron-clad Baron de Kalb he displayed qualifications which brought him to the attention of the commander-in-chief and of the navy department. He commanded the Baron de Kalb in both attacks on Vicksburg (1862–63), in two attacks on Haines' bluff, and in the engagement at Arkansas post, where he performed such valuable service (his vessel being first in action) that Comr.-in-Chief Porter reported him for gallantry. In the Yazoo pass expedition the Baron de Kalb, under Walker, did herculean work at Fort Pemberton, the capture of Yazoo city, clearing obstructions, and in the destruction of the Confederate steamers carrying cotton and munitions of war. He commanded the gunboats Saco and Shawmut, 1864–65; was present at the bombardment of Forts Anderson and Caswell, on Cape Fear river, and at the capture of Wilmington, N. C., after the surrender of Fort Fisher. In 1866 he was specially promoted to commander, and was in the service of the Naval Academy as assistant superintendent in 1866–69; took the Sabine (1869–70) on a cruise to Europe with a class of midshipmen; was secretary of the lighthouse board 1873–78. He was appointed chief of the bureau of navigation in 1881, and during eight years was chief professional adviser to the secretary of the navy. In 1889, having reached the grade of commodore, he was appointed an acting rear-admiral, in command of the White squadron (the Chicago being his flagship), visiting Europe and South America. He was detached from the command of the squadron in 1893. In 1894 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, and hurried to Honolulu to keep the peace and protect American interests at a time when serious troubles were threatened. He was successful, and his conduct was highly approved by the people of the United States. Upon his return he was appointed chairman of the light-house board, a post which only a strong man was capable of filling. In 1896, in addition to his duties as chairman of the lighthouse board, he was appointed chairman of the deep water harbor board to locate a deep water harbor to be constructed by the United States in Southern California. According to the requirements of law, he was retired in 1897, at the age of sixty two, having received his commission as rear-admiral in 1894. He was appointed president of the Nicaragua canal commissioners in 1897 (Report of Nicaragua canal commission, 1897–99), and in 1899 president of the isthmian canal commission to investigate and report upon all practicable routes for a canal across the American isthmus, work now in progress, and it is to his inestimable services that the government is indebted for its present progress (1901)—a service which can not be fully appreciated by his countrymen, as it will never be thoroughly known. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, and the University Club, of New

York. In September, 1866, he was married to Rebecca White, daughter of Henry White Pickering, of Boston, Mass. They have five children.

HORWITZ, Phineas Jonathan, medical director U. S. navy, was born in Baltimore, March 3, 1822, son of Dr. Jonathan and Debby (Andrews) Horwitz, of that city. His father attained great distinction as a fine classical scholar, a profound thinker and eloquent lecturer. He studied medicine under Prof. Nathan R. Smith, and after graduating at the University of Maryland, in 1844, continued his medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He entered the U. S. navy in 1847, as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty on board the frigate Cumberland, and afterwards placed in charge of the Naval Hospital at Frontera de Tobasco during the Mexican war. He served on the Constitution in 1849–51; in the Brazil squadron in 1852; on the Princeton in 1854; on the store-ship Supply, African station in 1858–59. In 1859 he was made assistant chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery in the navy department, and, owing to the feeble health of the surgeon-general, the labors of the bureau fell almost entirely on Dr. Horwitz during the trying time of the civil war. His position involved voluminous correspondence; the adjustment of pensions accruing to the wounded, or to the widows or orphans of the killed in the navy; the supplying of surgeons, apothecaries, nurses, medicines, and the general management of all financial matters pertaining to the office. These duties were discharged with such noted efficiency as to win the unanimous approval of congress and of the executive branch of the government, so that upon the death of his predecessor he was at once appointed to the office, without application on his part, and with the approbation of all. On March 3, 1871, he was promoted to medical inspector, and on June 30, 1873, he was made medical director, stationed at Philadelphia. From 1877 until 1883 he had charge of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and in the year following he was president of the examining board. In 1854 he was married to Caroline Norris, who died in 1877. He had seven sons and two daughters.

McAULEY, Jerry, rescue missionary, was born in Kerry, Ireland, about 1840. His father was a counterfeiter, who left home to escape arrest before the son was old enough to know him. He was never given any schooling, but was allowed to grow up in idleness and crime, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to New York city to be cared for by a relative. Shortly after, he joined a small band of river thieves, becoming a terror and nuisance in the streets of the then notorious 4th ward. Guilty of many crimes, at the age of nineteen he was arrested on a charge of highway robbery, and, although innocent of this particular crime, he was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen and a half years in prison. During his incarceration at Sing Sing he was converted, principally through the ministry of one Orville Gardner, an ex-prize fighter. McAuley's innocence having been proved to the satisfaction of Gov. Dix, he was pardoned in 1864 and restored to citizenship; but, finding no friends to encourage him in right-doing, he fell into the old ways again. He finally became influenced by a missionary, and, although he fell several times in the interim, at last he gained a permanent foothold for good, and obtained honest employment. In October, 1872, he started the now famous Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission in a small building at 316 Water street, nearly under the Brooklyn bridge, where thousands of unfortunate men and women have been lifted from lives of drunkenness, vice and crime, and restored to decency and to society. Here the criminal and the outcast are sheltered, fed, clothed, if need be, and put to work at something. They are not questioned, and no promises are exacted. There are no rules to observe except the one rule of order. They are not lectured on their past, nor exhorted to lead a better life in the future, and, although it is essentially a religious institution, religion is not forced upon them. They are neither watched nor suspected, but are merely treated like brothers and sisters, and they meet with unvarying kindness on every hand. Whatever may be their wrong doing there is no word of reproof or scolding, only welcome and kindness, until at last they learn that in the McAuley Mission there is a stock of love and patience not to be exhausted, and this has been the secret of its success. In the end, the tough heart of the criminal is finally broken by the principle of love, and he becomes a practical, earnest, Christian man. S. H. Hadley, the superintendent in 1900, who himself was a redeemed drunkard, wrote: "We get men from all parts of the world, men in every condition of misery and wretchedness. Our sovereign remedy is divine love, born in us from the great heart of our dear Redeemer. All who work here came in physical, mental and moral wrecks. We love the drunkard because he is a drunkard, and because nobody else does love him. All the policemen know us and our work, and often bring men here whom they would otherwise have to arrest." McAuley was so successful in his work that, in

January, 1882, he opened the Cremorne McAuley Mission on Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue, where he and his faithful wife continued to labor. In 1872 he was married to Maria, daughter of Michael Fahy, of Craigue Chair, Ireland. She continued at the head of the Cremorne Mission until 1892, when she resigned on account of ill-health, and shortly afterwards was married to Bradford L. Gilbert, a prominent architect, of New York city, and a trustee of the mission. McAuley's work is considered the pioneer in its chosen field, and converts of this mission have been the means of establishing similar institutions in many other cities. He died in New York city, Oct. 18, 1884.

DICKSON, John, congressman, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1783. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, and supported himself by teaching mathematics and languages while reading law at Milton, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1812. He practiced his profession at Bloomfield, 1813–25; Rochester, 1825–28, and then returned to Bloomfield. He was a member of the assembly, 1829–30, and a representative in congress, 1831–35. He was greatly esteemed for the honesty of his conduct and opinions, and is credited with having delivered the "first important anti-slavery speech ever made in congress." He published: "Remarks on the Presentation of Several Petitions for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia" (1835). He died at Bloomfield, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1852.

EMERSON, George Barrell, author and educator, was born at Wells, Me., Sept. 12, 1797, son of Samuel and Olive (Barrell) Emerson. Mr. Emerson's earliest American ancestor was Thomas Emerson. His father, who was a practicing physician in Wells and Kennebunk, Me., was born in September, 1764, and died in August, 1851. His mother, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sayward) Barrell, of York, Me., was born in February, 1768, and died in June, 1844. Mr. Emerson was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1817, having taught school during the vacations to pay his expenses. Soon after his graduation he taught school in Lancaster, Mass. In 1821–23 he was principal of the English Classical School for Boys in Boston. Having declined the professorship of mathematics in Harvard, he opened a school for girls in Boston in 1823, and conducted it until 1856, when he retired from professional life. In 1859 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College. He assisted in organizing the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he became president in 1837, and was instrumental in getting the legislature to authorize the geological survey of the state, and took charge, with Dr. Dewey, of the botanical department of the survey, under appointment of Gov. Everett. Mr. Emerson was also president of the American Institute of Education, and aided in securing the establishment of the state board of education. He passed forty years of his life in teaching, thirty-four of which were spent in Boston. He wrote the second part of the "School and Schoolmaster," which appeared in 1842, of which the first part was written by Alonzo Potter, D.D., of New York. A copy of the work was placed in every school in the states of New York and Massachusetts. He was also the author of several lectures on education and a contributor to various periodicals. By order of the legislature, he published a report on "The Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts," in 1846, and it still holds its place as an authority; a "Manual of Agriculture," in 1861, and for private circulation "Reminiscences of an Old Teacher," in 1878. In May, 1824, Mr. Emerson was married to Olivia, daughter of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Portsmouth, N. H., and had four children. The sons all died unmarried. His wife died in July, 1832, and in November, 1834, he was married to Mary, widow of John W. C. Fleming and daughter of William Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Emerson was a member of the Unitarian church, and was for many years an active member of King's Chapel, Boston. He died in Newton, Mass., March 14, 1881.

Geo. B. Emerson

EMERSON, Joseph, educator, was born at Norfolk, Conn., May 28, 1821, son of Ralph and Eliza (Rockwell) Emerson. His father was an honored professor of Andover Theological Seminary for a quarter of a century, and the family kinship includes many notable persons of the Emerson name. Joseph Emerson was graduated at Yale in 1841. In college he was an editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine," a member of the Skull and Bones and other societies. After graduation he taught school for a time in New London, Conn., finally entering Andover Theological Seminary where he spent two years in study. In 1848 he consented to help start Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., and assumed his duties May 24th of the same year. Having at the outset most of the work of instruction, he was able gradually to diminish his field until, through the development of the faculty he was appointed professor of Greek, a department in which he was one of the greatest American teachers. The completion of his fortieth year of instruction was celebrated with a remarkable outpouring of enthusiasm from alumni, undergraduates and a host of friends. Prof. Emerson was made a D.D. by his alma mater in 1880, and an LL.D. by Beloit College in 1897. Although a busy schoolman, Prof. Emerson found time for literary production. In 1897 he published a "Volume of Lectures and Sermons," which embodies some of his unique and original thought upon Greek and Scripture themes. He contributed articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other magazines, editorials to leading newspapers, and was the author of many lectures, addresses and pamphlets on a variety of subjects. He was married, Sept. 7, 1852, to Mary C. North, by whom he had two children. She died in 1879. On July 9, 1884, he was married to Helen Frances Brace, of Evanston, Ill. Prof. Emerson died at Beloit, Aug. 4, 1900.

KEESE, William Linn, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1835, son of John Keese, a famous bookseller, wit and litterateur, and Elizabeth Willets Keese, his wife. His father (b. Nov. 24, 1805; d. May 30, 1856) was a native of New York. He edited a number of works, including the "Poets of America" and "The Forest Legendary," and furnished the greater part of the text for "North American Scenery" (1845). He also contributed verse to various periodicals. At the time of his death he was appraiser of books in the New York custom house. His paternal grandfather was William Keese, a lawyer of reputation, and son of John Keese, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary army. His maternal great-grandfather was Rev. William Linn, an eminent divine of the eighteenth century, who had the honor of being chosen to deliver the oration on the death of Washington before the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of which W. L. Keese is a member by right of descent from this ancestor. He received his education in private schools, and subsequently entered the book business under his father, but engaged in the hardware business in the early fifties with Willets & Co., where he continued for thirty years. His literary tastes at the same time developed and found expression in sundry compositions of prose and verse. He has also appeared before the public as a lecturer on literary themes. His published works are: "John Keese, Wit and Litterateur" (1883); "William E. Burton, Actor, Author and Manager" (1886); "William E. Burton: A Sketch of His Career Other than that of Actor" (1891). He has also contributed articles to "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States" (5 vols., New York, 1886). Mr. Keese is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, Oct. 4, 1864, to Helen K., daughter of Henry Thorne. His home is in the borough of Brooklyn.

SAUNDERS, Daniel, manufacturer and founder of Lawrence, Mass., was born in Salem, N. H., June 20, 1796, son of James and Elizabeth (Little) Saunders, and a descendant of Henry Saunders, an early settler of Haverhill, Mass. About 1820 he began the manufacture of woolen goods in North Andover, Mass.; subsequently he removed to Concord, N. H. In 1832 his attention was attracted to the enormous water power of the Merrimac river in and about Peter's and Bodwell's falls and the opportunities for developing a great manufacturing town. He made personal surveys that demonstrated the practicability of securing the full power of these rapids by building a permanent dam at the lowest falls. Selling his mills, he set about purchasing the lands necessary to control this water power. Upon the advice of his nephew, Hon. Josiah G. Abbott,

of Lowell, Mass., he brought the matter to the attention of the manufacturers and capitalists of Lowell, among whom was Samuel Lawrence. The utility and value of the falls having been demonstrated, the Merrimac River Water Power Association was formed in 1844, comprising Daniel Saunders, manager; Daniel Saunders, Jr., Judge Hopkinson, Samuel Lawrence, John Nesmith, Nathaniel Stevens, Jonathan Tyler and Josiah G. Abbott, and the site of the city of Lawrence was purchased, including the land previously purchased by Mr. Saunders, for which he only asked the price he had originally paid, with simple interest added. The city was named after Samuel Lawrence, mentioned above. In 1821 he was married to Phœbe Foxcroft, daughter of Caleb Abbott, who served with distinction in the revolutionary army. They had three sons: Daniel, a prominent attorney, member of the state senate and house of representatives, and mayor of Lawrence in 1860; Charles W. and Caleb, who was also mayor of Lawrence. Mr. Saunders died in Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 8, 1872.

TOWNSEND, Mary Ashley (Van Voorhis), poet, was born at Lyons, Wayne co., N. Y., in 1832, but removed in early youth to New Orleans, La., where she grew up a stanch Southerner in sentiment. She began writing stories and verse in her school days, her first publications consisting of short stories, which appeared in the Southern press under the pseudonym "Xariffa." These were followed by a series of humorous articles, entitled "Quillotypes," contributed to the New Orleans "Delta," which won such praise from the local critics that the young authoress was encouraged to continue her literary labors in a more ambitious way. She accordingly published, in 1859, a novel, entitled "The Brother Clerks: A Tale of New Orleans." She is best known, however, through her poetical works, which appeared with the titles: "A Georgia Volunteer" (1870); "Xariffa's Poems" (1870); "The Captain's Story: A Dramatic Poem" (1874); "Down the Bayou, and Other Poems" (1882), and "Distaff and Spindle," sonnets (1895). Her famous "Creed," which was published first in the New Orleans "Picayune," in 1869, John G. Saxe pronounced one of the finest poems in the English language. Of her work the "Critic" has said: "She has among other merits a quick perception of natural beauties and of their relation to the world of thought. To this she adds the grace of being able to show you what she herself sees with a delicate and skillful tact." Mrs. Townsend's merit as a poet has made her the recipient of repeated honors, conferred upon her by her fellow citizens. In 1884 she was requested to write a poem to be delivered at the opening of the New Orleans exposition, and in 1887 she was again officially called upon to deliver an original poem at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. She became deeply interested in Mexico, and made repeated visits to that country; she was a member of the Liceo Hildalgo, the leading literary club of the city of Mexico. The results of her observations have been embodied in a work on that country. Her husband, Gideon Townsend, is a banker and a prominent business man in New Orleans. They have three daughters, one of whom is married to the son of Edwin M. Stanton.

LOWRY, Reigart B., naval officer, was born in South America, July 14, 1826. He was appointed from Pennsylvania as midshipman Jan. 21, 1840; was promoted passed midshipman in 1846, and was attached to the home squadron during the Mexican war. He was present at several engagements, and was slightly wounded at Tuspan. He was promoted master in 1855, and commissioned lieutenant on Sept. 14th of that year, and was stationed on the steam frigate Powhatan. He was on the Pawnee in 1861 in the first firing on Fort Sumter, and commanded the steamer Freeborn in an engagement at Matthias point on the Potomac river, and commanded the steamer Underwriter in Albemarle sound. He was executive officer of the steam sloop Brooklyn in the battles with the forts below New Orleans, and his commanding officer, Capt. Thomas T. Craven, spoke of him as follows: "I have to congratulate myself on being so ably assisted by my executive officer, Lieut. R. B. Lowry. He was everywhere, inspiring both officers and crew with his own zeal and gallantry." He was engaged in the first attack upon Vicksburg, and commanded the steamer Scioto during the engagement at Donaldsonville between that vessel and a Confederate force of 900 men, Oct. 5, 1862. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862; commanded the apprentice ship Sabine in 1864-68. He was commissioned commander July 25, 1866, and captain Nov. 2, 1871. He commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua on the north Atlantic station; was at the naval station, New London, Conn., 1875-77, and was commissioned commodore in 1880. He died March 25, 1880.

SWASEY, Ambrose, telescope builder, was born at Exeter, N. H., Dec. 19, 1846, son of Nathaniel and Abigail Chesley (Peavey) Swasey. His early education was acquired at Exeter, where he early learned the machinist's trade. In 1870 he went to Hartford, Conn., and entered the employ of the Pratt & Whitney Co. He paid special attention to the subject of gearing, and devised and perfected the epicycloidal milling machine for producing true theoretical curves from which cutters for gear teeth are made, and invented a new gear-cutting engine for generating and at the same time cutting the teeth of spur gears, the process being a practical solution of a well-known theory of the interchange system of gear wheels. He went to Cleveland, O., in 1880, and entered into partnership with Worcester R. Warner, under the firm name of Warner & Swasey, for the purpose of manufacturing machine tools and astronomical instruments. The first of the large telescopes which the new firm designed and constructed was the 36 inch of the Lick Observatory, which was erected during the winter of 1887–88 under Mr. Swasey's personal supervision. Up to that time it not only was the largest refracting telescope, but was the first to be adapted to the triple purposes of visual, photographic and spectroscopic work. The instrument proved to be so satisfactory that the government commissioned this firm to construct a mounting similar in design for the 26-inch of the U. S. Naval Observatory, and later they were intrusted with the task of making the 40-inch telescope, as well as the 90 foot dome and the 75-foot elevating floor, for the Yerkes Observatory, Williams bay, Wis. The construction of a dividing engine for automatically graduating circles requiring the greatest accuracy, such as are necessary for astronomical instruments, is another problem which Mr. Swasey has recently successfully solved; and the most severe tests show that the greatest errors of this engine are less than one second of an arc. Having traveled extensively at home and abroad, he has become familiar with ancient as well as modern engineering, in which he is especially interested. He is a man of genial nature and broad culture, and has

Ambrose Swasey

held many positions of trust in the business world. He is past-president of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland; member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain; the British Astronomical Society, and a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1900 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government. He was married at Hampton, N. H., Oct. 24, 1871, to Lavinia D., daughter of David and Sarah Ann (Dearborn) Marston.

NEWELL, Robert Henry, author and journalist, was born in New York city, Dec. 13, 1836, son of Robert and Anne (Lawrence) Newell, of Welsh and English stock. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Lawrence, was a native of England, and emigrating with his wife and child, settled at Springfield, N. J., where he established a paper mill and conducted a successful business. His father (1803–54) was a native of Newburgh, N. Y., and settling in New York city at an early age, became associated with two brothers named Day, under the name of Day & Newell, for the manufacture of locks. He was the inventor and patentee of the Parautoptic bank lock, the distinctive feature of which was a key permitting unlimited combinations to which the lock readily adjusted itself, so that it could be changed daily if desired. Robert Newell also perfected the first practical sewing-machine, which antedated the Howe machine several years. He was awarded a gold medal at the World's fair of London (1851) and at the World's fair of Vienna. Robert H. Newell was educated in a private school of New York city, and was preparing for college when the death of his father, in 1854, compelled a change of plans. In 1859 he began writing for the press, and within two or three months he was offered and accepted the assistant editorship of the New York "Sunday Mercury," then one of New York's largest papers. To it he began contributing his famous "Orpheus C. Kerr" (office seeker) papers, which were subsequently published in book form. He was forced by the popularity of these papers to publish four consecutive volumes in as many years (1861–64). In 1863 he severed his connection with the "Mercury," and, after a year traveling in California for his health, he returned to New York to accept an editorship on the New York "World," writing mainly on social and literary subjects. He retained this connection for a year and a half, when he made a change to the staff of the New York "Daily Graphic," following the step taken by the managing editor of the "World." While with this paper the "Hearth and Home" was purchased by the Graphic Co., and made the weekly edition of the regular paper, under the editorship of Mr. Newell. The "Hearth and Home" was also changed to an illustrated paper, which was considered a bold undertaking in those days. In 1876 Mr. Newell retired from the staff of the New York "Graphic," in order to devote himself exclusively to the preparation of a two-volume novel, entitled "Didaschel." But after eighteen months' work, and just as his first volume was completed, he was afflicted with letter-blindness, [illegible] from which he never recovered. His principal works are: "Here Was Once a Man" (1881); [illegible] written with the idea of putting forward the opposite of the Darwinian theory regarding the anthropoid apes; "Avery Glibnn" (1867); "The Palace Beautiful," his first volume of poetry (1865); "The Cloven Foot," an adaptation of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" to American characters (1870), "Versatilities," poems (1871), "The Walking Doll," a humorous novel of New York life (1872); "Studies in Stanzas" (1882). As a humorist he has won a distinct place among the writers of America. He distinguishes between "wit" and "humor" in the following apt expression: "Humor is the sunshine of the language, wit its lightning." In 1861 he was married to Adah I. Menken (1835–68), from whom he separated four years later. Her name was originally Dolores Adios Fuertes. She became a popular actress in the South, particularly in the play of "Mazeppa," and she also published a volume of poems entitled "Infelicia." Her nom de plume was "Indigina." Mr. Newell died in his home in Brooklyn the first week in July, 1901.

DUER, John, jurist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1782, son of William and Catherine (Alexander) Duer. His father (1747–99), a native of England, became a delegate to the Continental congress, member of the New York legislature, and assistant secretary of the treasury, under Gov. Hamilton. His mother was the second daughter of Gen. William Alexander, a claimant to the Scottish earldom of Stirling. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the army, but after serving two years resigned, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Orange county, N. Y. In 1820 he removed to New York city, where he won considerable renown as an insurance lawyer. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1821, and was one of the commissioners to revise the statute laws of the state in 1825. In 1849 he was elected an associate judge of the superior court of New York, becoming chief-justice on the death of Judge Oakley, in 1857. He wrote "A Lecture on the Law of Representations in Marine Insurance" (1844); "A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Marine Insurance" (1845–46)—this work is still regarded as a standard authority in the United States on the subject; "A Discourse on the Life, Character and Services of James Kent, Chancellor of the State of New York" (1848); and, in connection with Benjamin F. Butler and John C. Spencer, "Three of the Revised Statutes of the State." At the time of his death he was editing "Duer's Reports of the Decisions of the Superior Court." He died at his home on Staten Island, Aug. 8, 1858.

PECK, Harry Thurston, educator and author, was born at Stamford, Conn., Nov. 24, 1856, son of Harry Peck, well known as an educator. To his father's side of the family belonged Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States, and to his mother's Gen. Henry Dearborn, distinguished for his services in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812 and as secretary of war in 1801–09. He was educated chiefly at Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1881, and was an instructor in that institution until 1888, when, after a course of study at the University of Berlin, he succeeded Prof. Charles Short as professor of Latin. He has been secretary of the faculty of Columbia for a number of years, and represented the college at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Dublin in 1892. Since 1890 he has been editor-in-chief of the "International Cyclopædia," and since 1895 editor of "The Bookman." He is also the literary editor of the "Commercial Advertiser." He has published "Ethics of the Marking System" (1886); "Semitic Theory of Creation" (1887); an edition of Suetonius, with critical commentary (1889); "Manual of Latin Pronunciation" (1892); "Dictionary of Classical Literature and An-

tiquities" (1896); "The Personal Equation," essays on various subjects (1897); "Trimalchio's Dinner" (1898); "Sandstone and Porphyry," verse (1900); a book of stories for children, and many miscellaneous papers and reviews. He also edited the "University Bulletin" (1891–95) and "Classical Studies" (1894). Prof. Peek is a member of the Royal Society of Canada; of the American Philological Society; of the Archæological Institute of America, and numerous other bodies, and is a trustee of the Columbia University Press. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1882, to Nellie M. Dawbarn.

DEMING, Henry Champion, lawyer, was born at Colchester, Conn., May 23, 1815, son of Gen. David and Abigail (Champion) Deming, and grandson of Gen. Henry Champion, who served in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island and Stony Point. He was graduated at Yale College in 1836, after which he studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was graduated there in 1839. He commenced the practice of his profession in New York city, but in 1847 removed to Hartford, Conn., where he remained the rest of his life. He held many prominent state offices, serving in the lower house of the legislature, 1849–50 and in 1859–61, and was a member of the state senate in 1851. He was mayor of Hartford in 1854–58 and also in 1860–62. In the civil war he became colonel of the 12th Connecticut volunteers, serving in Louisiana, his regiment being the first to reach New Orleans after Gen. Butler passed the forts. Col. Deming was on detached duty, acting as mayor of the city from October, 1862, until February, 1863. He then resigned, returning to Hartford, and was elected to congress, as a Republican, in 1863, serving for two terms. He was a member of the committee on military affairs and chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalist's convention in Philadelphia, and from 1869 until his death he was U. S. collector of internal revenue for his district. He was a man of broad culture and refined literary tastes. Together with Park Benjamin, he edited the "New World," a literary weekly, in New York city, and published translations of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" and "The Wandering Jew" (1840); also a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln (1865) and "Life of U. S. Grant" (1868), of whom he was a strong friend and admirer. Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of B.L. in 1839, and Trinity that of LL.D. He was married in Hartford, in 1850, to Sarah, daughter of Laurent Clerc, who came to this country from France with Thomas H. Gallaudet in 1816, and with him inaugurated at Hartford the education of the deaf mutes in the United States. Three sons and a daughter were born of this union. He was married (2d) at Hartford, in 1871, to Mrs. Annie Wilson Jillson, who survived him. He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9, 1872.

BURNAP, George Washington, clergyman and author, was born at Merrimack, N. H., Nov. 30, 1802. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1824, and after a course in theology for three years he removed to Baltimore, Md., and was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Church on April 23, 1828, as the successor of Jared Sparks. He became one of the most distinguished men of letters of the South. He contributed to the best reviews, magazines and literary journals, as well as to the daily press. He was one of the trustees of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, and was a member of the Maryland Historical Society. He also delivered lectures in the larger eastern cities, where he was highly esteemed. His publications are: "Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy Between Unitarians and Other Denominations of Christians" (1835); "Lectures to Young Men" (1840); "Lectures on the Sphere and Duty of Woman" (1840); "Lectures on the History of Christianity" (1842); "Memoir of Leonard Calvert" (1844), which was included in Jared Sparks' "American Biographies"; "Biography of Henry A. Ingalls" (1845); "Lectures on the Principal Texts of the Bible Which Relate to the Doctrine of the Trinity" (1845); "Miscellanies" (1845); "Popular Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered and Answered" (1848); "What is Unitarianism?" (1848); "On the Rectitude of Human Nature" (1850); "Christianity" (1855). He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8, 1850.

DALTON, Tristram, senator, was born at Newbury, Mass., May 28, 1738, son of Michael and Mary (Little) Dalton. His earliest American ancestor was Philemon Dalton, who came to New England in 1635 and settled at Dedham, Mass. Tristram Dalton's elementary education was received in Dummer Academy, Byfield, under Samuel Moody, after which he entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1755 in the class with John Adams. He then studied law in Salem, but on the completion of his studies returned to Newbury and joined his father in business. He became actively interested in public affairs previous to the revolution, his name frequently appearing on the records of the town. He served on committees, and gave considerable time and attention to the revision of the public school system of Newbury. In 1774 he was one of the delegates to the provincial congress, and in 1776 he was elected representative to the general court. During the revolutionary war he ardently supported the Continental government. From 1782 to 1785 he was an influential member of the state legislature, and in 1783 was chosen speaker of the house. From 1786 to 1788 Dalton was a member of the state senate and also a delegate from Newbury to the constitutional convention of 1788. He zealously advocated the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and after a long and protracted contest he and Caleb Strong were elected senators to the first national congress. He was distinguished for his scholarly accomplishments, and at his residence, Spring Hill, he entertained Washington, Adams, Talleyrand and other famous persons. Following the advice of his friend, Pres. Washington, he sold his property in Massachusetts to invest the proceeds in real estate in Washington, D. C., but through the mismanagement of his agent was reduced to poverty. In 1815 he obtained the post of surveyor to the port of Boston, which he held until his death. He was married, Oct. 4, 1758, to Ruth, daughter of Robert Hooper, a rich merchant of Marblehead, and had five children. He died in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1817.

HUBBARD, William, clergyman and historian, was born in England in 1621. In 1630 his parents emigrated to Massachusetts, and in 1642 he was a member of the first class that was graduated at Harvard College. Taking up the study of theology, he was ordained in 1665, and had charge of the Congregational church at Ipswich, Mass., until 1703. He published "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians from 1607 to 1677"; "Testimony of the Order of the Gospels in Churches" (1701), and "A History of New England," containing the history from the discovery of the country to the year 1680. This last work was purchased by the state for the sum of £50, and was printed in 1815 by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Its author died at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704. He was married, (1) to Margaret Rogers; (2) to Mrs. Mary Pearson.

CLAYTON, Joshua, first governor of Delaware (1789–96), was born at Dover, Del., July 20, 1744, son of John and Grace Clayton, and a lineal descendant of Joshua Clayton, who was one of the immigrants who came over with William Penn in 1682. In 1776 he was married to Rachel McCleary, an adopted daughter of Richard Bassett (who afterwards became governor of Delaware), and settled on upper Bohemia Manor, near Mt. Pleasant, St. George's Hundred, Del. He read medicine, and became one of the leading physicians of the state. At the outbreak of the American revolution, thinking that he was living on the Maryland side of the state line, he assisted in organizing the Bohemia battalion of Maryland regiment for home defense, but the approach of Howe's army caused the battalion to disband as a separate command, many of the members entering the Continental army. Clayton, who was one of these, took part in the battle of Brandywine, as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Washington. He was said to have been so strikingly handsome that Washington placed him on his staff, so as to make a good appearance upon receiving the sword of Gen. Lord Howe, whom he had expected to capture at that place. While in camp at Valley Forge, Peruvian bark became very scarce and, as a substitute, Dr. Clayton combined the barks of the poplar and dog-wood trees, which proved to be very efficacious. In 1785 and 1787 he sat as a member of the Delaware house of representatives. In 1786 he was elected state treasurer. On the death of Pres. Collins he was, on May 30, 1789, elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term. He served under this election for two and a half years, when he was elected governor by the people over Thomas Montgomery, by a majority of 307 in that small and sparsely settled state. He occupied the chair for six and a half years, serving longer than any executive who held the office in the history of the province or state. During his administration an act was passed for relief of the poor, and a new constitution was adopted in 1791. He was elected to the U. S. senate Jan. 19, 1796, and served until his death. In 1798 yellow fever was an epidemic in Philadelphia. He was called in consultation with the leading physicians and fell a victim to it. He was first buried on his estate on Bohemia Manor, but later was reinterred in Bethel graveyard, Cecil county, Md. He left three sons, Richard, Dr. James Lawson and Thomas, the last of whom became chief-justice of Delaware, and U. S. senator. John M. Clayton, U. S. senator, chief-justice of Delaware, and secretary of state, under Pres. Taylor, and joint maker, with Sir Henry Bulwer, of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was a nephew of Gov. Clayton. The latter died near Middletown, Del., Aug. 11, 1798.

BEDFORD, Gunning, second governor of Delaware (1796–97), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1742, son of William Bedford, a substantial land owner, and grandson of Gunning Bedford, who is supposed to have gone from Delaware to Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and is said to have served as a lieutenant during the latter part of the old French war. On March 20, 1775, he was commissioned as major in the Delaware militia, and on Jan. 19, 1776, lieutenant-colonel of Col. John Haslet's Delaware regiment. In June, 1776, he received the additional appointment of muster-master-general. While leading his regiment at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28th, he was wounded, but recovered; took part in the New Jersey campaign, and remained in the service until some time in 1779, when he returned to Delaware. Col. Bedford was soon appointed prothonotary of New Castle county, and on Aug. 4th was admitted to the bar in Sussex county, though a resident of New Castle. In 1784–86 he was a member of the state house of representatives; in 1783 and 1790 was elected to the privy council; on Feb. 28, 1788, was appointed register of wills for New Castle county, and on Jan. 24, 1789, a justice of the peace. Col. Bedford was a member of the Continental congress in 1783–85 and 1786–87. In 1788 he was chosen one of the first presidential electors, and cast his vote for Washington. On Jan. 13, 1796, he took his seat as governor, succeeding Joshua Clayton, and served until his death. Under his administration the Delaware legislature incorporated on Feb. 9, 1796, the Bank of Delaware, with a capital stock of $500,000. This was the first institution of its kind in the state. The legislature of the same year passed a law providing that all money received for marriage or treasury licenses between 1796 and 1806 should be appropriated for the establishment of schools throughout the state; and this was the first act toward creating a public school system in Delaware. Gov. Bedford was married, in 1769, to Mary, sister of George Read, the signer. The speaker of the senate, Daniel Rogers (b. Jan. 3, 1754; d. Feb. 2, 1806), by virtue of his office assumed the duties of governor upon the death of Gov. Bedford, which occurred at his home at New Castle, Del., Sept. 30, 1797.

BASSETT, Richard, jurist, senator and third governor of Delaware (1799–1801), was born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil co., Md., April 2, 1745, son of Michael and Judith (Thompson) Bassett, and was of Norman English descent, the Bassetts having been followers of William the Conqueror. Losing his parents at an early age, he was brought up by relatives. After attaining his majority he removed to Delaware, where he became prominent in public life, and by his ability as a lawyer, his uprightness as a judge, and his eminence as a statesman conferred honor upon that state. As captain of the Dover light horse he fought under Washington in 1777. In 1776 he served on the council of safety, also entered the governor's council (where he remained for ten years), and was a member of the constitutional convention which met at Annapolis in 1785. He was one of the signers of the U. S. Constitution and of Delaware's ratification of that document, and one of the members of the constitutional convention of Delaware in 1792. From 1789 until 1793 he was a U. S. senator, and was the first to vote in favor of locating the capital on the Potomac. From Sept. 6, 1793, until January, 1799, he was chief-justice of the court of common pleas of Delaware, and in 1797 was a presidential elector. He was elected governor of Delaware in 1798, for the term of three years, and resigned in March, 1801, to accept the office of U. S. circuit court judge for the 3d circuit. Congress abolished the court in 1802. James Sykes (b. March 27, 1761; d. Oct. 28, 1822), became acting governor, and served until January, 1802. Gov. Bassett was converted under Whitfield, became a zealous Methodist, and did much to promote the progress of the denomination. His fortune was large, and he entertained lavishly at his three homes in Wilmington, Dover,

Richard Bassett

and at Bohemia Manor. He was married to Ann, daughter of Henry Ennalls, and his daughter, Mary, became the wife of Hon. James A. Bayard, U. S. senator, and one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent. Gov. Bassett died at Bohemia Manor, Del., Aug. 16, 1815.

HALL, David, soldier, judge and fourth governor of Delaware (1802–05), was born at Lewes, Sussex co., Del., Jan. 4, 1752. After a classical education he was admitted to the bar in 1773. When the struggle for independence began he enlisted as a private, but a little later recruited a company which became a part of Hazlet's regiment, was commissioned its captain, and led it in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. In April, 1777, he was commissioned colonel of a regiment, and while commanding it at the battle of Germantown was so seriously wounded as to be incapacitated for further service. Returning to Lewes he resumed the practice of his profession, which was uninterrupted until 1802, when he was elected governor of Delaware, and he officiated in that capacity until 1805. Soon after the expiration of his term he was appointed one of the associate judges under the constitution of 1792. Gov. Hall was married to Catherine Tingley, of New York, and had a son, Joseph Hall, who was admitted to the bar in 1809, but died in early manhood. Gov. Hall died at Lewes, Sept. 18, 1817.

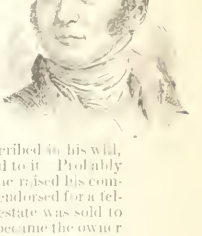
MITCHELL, Nathaniel, fifth governor of Delaware (1805–08), was born near Laurel, Sussex co., Del., in 1753. He became an adjutant in Col. Dagworth's battalion of militia; afterward was with Col. Patterson's battalion of the flying camp, and still later with Col. Grayson's additional Continental regiment, being engaged at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In April, 1779, he was transferred to Col. Gist's regiment, and subsequently was brigadier-major and inspector to Gen. Peter Muhlenberg. Maj. Mitchell was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1786–88, and in 1804 was elected governor of his state, and served for three years. He died Feb. 21, 1814, and was buried in the cemetery of the old Brick Church near Laurel.

TRUITT, George, sixth governor of Delaware (1808–11), was born near Felton, Kent co., Del., in 1756, and spent the greater part of his life there, his residence being on a tract of land which was part of a larger tract known for many years as "Burberry's Berry." He was four times a member of the house of representatives, once a member of the state senate, and was also a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. His term as governor extended from January, 1808, until January, 1811. He was married to a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hodgson, and had a daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of Dr. James Fisher. Gov. Truitt died Oct. 8, 1818. His epitaph extols him as one "who, in the various public stations to which he was called by the voice of his country, always exercised that probity and fidelity which belong to the soul of the genuine patriot."

HASLET, Joseph, seventh and eleventh governor of Delaware (1811–14; 1823), was born in Kent county, Del., only son of John Haslet, an Irishman by birth. The latter after practicing medicine in Kent and Sussex counties, and serving in the state assembly, entered the army; he became colonel of a regiment, and was killed at the battle of Princeton in 1777, his wife's death following a few days later. Joseph, on the death of his parents, became the ward of chief-justice Killen, afterward chancellor of Delaware. On attaining his majority he removed to Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex co., where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1810 he was elected governor of Delaware, and had the responsibility of guiding affairs during the second war with Great Britain. During his administration Delaware was successfully defended from the British; many important war measures were enacted by the legislature, and the militia was reorganized. On April 6, 1813, Lewiston was bombarded by the British frigate Belvidere, with little damage. In 1822 he was again elected governor, this being the only instance of a second election to that office in the history of the state. He died, however, before the expiration of his term, and Charles Thomas (b. June 23, 1790; d. Feb. 8, 1848), who was speaker of the state senate, became acting governor. Gov. Haslet died in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1823.

RODNEY, Daniel, eighth governor of Delaware (1811–17), was born at Lewes, Sussex co., Del., Sept. 10, 1764, son of John and Ruth (Hunn) Rodney and great-grandson of William Rodney, of Somerset, England, who emigrated in 1682 with William Penn, and settled in Kent county, Del. He was the oldest member of the elder branch of the family established by this colonist. Daniel Rodney's father was a member of the council of safety, a trustee of the loan office and a judge of the court of common pleas. The son was endowed by nature with a vigorous mind and an ardent desire to cultivate it; but the state of the country, the war of the revolution having broken out when he was a child, denied him facilities for a liberal education. This he supplied in a measure by study; but early engaged in active pursuits, becoming master of a coaster in which he was twice captured by British cruisers. After the revolution he settled in business in Lewes. Subsequently he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, which position he filled most acceptably for twelve years. In 1813 he was elected governor of Delaware by the Federalists. This was during the war with Great Britain, and the period was one of great excitement, but he passed through this ordeal with the approbation and respect of both parties. Gov. Rodney was active in procuring a defensive work for Pea Patch island. He was elected to the U. S. house of representatives in 1822, and for a short period (1826–7) was a member of the U. S. senate. Temperate, sympathetic and consistently religious, it was in private life that his character shone forth conspicuously. He was married at Lewes, March 5, 1788, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Henry Fisher, an ardent patriot of the revolutionary period. They had five sons and two daughters. He died at Lewes, Del., Sept. 2, 1846.

CLARK, John, ninth governor of Delaware (1817–20), was born at Smyrna, Del., Feb. 1, 1761, son of Capt. William Clark. His grandfather, Capt. David Clark, believed to have come from the north of Ireland, after living in the Pequa valley, Lancaster, Pa., removed to New Castle county, Del. Here, at Rockwell's Landing, on Duck creek, he had a large estate, and on it erected a mansion, which is still standing. Capt. William Clark distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth, but his company lost forty out of the seventy five engaged. The sword with which he killed an antagonist in the battle was to descend in a way prescribed in his will, but was stolen by an heir not entitled to it. Probably it was presented to him at the time he raised his company for Washington's army. He endorsed for a fellow army officer, and much of his estate was sold to pay the debt thereon. John Clark became the owner of the farm on the death of his father, and lived there all his life except the last nine months. In 1816 the Federalists of the state nominated him for governor, and he was elected over Mansen Bull, Democrat, by a plurality of 491. During Gov. Clark's administration the manufactures of Delaware received



a great impetus by the organization of "The Society of the State of Delaware for the Promotion of American Manufactures." In 1819 Henry Molliston was elected governor, but died before the time came for him to qualify, and a contingency resulted for which the constitution had made no provision. Gov. Clark thereupon resigned to obviate any difficulties or embarrassments which might arise; and Jacob Stout (1764–1855), who at the time was speaker of the senate, succeeded him, serving from January, 1820, until January, 1821, when John Collins took the chair. The only other positions known to have been held by Gov. Clark were those of colonel of militia and justice of the peace. Gov. Clark was married, Sept. 16, 1784, to Sarah (who died Dec. 5, 1790), daughter of Gov. John Cook, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Pennell Corbit, of Odessa, and died Feb. 25, 1814. Among his descendants are Anthony Higgins, at one time U. S. senator, and John Clark Higgins, U. S. consul at Dundee under Pres. McKinley. Gov. Clark died at Smyrna, Del., Aug. 14, 1821, and was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard near Smyrna.

COLLINS, John, tenth governor of Delaware (1820–22), was born in Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex co., Del., in 1775, son of Capt. John Collins, who according to the records of the time was possessed of "1,465 acres of good land, 1,108 acres of swamp, and fourteen slaves." Upon the death of his father in 1804, the son inherited 350 acres of good land, and 250 acres of swamp, and a third interest in the mill. In 1812 he built a charcoal forge. In October, 1819, he was elected governor of Delaware, receiving 3,970 votes against 3,520 for his opponent. Gov. Collins died during the third year of his term at Wilmington, Del., April 15, 1822, and Caleb Rodney (b. April 19, 1767; d. April 29, 1840), brother of Gov. Daniel Rodney and speaker of the senate, became acting governor.

Capitol at Dover

PAYNTER, Samuel, twelfth governor of Delaware (1824–27), was born at Paynter's Drawbridge, near Lewes, Del., in 1768, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stockley) Paynter and grandson of Samuel Paynter, a native of Lewes, Sussex, England, who settled at Lewes, Del. His father was a member of the general assembly, an associate judge and a colonel of militia, and, in addition, was an enterprising farmer and merchant. Engaging in business himself, Samuel Paynter, Jr., occupied a position which has no parallel at the present time, acting, as he did, as banker for those who traded with him. State and national affairs had great interest for him, and it was said that when he ceased to take an active part in politics it was so much the worse for politics. After holding various local offices he, in 1818, was appointed an associate judge. In 1823 he was nominated for governor by the Federalists, and was elected. Upon leaving the chair he returned to business and was thus engaged until 1844, when he was elected to the legislature. He was married to Elizabeth Rowland, of Sussex county, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Their son, Samuel Rowland, was a member of the state senate. The latter's son, John Henry, was attorney-general of Delaware, state senator and judge of the superior court; Edwin Rowland, another son, was deputy attorney general for sixteen years, and was editor of the "Delaware Democrat" at Georgetown. Gov. Paynter died at Lewes, Oct. 2, 1845.

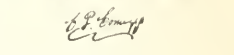
POLK, Charles, thirteenth governor of Delaware (1827–30) and acting-governor in 1836, was born near Bridgeville, Sussex co., Del., Nov. 15, 1788, son of Charles and Mary (Manlove) Polk. He was descended from Robert Bruce Polk, of county Donegal, Ireland, who was married to the widow of Col. Porter, of the English army, and emigrated to Somerset, Md. There, in March, 1687, he took up a tract of land which is still in possession of the family. One of his great-grandsons, Charles (1740–95), the governor's father, was a member of the legislature for years, a judge of the court of common pleas at the time of his death, and held many other offices. He is described as a man of splendid ability and of remarkable piety and probity of character. Charles Polk, who became governor, attended a classical school at Lewes, and then read law with Kensey Johns, Sr., at Newcastle, but never practiced. In 1816 he removed to Kent county and became the owner of a tract of land of 1,100 acres near Milford, which land is still held in the family undivided. A national orator, a man of strikingly handsome appearance, of pleasing manners, and gifted with tact, he early made his mark in public life. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1814, and was its speaker; was re-elected the following year, and in 1817 was elected from Kent county. In 1819 he was a member of the levy court of Kent county, and in 1824 a member of the state senate. The Federalists nominated him as their candidate for governor in 1826, and he was elected over David Hazzard. In 1828 the lower house of the Delaware legislature was unable to elect a speaker after balloting from Tuesday to Saturday, and broke up informally, thus being unable to legally meet again until called together by the governor. Great excitement was caused throughout the state at this unusual disagreement, and ugly reports were circulated concerning the members. Mr. Polk was president of the constitutional convention of Delaware in 1831; was re-elected to the state senate in 1834; was elected speaker of that body in 1836, and on the death of Gov. Bennett succeeded him in office. For five years (1843–48) he was register of wills for Kent county, and for four years (1849–53) was collector of the port of Wilmington. In August, 1857, Gov. Polk was appointed commissioner-judge of the supreme court of Delaware. He is said to have declined an appointment as chancellor of Delaware and a nomination as U. S. senator. Gov. Polk was married at Berlin, Md., to Mary Powell. Nine of his children survived him. One of his sons, Charles George Polk, a physician practicing in Philadelphia, was formerly an assistant surgeon of the U. S. army. Gov. Polk died on his estate near Milford, Oct. 27, 1857.

HAZZARD, David, fourteenth governor of Delaware (1830–33), was born at Broadkiln Neck, Sussex co., Del., May 18, 1781, only son of John and Mary Purnell (Houston) Hazzard. Coard Hazzard, the first ancestor concerning whom there is definite information, settled in Broadkiln Neck in 1700, having come thither from Virginia. He was of English descent. His grandson, the governor's father, was a major in a Delaware regiment during the revolutionary war, having received his commission from Gov. Clayton. Mary Purnell Houston was the daughter of Robert Houston, whose residence was near Milford. During the war of 1812 David Hazzard was an ensign in Capt. Peter Wright's company. Previously he had held the office of justice of the peace. He was elected governor on the American Republican ticket in 1829, with a majority of 167, and he served to the satisfaction of the people, who upon his retirement elected him to the state senate. During his administration a constitutional convention was held at Dover, Del., in 1831, which revised the constitution of the state, changing the governor's term from three to four years. In 1844 he was ap-

pointed an associate judge, being the last one to receive that honor, but resigned three years later. He again was sent to the legislature, and in 1852 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention. This last service performed he retired to private life. Gov. Hazzard was a man of strong and vigorous intellect and of broad sympathies, which made him greatly beloved. He was married, July 12, 1804, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Collins, who had been a captain in the revolutionary army. Their eldest son, John Alexander Hazzard, a man much beloved and respected, was also a member of the state senate, and filled other offices in church and state. John Alexander's sons, William and David, joined the regular U. S. army during the civil war, the one serving in the cavalry, and dying in the field; the other in the infantry. David Hazzard, the grandson, died, the last of his line, in 1901. Gov. Hazzard died July 8, 1864.

BENNETT, Caleb P., fifteenth governor of Delaware (1833–37), was born in Chester county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1758, son of Joseph Bennett, who removed to Wilmington in 1761, and there engaged in business as a shipping merchant, owning and being captain of a vessel in the East India trade. One of Gov. Bennett's grandmothers was Mary Boone, sister of the famous Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone. At the age of seventeen, though his parents were Friends, he was allowed to enter the Continental army. A year later he was made a sergeant, and on April 5, 1777, was commissioned ensign in Capt. Thomas Holland's company of David Hall's regiment. He fought at Brandywine and at Germantown, where he was wounded; was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777–78; was commissioned second lieutenant Aug. 16, 1778, and first lieutenant in April, 1780, was present during the siege of Yorktown, and was in command of a battery on the day that Cornwallis surrendered. As major of the Delaware militia he commanded the forces at Newcastle during the war of 1812. In 1807–32 he was treasurer of Newcastle county. On Nov. 13, 1832, he was elected governor by the Jackson Democrats, his majority over Dr. Arnold Naudain, Republican, being fifty-seven. The oath of office was taken in January, 1833. During his administration the Delaware legislature denounced, as unconstitutional, South Carolina's plan for amending the Federal constitution. On March 3, 1834, the people of Delaware presented congress their petition for the restoration to the bank of the United States, of the public deposit. He died July 11, 1836, before the expiration of his term of office, and was succeeded by Gov. Polk, who was speaker of the senate.

COMEGYS, Cornelius Parsons, sixteenth governor of Delaware (1837–41), was born in Kent county, Md., Jan. 15, 1780, son of Cornelius and Hannah (Parsons) Comegys. His first ancestor in this country was Cornelius Comegys, a native of Lexmont, Holland, who, with his wife, Millimenty, emigrated to Maryland in 1666. This colonist obtained from Gov. Calvert a grant of 350 acres on the Chester river in Kent county, and in 1671, with his family, which now included four children, was naturalized. Cornelius, father of the governor, served in a Maryland regiment during the revolutionary war. Cornelius Parsons Comegys entered into business relations in his youth, being employed by Col. Tennent, a merchant of Baltimore, as supercargo. After he had attained his majority he removed to Delaware, and, after his second marriage, settled at Cherbourg, the family home of the Marvins, where he engaged in farming. On March 29, 1808, he was commissioned by Gov. Truitt major in the 5th regiment of militia, and on Dec. 26, 1814, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment by Gov. Rodney, having a command at Lewes. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1812–16; was for several terms its speaker, and served on the committee to carry into effect the resolution passed in honor of Com. McDonough, after his victory on Lake Champlain. For several years (1820–33) he was state treasurer. Among the non public offices held by him was that of cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Dover (1818–29). In 1836 he was elected governor by the Whigs. He advocated the improvement of common schools; the modification of the school-tax law; the perfection of the penal code, and the payment of the French spoliation claims by the government. Gov. Comegys was noted for the gracious courtesy of his manners. His benignity of temper, liberality of heart, profuse hospitality and unselfishness, to the extent of real sacrifice, made him the most popular man of his day in the state. About 1801 he was married to Ann, daughter of Benjamin Blackiston, of Duck Creek Hundred. His wife lived but a short time, and he was again married, Feb. 16, 1804, to Rhamah, daughter of John and Hannah Marvin, of Cherbourg, near Dover, her father being a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. They had seven sons and five daughters. Among the eight children who survived him were Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, chief justice of Delaware; Benjamin B. Comegys, a prominent citizen and financier, of Philadelphia, Cornelius G. Comegys, M.D., of Cincinnati, and John M. Comegys, M.D., of Dover. Gov. Comegys died at Dover, Del., Jan. 27, 1851.



COOPER, William B., seventeenth governor of Delaware (1841–45), was born not far from the present town of Laurel, Sussex co., Del., Dec. 16, 1771. He was made an associate judge in 1817. He was a man of great force of character and polished manners, with intellectual gifts of a high order and fascinating conversational powers. In 1841 he was elected governor of Delaware by the Whigs, serving until 1845. During this period Delaware was placed in the 4th judicial district of the U. S. courts; the state legislature permitted the banks to suspend the payment of specie, and they were enabled to resume their payments, leaving an unimpaired credit; while a memorial to congress was presented, favoring the issuance of $200,000,000 in government stock. Gov. Cooper died April 27, 1849.

STOCKTON, Thomas, soldier and eighteenth governor of Delaware (1845–46), was born at Newcastle, Del., April 1, 1781, eldest son of John and Ann (Griffith) Stockton. His father, a native of Maryland, served in the revolutionary army as a lieutenant. He was confined in the old sugar house in New York city for a long time. Some time after the war ceased he took up his residence in Delaware, served in the militia, and with the rank of brigadier general commanded it in the defense of Elkton (1813). Thomas Stockton was educated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), and settled at Newcastle. On Jan. 4, 1810, he was appointed prothonotary of the county by Gov. Bassett, but on Oct. 7, 1812, resigned to join the Delaware volunteers, was commissioned captain, and recruited a company in Delaware and New Jersey which was assigned to the 3d regiment of artillery under Col. Macomb. In 1813 his and other companies under Col. Winfield Scott proceeded to the Canada border and at the battle and capture of Fort George, May 27th, Stockton distinguished himself, plucking with

his own hands from a magazine a match placed there by the retreating enemy. For his courage and gallantry he was soon afterward transferred to the infantry and was brevetted major. During his service on the frontier he attended to the sick and wounded of his company personally and was regarded as a father by his men, who wept when he was transferred. He was in command of a battalion at Lewistown, Md., and at Philadelphia until peace was declared. He was retained in the army, though he was twice reduced, and served both in the infantry and artillery, until 1825, when he resigned to attend to family affairs, and returned to Newcastle. In 1832–35 he was register in chancery for Newcastle county. The Whigs nominated him for governor in 1844, and he received forty-six votes more than William Tharp, Democrat. During his administration joint resolutions were passed by the Delaware legislature, opposing the admission of Texas; and these were presented to the U.S. senate by the senator from Delaware, John M. Clayton. After being in office but a year and two months he died suddenly at Newcastle, March 1, 1846. Joseph Maull, speaker of the senate, succeeded him, but he died about two months later, and William Temple (1814–63) took the chair, which he held from May 1st until January of the following year. Gov. Stockton was married at Newcastle, June 2, 1804, to Fidelia Rogerson, daughter of Kensey Johns, Sr., and Nancy (Van Dyke) Johns, and had six children. His son, Thomas, was graduated at West Point, about 1827, and entered the army; his grandson, James, served in an Ohio regiment in the civil war under Gen. Rosecrans, while one of his descendants bore arms in the war with Spain in 1898.

THARP, William, nineteenth governor of Delaware (1847–51), was born near Farmington, Kent co., Del., Nov. 27, 1803, son of James and Eunice (Fleming)Tharp. He was a great-grandson of John Tharp (Thorpe), of Sussex, England, who settled in Kent county in the early days of its history, and a grandson of William, who was married to Ruth Clark. After serving in the general assembly several times, and being an unsuccessful candidate for the office of senator, he was nominated in 1844 as the Democratic candidate for governor. Among his supporters at the election was his grandfather, Beniah Fleming. He was defeated by the Whig candidate, Thomas Stockton, but succeeded Stockton by election in 1846, Joseph Maull and William Temple having served as acting governors in the interim. Upon his election he removed to Milford, and there he spent the remainder of his life. In 1848 a long controversy over the ownership of Pea Patch island was finally settled, Delaware relinquishing her claims in favor of the U. S. government. Gov. Tharp was the owner of much real estate, and was a progressive and successful farmer. His daughter, Ruth, was the mother of William Tharp Watson, governor in 1895–97. Gov. Tharp died at Milford, Del., Jan. 1, 1865.

ROSS, William Henry Harrison, twentieth governor of Delaware (1851–55), was born at Laurel, Sussex co., Del., June 2, 1814, son of Caleb Ross, who is said to have been a native of New Castle county, and to have been related to George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His mother was Letitia Lofland, of Milford, Del. He was educated in his native town, and at an academy in Pennsylvania, and gained considerable culture by extensive reading. In 1836, in company with his father, he made a tour of Great Britain and Ireland. He spent the year 1837 in Adams county, Ill., where he engaged in business, and then returned to Laurel, where he remained until 1845, when Seaford became his permanent home. In 1850 he was elected governor on the Democratic ticket by a small majority. He was married at Middletown, Del., June 7, 1840, to Elizabeth E., daughter of George K. Hall. They had ten children, seven of whom survive, three sons and four daughters. Gov. Ross died at Seaford, Del.,, in 1890.

CAUSEY, Peter Foster, twenty-first governor of Delaware (1855–59), was born near Bridgeville, Sussex co., Del., Jan. 11, 1801, son of Peter Taylor and Tamzey (Eaton) Causey, and grandson of Frederick Causey, who emigrated from Wales to Delaware about 1780. After attending the best schools of his section he went into business with his father, who was a merchant and manufacturer. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1832, and to the state senate in 1833; was a delegate to the Whig national convention which nominated Gen. Harrison for president, and to that which nominated Henry Clay. In 1846 he was an aid on the staff of Gov. Stockton. He was elected governor of the state on the Whig ticket. His appointments to office were excellent. On Feb. 4, 1857, an act abolishing life tenure in office was passed; but this being a change in the state constitution, required the governor's approval, which he withheld, and he gave such satisfactory reasons for his action that the course was at once sanctioned by all parties. After his term ended he held no position, except that of president of the Junction and Breakwater railroad connecting the Delaware railroad with Lewes. He was married at Milford, Del., in 1825, to Maria, daughter of John and Sarah Williams. Their eldest son, William Frederick Causey, was secretary of the state of Delaware under Gov. Stockley and now is register of wills. Another son, John Williams Causey, was a member of the state senate in 1872–76, and a member of congress in 1891–95. Gov. Causey died at South Milford, Del., Feb. 15, 1871.

Peter F. Causey

BURTON, William, twenty-second governor of Delaware (1859–63), was born near Milford, Kent co., Del., Oct. 16, 1789, son of John and Mary (Vaughan) Burton, of English descent. His early life was spent on his father's farm; his education was obtained at the schools near his home, and at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled at Lewes, but soon removed to Milford, and there acquired a large practice. In 1830 he was elected sheriff of Kent county; in 1854 was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by his neighbor, Peter F. Causey, candidate of the Whig party. Four years later he was successful, his majority over the candidate of the People's party being about 200. His administration extended over the early years of the civil war, which he had endeavored to avert by personal and official influence. Efforts were made to draw Delaware, a slave state, into the Confederacy, but these

William Burton

efforts were defeated, and she sent into the Federal army more troops in proportion to her population than any of her sister states. Gov. Burton's efforts were at first directed towards effecting a peaceful solution of the difficulties, but finding this impossible, he gave his official support to the policy of the national government in using force. Delaware had no militia at the time of the president's first call for troops, but between April 23d and May 1st, her full quota of 780 men was supplied. A short time later three additional regiments were furnished. Gov. Burton was married to Mrs. Eliza Walcott, daughter of William Sorden, of Kent county; second, in 1830, to Ann C., daughter of Robert and Rhoda (Davis) Hill, by whom he had one daughter, Rhoda, who became the wife of Alfred R. Wootten, attorney-general of the state. He died at Milford, Del., Aug. 5, 1866.

CANNON, William, twenty-third governor of Delaware (1863–65), was born near Bridgeville, Sussex co., Del., March 15, 1809. While still young he began a mercantile career, and with nothing but a common school education to equip him for his life work, by native force of character he made his way upward, becoming a force in politics. He was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1844 and 1846, served as state treasurer in 1851, and was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. In 1862 he was elected governor of Delaware on the Republican ticket, receiving 8,155 votes against 8,044 cast for Samuel J. Jefferson, the Democratic candidate. He continued to officiate as governor until his death. He defended the assembling of troops at the preceding election, and the arrest of citizens for disloyalty; but the legislature's first act was a law "to prevent illegal arrests." This action called forth a patriotic proclamation by the governor, upon which his political opponents affirmed him to be deserving of impeachment. The matter was then dropped by the state legislature, but provoked much discussion in the U. S. senate. The emancipation proclamation of Pres. Lincoln did not apply to Delaware, and the gradual emancipation by means of compensation, which was proposed by the president, was rejected by the state. The first definite movement towards this object was affected when Gov. Cannon established recruiting stations for enlisting colored troops under the war department order of Oct. 26, 1863, which made free all slaves who enlisted in the service of the United States. When the Confederates were reported to be on the point of passing through Delaware, Gov. Cannon was prompt in issuing his warning proclamation. On July 3, 1864, Delaware was placed under martial law. In his last statement to the legislature he computed the number of soldiers furnished by Delaware at nearly 11,000, a very large proportion of her population. He was married to Margaret N. B. Laws, of Sussex county, Del. He died at Bridgeville, Del., March 1, 1865.

SAULSBURY, Gove, twenty-fourth governor of Delaware (1865–71), was born in Mispillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., May 29, 1815, son of William Saulsbury, sheriff of Kent county, and Margaret, daughter of Captain Thomas Smith. One of his brothers, Eli, was U. S. senator in 1871–89; another, Willard, was U. S. senator for six years and chancellor of Delaware for more than twenty years. After attending local schools he took a course at Delaware College, taught for a time, and then entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1842. From that time until his death he was engaged in practice at Dover. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate on the Democratic ticket, and at the second session of his term was made speaker. On March 1, 1865, Gov. Cannon died, and Dr. Saulsbury became acting governor. In 1866 he was elected for the constitutional term, and served until January, 1871. While he was in office (1870) the negroes of Delaware exercised the right of suffrage for the first time, under the operation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. In his message to the legislature in 1871 Gov. Saulsbury denounced the disregard of constitutional obligations shown by congress and the Federal executive, in seeking "by revolutionary means to centralize and consolidate all political power in their own hands by attempting to control elections in the states." He also declared the fifteenth amendment to have been adopted by fraud and coercion. His strong will and positive convictions, combined with other traits, made him a natural leader of men, and he exerted a strong influence in the councils of the Democratic party in the state. He was many times a delegate to Democratic national conventions. Dr. Saulsbury had a keen interest in education; was instrumental in founding the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, and from its organization until his death was president of its board of trustees. He was also a trustee of Delaware College. The Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a member, had in him a strong supporter, and a short time before his death he was appointed a delegate to the ecumenical conference. Dr. Saulsbury was married in Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1848, to Rosina Jane, daughter of Isaac P. Smith, of Snow Hill, Md. They had three sons and two daughters. He died in Dover, July 31, 1881, survived by but one child, William, present editor of the "Delawarean."

Gove Saulsbury

PONDER, James, twenty-fifth governor of Delaware (1871–75), was born at Milton, Sussex co., Del., Oct. 31, 1819, son of John and Hetty (Milby) Ponder, and was of English descent. The first of the family in this country emigrated to Virginia during the colonial period. His father was a man of affairs; held several state and federal offices; took part in the war of 1812, and for his services was granted several land patents by the government. He was also interested in shipbuilding and in the shipment of grain, lumber and other commodities. James Ponder was educated at private schools in Lewis and Georgetown, in his native state, and when about twenty years of age began business life under his father. He became the owner of many ships and the largest owner of real estate in Delaware, adding by purchase to what he had inherited. Mr. Ponder was the head of every enterprise in Milton that advanced the prosperity of the town, and no one in the community was more prompt than he to relieve distress, especially of those who were poor. He was president of the Farmers Bank at Georgetown and director of Queen Anne's railroad and of many companies and corporations. After serving in the lower house of the general assembly (1856), he was elected to the state senate in 1864 and was

James Ponder

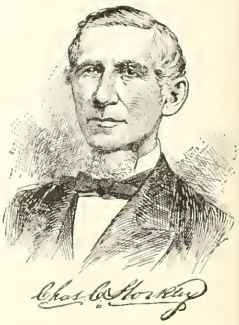
chosen speaker of that body in 1867. In 1870 he was elected governor on the Democratic ticket by a large majority. The most important bills signed by him were those restricting fisheries; confining the sale of intoxicating liquors chiefly to hotel keepers, and increasing the legal rights of married women. He was married at Milton, July 31, 1851, to Sallie, daughter of Gideon Waples. She, with two sons and a daughter, survived him. Gov. Ponder died at Milton, Del., Nov. 5, 1897.

COCHRAN, John P., twenty-sixth governor of Delaware (1875–79), was born in Appoquinimink Hundred, Newcastle co., Del., Feb. 7, 1809. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, removed to Delaware from Cecil county, Md. He was brought up on a farm, and, with the exception of a few years spent in business, spent his life there, adding to his estates until he was one of the largest land owners in Delaware. Though active in politics for many years he was seldom induced to accept a public office. For two terms (1838–46) he represented New Castle county in the levy court, and then retired to private life. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for governor, and was elected by a majority of 1,239 votes over Dr. Isaac Jump, Republican. He served from Jan. 20, 1875, to January, 1879. During his administration a state board of education was formed; for the first time a state superintendent of free schools was provided for, and the constitutional amendment of 1873 was ratified, sanctioning a general incorporation law. Gov. Cochran died at his home in Newcastle county in 1898.

HALL, John Wood, twenty-seventh governor of Delaware (1879–83), was born at Frederica, Kent co., Del., Jan. 1, 1817, son of John Hall, a merchant and a soldier in the war of 1812, and descendant of an Englishman, who emigrated to Delaware in early colonial days. His mother, Henrietta Bowman, was the daughter of a farmer of Milford Neck. At the age of sixteen he began to earn his own living as a clerk, and soon after bought a cabinet shop, which he conducted at the same time. When he came of age he bought out his employer, and extending the business built up a profitable trade in lumber and grain, building vessels for that purpose, and sending them to ports in all parts of the world. At one time he was the largest ship owner on the Delaware. He also became one of the great landed proprietors of Kent county, and some of his farms were highly productive. Originally a Whig, he became a Democrat. In 1866 he entered the state senate, and in 1876 was sent as a delegate to the national Democratic convention which nominated Tilden for the presidency. In 1878 he was nominated governor by acclamation, and was elected by a very large majority. During his administration bills were passed regulating the sale of artificial butter, and providing for the use of a distinguishing stamp; establishing an insurance commissioner to be appointed by the governor for the purpose of supervising the business of insurance companies, and providing for a refund of the state debt to the amount of $800,000 at 4½ per cent. His acts as chief executive showed him to have been guided by his conscience rather than by mere policy, his appointments were excellent, and he employed the methods and principles which had made him successful as a business man to the benefit of the state. On leaving the chair he returned to business life. In 1890 he was again elected to the state senate, and at the time of his death was still serving. For many years he was a director of the Farmers' Bank of Dover. John Wood Hall was married, Nov. 15, 1842, to Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Sarah N. Warren, of Kent county. Of their four children, two sons and a daughter survive. He died at Frederica, Jan. 23, 1892.

John W. Hall

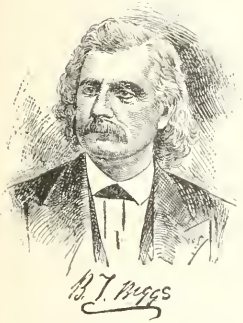
STOCKLEY, Charles Clark, twenty-eighth governor of Delaware (1883–87), was born at Georgetown, Sussex co., Del., Nov. 6, 1819, son of John and Hannah Roduey (Kollock) Stockley. The Stockleys went from England to Accomac county, Va., in 1680, and thence to Rehoboth, Del., before 1695. His mother, daughter of Phillips and Margaret (Ellis) Kollock, was descended from William Rodney, of Bristol, England, who came over with William Penn, and was one of the proprietors of Delaware; also from John Rodney, member of the council of safety of Delaware and military treasurer of Sussex county during the revolution. Jacob Kollock, her grandfather, was an officer in the French and Indian war, was president judge of the "three lower counties" (Delaware), member of the assembly and speaker; collector of customs at Lewes; and, with Cæsar Rodney and Thomas McKean, was a delegate to the congress convened in New York to resist the Stamp Act. Phillips Kollock, her father, was clerk of the court in 1770; member of the assembly of the three lower counties in 1776; clerk of the peace in 1799–1805; register of wills in 1801–20; recorder of deeds in 1793–1811; John Stockley, the governor's father, was a watchmaker and also register in chancery for Sussex county. The son was educated at Georgetown Academy and entered business life at Millsboro, Del. In 1852 he was appointed county treasurer; in 1856, sheriff of Sussex county; in 1873, was elected state senator; in 1875, became speaker of the senate; and in 1882 was elected governor on the Democratic ticket, receiving 1,938 majority. In his inaugural address, he recommended the amendment of the constitution; three school superintendents instead of one; and opposed any change in the liquor law. The most important acts passed during his administration were those establishing a state library and making the forming of an opinion disqualification for jury service in a capital case. In 1891 he was appointed register of wills and probate judge for Sussex county, and served for four years. Mr. Stockley is president of the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, a director of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., was president of the Breakwater and Frankford railroad, and director of the Junction and Breakwater railroad. He was married at Georgetown, Del., Dec. 13, 1857, to Ellen Wright, daughter of James Anderson. Their only child, Hannah E., became the wife of Hon. John H. Paynter (b. Feb. 26, 1838), attorney-general of Delaware in 1869, and during 1885–87 editor of the Delaware "Democrat," and judge in 1887. He codified the laws of his state in 1874. Gov. Stockley died at Millsboro, Del., April 20, 1901.



Chas. C. Stockley

BIGGS, Benjamin Thomas, twenty-ninth governor of Delaware (1887–91), was born near Summit

Bridge, Pencader Hundred, Newcastle co., Del., Oct. 1, 1821, son of John Biggs. His father, a farmer, was a native of Cecil county, Md. The son was educated at the New Jersey Conference Seminary and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; then returning to his native place, engaged in farming and horticulture, in which he prospered. During the Mexican war he was commissioned major by Gov. Temple, but did not enter the army. Maj. Biggs as he was familiarly called, was, from his youth upward, a speaker of great force and popularity and frequently was called upon to address assemblies, particularly those of a political character. He was an influential member of the state constitutional convention of 1853. Up to the year 1854 he was a Whig in politics, after that a Democrat. In 1860 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated by George P. Fisher; he was, however, successful in 1868, and was re-elected in 1870. The "Delaware plow-boy," as he was called by his fellow members, returned to farming, but in 1877 removed to Middletown, Newcastle co. In 1886 he was elected governor over James R. Hoffecker, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 6,110 votes, and served his full term until January, 1891. A number of important acts were passed during his administration, among which were those allowing the people to vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention, compelling husbands to support their wives and children, and creating three superintendents of schools instead of two. An act was passed refunding $250,000 of the state debt, at 3 per cent., and the loan was immediately taken up. A state hospital for the insane was established; a new survey of the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware was conducted, and May 30th was declared a legal holiday. Maj. Biggs was president of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad Co., which he was largely instrumental in building. He was married, near Griggstown, N. J., in 1853, to Mary Scott, daughter of Abram C. Beckman, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His death occurred at Middletown, Del., Dec. 25, 1893.



B. J. Biggs

REYNOLDS, Robert John, thirtieth governor of Delaware (1891–95), was born at Smyrna, Kent co., Del., March 17, 1838, son of Robert W. and Sally G. Reynolds, and a descendant of Thomas Reynolds, who emigrated to Delaware from England in the seventeenth century. His father was the sheriff of Kent county in 1834 and register of wills in 1853, and in the Democratic state convention of 1862 was a nominee for the governorship, receiving only four votes less than Samuel Jefferson, the successful candidate. During the son's childhood the family removed to South Murderkill Hundred. He was educated at schools in his native state and at Fairfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., and in 1861 settled at Petersburg, Kent co., to engage in farming and in horticulture. In 1869 Mr. Reynolds was elected to the general assembly, and in 1879 and 1881 was elected state treasurer. He was frequently chairman of Democratic committees, and was chairman of the state committee in the campaign that elected Charles C. Stockley governor and Grover Cleveland president. He was himself nominated for governor, Aug. 12, 1890, receiving on the first ballot 151 of the 163 votes cast, upon which the nomination was made unanimous. In his letter of acceptance he denounced the Lodge "force bill" and the McKinley tariff bill and favored the adoption of the Australian ballot system. These denunciations and this recommendation were incorporated in the platform subsequently adopted. The total vote at the election was 35,059 and his plurality over Harry A. Richison, Republican, was 543. At the celebration in Wilmington of Memorial Day, in 1891, Gov. Reynolds made the principal address, one notable for its patriotic spirit. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, in 1892. At the Columbian exposition in the following year he fittingly represented his state on Delaware day, and made a most felicitous address. During his administration the new boundary line between Delaware and Pennsylvania was established. Gov. Reynolds was married at Smyrna, Del., in 1862, to Lovenia L., daughter of Edward Riggs, and had one child, Byron, who died in 1898.

Robert J. Reynolds

MARVIL, Joshua Hopkins, thirty first governor of Delaware (1895), was born at Laurel, Sussex co., Del., Sept. 3, 1825. His mother was of French descent. When he was nine years old his father died, and from that time until he was of age he worked on the farm owned by the family. For a year he followed the sea, and then took up the business of shipbuilding, which he carried on for seven years, though only as foreman of the yard. In 1853 he established a shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and prospering thereby continued the business until 1865. In 1870 he invented a machine for making peach and berry baskets; in the following year added steam power to his plant, and was enabled in a few months' time to produce 600,000 baskets and crates. This industry has grown to such proportions that more than 2,000,000 baskets and crates are annually produced, and a number of firms in other states use his machinery, paying a royalty thereon. Mr. Marvil was prominently connected with the Republican party, and contributed liberally to its campaign funds, but never held office until he became governor. His plurality over Ebe W. Tunnel, Democrat, was 1,221. His term of service was cut short by his sudden death, and he was succeeded by the speaker of the senate, William Tharp Watson, born in Milford, June 22, 1849, and a grandson of Gov. William Tharp. Gov. Marvil was married, in 1849, to Sarah Ann Sirman, and they had three sons, two of whom continue their father's business. He died in Dover, April 8, 1895.

TUNNELL, Ebe Walter, thirty-second governor of Delaware (1897–1901), was born at Blackwater, Sussex co., Del., Dec. 31, 1844, son of Nathaniel and Maria (Walter) Tunnell, both natives of the state. He attended the schools of the neighborhood in his early days; about 1860 he entered the private school of Prof. Aldred, at Milford, Del., and later the private school of Prof. Sherman E. Adams, at Lewes, Del. About the time he attained his majority he engaged in mercantile business at his home. In 1870 he was elected to the legislature of the state, having succeeded in overcoming the large adverse majority in his district. In 1872 he removed to Lewes and engaged in the drug and hardware trade. Gov Charles C. Stockley appointed him to the responsible position of clerk of the peace for the county in 1885, which office he held for five years. At present he is presi-

dent of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, one of the directors of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, and president of the board of commissioners of Delaware's seaside resort at Rehoboth. Nominated in 1894 as the candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, he was defeated by a small majority; nominated a second time in 1896 for the same position he was elected by a plurality of 5,000 over his opponents. He was inaugurated as governor of the state in January, 1897, for the term of four years.

HUNN, John, thirty-third governor of Delaware (1901–), was born in St. George's Hundred, New Castle co., Del., June 23, 1847, son of John and Annie E. (Jenkins) Hunn, and descendant of Nathaniel Hunn, who settled in Delaware in the seventeenth century. His father, a farmer, was bitterly opposed to slavery, and aided many a fugitive to reach the free states by way of the "underground railroad." After attending the Friends' School at Camden, and the Bordentown (N. J.) Institute, the son went to Beaufort, S. C., in 1861, with the expedition which captured Port Royal on Nov. 7th. After the war he engaged in the phosphate trade; but returned to Delaware in 1876, and settled at Wyoming as a dealer in grain, lumber and fruit. In this business he is still engaged, and is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Dover, and a director of the National Building and Loan Association of the same city. He steadily refused to hold a political office until 1900. In that year he was nominated on the Union Republican ticket for lieutenant-governor, and on the regular Republican ticket for the same office. The Democratic candidate was Peter J. Ford. Finally he was made a compromise candidate for governor, and was elected by the largest majority any governor has received in Delaware to the present time (1901). He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1874, to Sarah Cowgill, daughter of William Spencer Emerson, of Camden, Del. They have one child, a daughter.

WILDER, Edward, railroad official, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1843, son of David and Celia Colton (Burt) Wilder. His father was auditor of the Boston and Worcester railroad. He is of English ancestry, coming from Berk's county, where a branch of the family is still living on the estate presented to Nicholas Wilder in the year 1497 by Henry VII. His first American ancestor was Thomas Wilder, who joined the Massachusetts bay colony about 1638, and his great-grandfather was David Wilder (b. 1741; d. 1815), a captain of the Continental troops at the battle of Lexington, and elected in 1779 by the legislature of Massachusetts first major of the 8th regiment of Worcester county militia. His mother was a member of an old New England family, Henry Burt having emigrated from England to Springfield, Mass., about 1630; and several of her ancestors were officers in the revolutionary war. On the death of Nathaniel Burt the town of Long Meadow erected a tombstone in recognition of his generosity in donating lands for the public good. Edward Wilder received his early education in the schools of Brookline, Mass., and at the age of fourteen, though only half through his high school course, was compelled to seek employment. He entered the office of the Cunard Steamship Co. at a meagre salary, but at the end of each year it was voluntarily doubled as a reward for his faithfulness. Three years later he engaged with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Co., and in the nine years he remained there advanced to the positions of paymaster and auditor. In 1870 the previous consolidation of this road with the Western Railway Co. having created some changes in his work, he accepted the office of land commissioner of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad; but at the end of a year he was tendered the office of assistant treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé railroad, and removed to Topeka, Kan. In 1877 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the road and still (1901) holds this position. Mr. Wilder has done much to promote the material and educational welfare of Topeka, having been instrumental in organizing the Topeka Library Association, from which the fine public library and art gallery and the Kansas State Art Association have grown. He has served as a member of the school board for many years, and for two years was its president; he has contributed of his energies and his means to the associated charities, the free kindergarten and the industrial school; he aided in establishing the services and in erecting the buildings of the New Jerusalem Church of Topeka. Mr. Wilder was one of the founders of the Topeka Edison Electric Illuminating Co. which he has served as secretary and treasurer since its establishment, while for many years he has been a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. He was connected with his teacher in establishing and operating the public library in Brookline; was one of the promoters and guiding spirits in the public library established at Hannibal, Mo., in 1870; and was appointed a member of the Traveling Libraries Commission for Kansas. During his service with the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railroad Co. he has been secretary and treasurer of about one hundred and twenty-two different companies. Since his business start in 1857 he has never had to seek a position, has practically made but three changes, and has never been out of service and his frequent increases of compensation have come to him almost unsolicited. Mr. Wilder was married in Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1868, to Mary C., daughter of James W. and Mary (Robb) Scott, of Philadelphia. They have had three children: Mabel Scott Wilder (died 1885), Edward Twitchell and Walter Robb, the sons being successful architects of New York city.

ELMER, Jonathan, senator, was born at Fairfield, Cumberland co., N. J., Nov. 29, 1745. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, and began the practice of medicine, but later became active in public affairs. A military company was organized by him, and he was an energetic member of the vigilance committee. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress in 1776, serving two years; was again a delegate in 1780, serving four years, and was a third time a delegate in 1784, serving until the establishment of the Federal government. He then became a senator in congress under the constitution (1789–91), and was among those who voted to locate the national capital on the Potomac. During the revolution he also served as medical inspector of the army. He was later a high sheriff, and acted as surrogate of Cumberland county from 1784 to 1802. Still later he was elevated to the presiding judgeship of the county common pleas court, which office he resigned in 1814. He devoted much time to literary pursuits, becoming a member of the American Philosophical Society (1771), and president of the State Medical Society (1787). He died at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 3, 1817.

GOMPERS, Samuel, president of the American Federation of Labor, was born in London, England, Jan. 27, 1850. He attended common schools from his sixth year until he was ten years and three months of age, when, against his inclinations, he was placed in a factory to learn the shoemaking trade. He was subsequently apprenticed to the trade of cigar-making, which his father followed, and during that time became deeply interested in the civil war in progress in the United States, and in the discussions that arose among his associates advocated the side of the North in its attempts to abolish slavery. Previous to this, and while he was very young, his sympathies for the oppressed and unfortunate had been aroused by the sight of a parade of workmen, who had been thrown out of employment. In 1863 his parents emigrated to the United States. When the Cigar-makers' International Union, now numbering nearly 30,000 members, was formed, in 1864, young Gompers joined it, becoming the first registered member. To his suggestion and advocacy is due the adoption of its system of legislation by the initiative and referendum, and its nomination and election of officers by a direct vote of the members of the union in all parts of North America; and the fact that it is to-day the most successful trades union in the United States is also due to him. He served as its president for six years, and acted as secretary, without salary, for four years. In 1881 he was a delegate of the International Union to the first convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended by 300 delegates. He was chosen president of the organization, but declined, accepting, however, the vice-presidency; but in 1882 he was placed at the head of the federation, and has served continuously to the present time, except in 1894, when he was defeated by John McBride, of the coal miners. Mr. Gompers held office for six years without receiving any salary, but at the convention of 1886 he was induced to give his entire time to the advancement of the federation and to accept a salary of $1,000. Among the many laws on the statute books of the national government and of the various states the passage of which is due to his labors are the lien laws, making wages the first lien on property; the sanitary inspection laws of workshops, factories, mills and mines; the age-limit law, relating to children employed in industrial pursuits; the law making employers liable for damages to life and limb of employees; the uniform car-coupling law; the eight-hour law in governmental work; the ten-hour law for street railway employees; the anti-sweatshop law; the law creating state boards of conciliation and arbitration; the Saturday half-holiday law, and the law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday—Labor Day, which resulted in the international labor congress, held in Paris, in 1889, voting to make May 1st European Labor Day. He was married, in 1867, to Sophia, daughter of David H. Julian, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPENCER, Fannie M., musician and composer, was born at Newburgh-on-Hudson, N. Y., about 1860, daughter of T. W. and Cynthia (MacCullum) Spencer. She studied music and composition under Samuel P. Warren. She was a founder of the American Guild of Organists; chairman music committee of the Professional Woman's League, as well as of the musical department of that body, and is an active member of the New York Manuscript Society. Her work lies in the field of the solo-organist, of the composer and teacher, as well as of the choir director and director of choral societies, she having organized and developed several societies and given concerts. She is the author of a book of thirty-two hymns, with original tunes, published by Novello, Ewer & Co.; several songs: "I Love Thee," "When I Know That Thou Art Near Me," "Awake, My Love," "The Daisy" "Unless" and "Well-a-day"; anthems "As Pants the Hart," "Bethlehem," "Magnificat and Nunc Dimittus" in G, "Lord' Prayer," "O Lord, Rebuke Me Not"; a set of Easter carols, etc. Her compositions are said to bear the stamp of originality, spontaneity and virility, and have always been favorably received.

QUIMBY, Phineas Parkhurst, mental scientist, was born at Lebanon, N. H., Feb. 16, 1802, son of Jonathan and Susannah (White) Quimby, who were of English descent. When he was about two years old his parents removed to Belfast, Me., where he received a common school education. He was apprenticed to a watch and clockmaker, and was later engaged in that business for himself. He inherited from his father, who was a blacksmith, a taste for mechanics, and was of an inventive turn of mind, devising several mechanical appliances, such as a steering apparatus for boats, a vise, an endless-chain saw and a clock movement. About the year 1838 one Dr. Collyer, a traveling hypnotist, gave a series of lectures in Belfast, which elicited his interest. He gave the subject much thought; made experiments himself, and in time acquired considerable proficiency, his influence upon a young man, named Burkmar, being considered so remarkable that for several years the two traveled through Maine and New Brunswick, giving exhibitions in mesmerism that greatly astonished the beholders. Quimby was often called upon to use the powers of his subject to diagnose disease. He soon perceived that the diagnosis was always identical with what the patient or some one else present thought was the trouble, and that suggested to him a connection between mesmerism and the cure of disease. This was the awakening in him of the idea that disease and its cure were mental states. Further study showed that hypnotism was unnecessary to the success of his work, and he accordingly dropped that part of his practice. Having cured himself of what physicians had declared to be consumption, he began to put into practice his "Theory," or "the Truth," as he always termed it, his chief desire being to impart the knowledge to others and to benefit humanity at large. In a circular to the sick, he says: "My practice is unlike all medical practice. I give no medicine and make no outward applications. I tell the patient his troubles and what he thinks is his disease; and my explanation is the cure. If I succeed in correcting his errors, I change the fluids of the system and establish the truth, or health. The truth is the cure." He frequently called his philosophy "the science of health and happiness." In an article written in 1863 he uses the term "Christian science." One of his patients, a Dr. Evans, who published several volumes on the subject, first used the term "mental science" in 1869, and this is the term still used by a large class of practitioners, "Christian science 'being an offshoot of mental science. The fundamental principle underlying all the different schools of mental therapeutics is the same, namely, the influence of the mind of the patient on his body, however different the claim and methods, the explanation of all is the same. It is as old as humanity itself, but Dr. Quimby was the first in this country,

as far as known, to make a serious study of it in connection with healing the sick. In 1859 his work increased to such an extent that he established headquarters at Portland, Me., though his home was still in Belfast, and there he became favorably known, and performed many remarkable cures. Among his patients was Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, who became the leader of the Christian scientists. He was married, Dec. 23, 1827, to Susannah B., daughter of John Haraden, of Belfast, Me., who bore him three sons and one daughter. After twenty years of unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity, he died at Belfast, Me., Jan. 16, 1866.

THORNTON, Matthew, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland about 1714, son of James Thornton, a Protestant, who, about 1717, emigrated to New England, settling at Wiscasset, Me. Soon after the family removed to Worcester, Mass., where the son obtained a classical education. He next studied medicine in Leicester, Mass., and removed to Londonderry, N. H., to practice, which he did with profit. He accompanied the New Hampshire troops, under Pepperell, in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, acting as surgeon; later he was a colonel of militia and chief-justice of Hillsboro county; president of the provincial convention of 1775, and in January, 1776, was elected speaker of the assembly. On Sept. 12, 1776, he was elected to the Continental congress, and on Nov. 4th, on taking his seat, signed the Declaration of Independence, though he had not been one of its framers. In December he was re-elected to congress for a year. From 1776 until 1782 he was a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire. He removed to Exeter in 1779, but about a year later settled on a farm at Merrimac, on the banks of the Merrimac, giving up medical practice. After serving in both houses of the general court, Mr. Thornton was, in 1785, elected a member of the general council. His declining years were passed in writing newspaper articles and a treatise on sin, which was never published. He was married to Hannah Jackson, by whom he had several children. His son, Matthew, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1797, adopted the law as his profession. Mr. Thornton died while visiting a daughter at Newburyport, June 24, 1803, and was buried at Merrimac. His tombstone bore the inscription: "An honest man." In 1887 the legislature appropriated $1,000 for a more pretentious monument.

Matthew Thornton

McCLUNG, John Alexander, clergyman and author, was born at Washington, Ky., Sept. 25, 1804, son of William McClung, a prominent jurist of that state, and a nephew of Chief-Justice John Marshall. He studied for the ministry at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church in 1828, but abandoned the pulpit soon after on account of his doubts as to the authenticity of some books of the Bible. He studied law, and being admitted to the bar in 1835 he practiced with great success until 1849, when he renewed his theological studies. He was ordained in 1851, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, Ind., until 1857, when he removed to Maysville, Ky., continuing his preaching until his death. He occupied a high position as a theologian, and during his career at the bar he contributed frequently to the press and wrote "Sketches of Western Adventures" (1832). He received the degree of D.D. He was drowned in Niagara river, Aug. 7, 1859.

NADAL, Ehrman Syme, author, was born at Lewisburg, W. Va., Feb. 13, 1843, son of Rev. Bernard Harrison Nadal. His father, who was a prominent clergyman, was born in Talbot county, Md., March 27, 1812. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1848, and in 1854 became professor in the Indiana Asbury University. Upon the organization of the Drew Theological Seminary he was made professor of church history, and when Dr. McClintock died, in 1870, he acted as president. He was admitted to the old Baltimore conference of the Methodist church, and preached in the states of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., and New Haven, Conn., and was for a time chaplain of the house of representatives. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson College in 1857. His son, Ehrman S. Nadal, was educated at home and at Columbia College and Yale University, where he was graduated in 1864. In 1870–71, and again from 1877 to 1884, he served as second secretary of the American legation in London. It was during his first term in this office that he collected the materials for his first published work, entitled "Impressions of London Social Life, with other Papers Suggested by an English Residence." It appeared simultaneously in London and New York in 1875, and called forth criticism which was, on the whole, encouraging. The New York "Nation" said of the book: "It is graceful and agreeable; it is what one would call a gentlemanly book. . . . Mr. Nadal's observations, however, rather lack incisiveness, and strikes us occasionally as vague and ineffectual. . . . Mr. Nadal errs in giving too few examples and too many generalizations." Other reviews of the book were, however, more lenient than this. In 1882 he published "Essays at Home and Elsewhere," and reviewing this the "Athenæum" said: "Mr. Nadal may not be particularly helpful as a critic of politics or of literature, but he is delightful as a painter of landscape and figures." Upon his return to America, in 1884, he took up writing as a profession, and was for some years on the staff of the New York "Evening Post." In 1887 a third work appeared, consisting of a series of papers entitled "Zweibak; or, Notes of a Professional Exile."

MATSON, Courtland C., legislator, was born at Brookville, Ind., April 25, 1841, son of John A. and Margaretta M. Matson. He was graduated at Asbury University, Indiana, in 1862. He served in the Federal army throughout the civil war, filling all grades up to that of colonel. In 1866 he began the study of law in his father's office at Greencastle, Ind., and was admitted to practice in 1868. He was three times elected prosecuting attorney of different courts in Indiana, and distinguished himself as an able and painstaking lawyer. He also took an active part in politics as a Democrat, was a frequent speaker in campaigns and a delegate to numerous local and state conventions. In 1880 he was elected to represent the 5th Indiana district in congress, and was re-elected in 1882, 1884 and 1886. While in congress he was one of the most forceful and influential representatives of his party. In the 50th congress he rendered exceptional service as chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. In 1888 he was nominated without opposition as the Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, but was defeated after a close and exciting contest that attracted national attention. Since that date he has practiced his profession in Greencastle, Ind.

De KROYFT, Susan Helen (Aldrich), author, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1818, daughter of Obed and Melintha (Potter) Aldrich. Her earliest known American ancestor was George Aldrich, who emigrated to America from Derbyshire, England, with his wife and one child, Dec. 3, 1631. Her grandfather, Benjamin Aldrich, was a Quaker soldier of the revolution, and her father was a captain in the war of 1812. She was educated at Lima Seminary, where she was graduated in 1843. On July 25, 1845, she was married to Dr. William De Kroyft, of Rochester, N. Y. A few days before the wedding, while alighting at the door of his office, he was thrown from the carriage and injured, and although the injury was considered slight, it resulted in his death on the wedding day. A month later Mrs. De Kroyft became blind from grief and shock. She obtained a position as organist in the New York Institution for the Blind. The grace and beauty of her letters from the institution made her name familiar to the public, many having been copied in English papers, and in 1849 they were collected and published in a volume entitled "A Place in Thy Memory." Shortly after the publication of her book she went to Washington to introduce it there, and she also traveled throughout the United States and Canada. In 1871 Mrs. De Kroyft brought out an illustrated edition of her second book, "The Story of Little Jakey," since abridged in Johnson's "Little Classics." In 1888 her third book, a memoir, entitled "Mortara," appeared. Although over eighty years of age she has now (1900) in preparation five manuscripts, among them "The Foreshadowed Way," reminiscent, which is nearly completed.

FOSTER, James Martin, merchant and planter, was born in Monroe county, Ala., April 23, 1831, son of Flavel and Mary (Hollingsworth) Foster. He was educated at the Western Military Institute, Drennon Springs, Ky., and on completing his course of study, engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana. This business was at that time one of the most profitable in this section, and attracted numbers of young men from all parts of the country. From the start Mr. Foster achieved a marked success and rapidly gained position and fortune after the abolition of slavery, mainly through his wise and far-sighted methods meeting the requirements of the new régime. He brought under his management large tracts of rich alluvial lands in the Red river valley in Louisiana and Arkansas, and realized an annual output of thousands of bales of cotton. His business methods have been widely copied by others, and he is the actual founder of one of the most extensive business enterprises in the Southern states. Having achieved eminent success in cotton planting, he embarked largely in commercial business at Shreveport, La., where he has made his home since 1870. For many years he has been prominent in the Democratic politics of his state, and is one of the most trusted leaders of the party. He was president of the police jury of Caddo parish for a number of years. His administration of that office was a marvel of efficiency, and a model of excellence. He is an able and forcible speaker, and possesses the happy faculty of concise and lucid statement, added to keen powers of analysis. He is a man of strong intellect, of resolute purpose, of unflagging zeal and undaunted courage. He unites in strong combination the sagacity to plan and the force to execute. With unfailing fortitude and aggressiveness in action and the self-reliance of the man sure of himself, he is yet simple and modest in character. Beneath a somewhat severe exterior beats a heart at once sympathetic, generous and charitable. Mr. Foster was married, in 1859, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. William Long, of Natchitoches, La., a lady of rare character and accomplishments. They have had eleven children, of whom six are living. One of his sons was Lieut. Claiborne L. Foster, of the U. S. army, whose untimely death set a period to a promising career. His daughter, Lucille, is the wife of Benton McMillin, now (1899) governor of Tennessee.

James M. Foster

FOSTER, Claiborne Jasper, planter and soldier, was born in Monroe county, Ala., Aug. 4, 1834, son of Flavel and Mary (Hollingsworth) Foster. While he was still very young his parents settled in Caldo parish, La., where his father engaged extensively in planting. He was educated in the private schools of this parish and completed his education at the Western Military Institute, Drennon Springs, Ky. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1862, when he became first lieutenant of a company formed in his neighborhood, which had been sworn into the Confederate service in New Orleans at the outbreak of the civil war. It was mustered into the 27th Louisiana regiment as company G, and upon the resignation of its captain, Mr. Foster succeeded him and remained in command until the close of the war. After the battle of Shiloh the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., where Mr. Foster's company was occupied in the construction of fortifications, and during the siege was continually at the front. He performed memorable services in volunteering and successfully accomplishing a plan of firing the buildings and wooded land on the west of the Mississippi river, so as to give the Confederate gunners clear sight of the Federal transports floating down at night from Milliken's bend to land troops below the city. In carrying out this exploit he was several times exposed to the fire of the siege and field pieces, but escaped unhurt, and it was chiefly due to his bravery that Grant's well planned movement was defeated. His discipline was strict, but his great solicitude for the comfort and well-being of all under his command won him their heart felt affection, and even after the Confederate cause was known to be lost no man of them deserted. After the war he resumed the occupation of a planter at his home place near Keachie, La., where he resided until his removal to Shreveport in 1882. Throughout the period of corruption, oppression and spoliation under the "carpet bag" government of Louisiana, he repeatedly proved himself a mediator between contending factions, ever counseling moderation and discouraging resorts to violence. He led the way to the true use of negro labor under the new conditions, to the benefit of his associates, the good of the freedmen and the increase of his own property. His fair and honest methods won the hearts of his laborers, as they had previously won those of his soldiers, and the meanest freedman felt as safe with him as with his own friends. Later, with his brother, he formed the firm of Foster & Glassell, cotton factors and commission merchants, of Shreveport, La. This house is now one of the largest in its line in Louisiana, and like the development of the cotton business throughout the state, owes its growth largely to Capt. Foster. In 1868 he was a candidate for the state legislature, but was defeated by the

C. J. Foster

corrupt political methods then in force. He was, however, elected in 1884, and served for four years with eminent credit, originating, among other beneficent measures, the present Sunday law and the constitutional provision for the regulation of railroads. He was a life-long, active and earnest member of the Methodist church, South, and a constant contributor to all worthy charities. He was married, in 1865, to Eunice, daughter of Rev. John C. and Mrs. Emily L. Burruss, of Caddo parish. They had three sons and one daughter. He died at Shreveport, La., June 22, 1898.

McDOUGALL, Alexander, soldier, was born in the parish of Kildalton, island of Islay, Scotland, in 1732, son of Ronald and Elizabeth McDougall, who, in 1738, emigrated to the colony of New York with three children. Alexander appears to have become a sailor at an early age, for in 1756, during the war with France, he commanded the war vessels Barrington and Tiger, sailing from New York under letters of marque. After the war he became a merchant, and was conspicuous in public affairs, especially in the events that tended toward independence. In December, 1769, he published a hand-bill signed "A Son of Liberty," denouncing the assembly for granting money to support the British troops quartered in New York, and for rejecting a proposition that authorized voting by ballot. Addressed to "the betrayed inhabitants of the colony," this publication had immediate effect. On the following day, in obedience to its call, the citizens assembled at the liberty pole in the "fields," as City Hall park was called, and disapproved the assembly's proceedings. A second hand-bill signed "Legion," charged the assembly with a betrayal of their trust; a reward was immediately offered for the discovery of the writer of this "infamous and seditious libel," and McDougall, betrayed by the printer, was imprisoned, having refused either to plead or to give bail. On receiving his sentence he exclaimed: "I rejoice that I am the first to suffer for liberty since the commencement of our glorious struggle!" He was confined for more than five months in what was later the debtors' prison, now the Register's office in the City Hall park, but during that period was a popular hero; men and women of the best families visited him, patriotic songs were sung under his window, and on the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act, 300 Whigs toasted him at dinner and sent a delegation to dine with him in jail. Though released on bail he was never brought to trial. He presided over an assembly of the people thereafter known as "the great meeting in the fields," July 6, 1774, at which a non-importation resolution, drafted by him, was passed, and other patriotic measures were approved. It was at this meeting that Alexander Hamilton made his first appearance as a public speaker. McDougall was one of a committee of 100 chosen May 5, 1775, to organize a provisional government for the city, and when, June 30, the first New York regiment was formed he was made its colonel. On Aug. 9, 1776, he was promoted brigadier-general, and on Oct. 20, 1777, major-general. He was actively engaged at Chatterton's hill near White Plains; was under fire again in New Jersey, and then, early in 1777, was placed at Peekskill in charge of army stores. There, on March 22, a large force of British landed; but not before McDougall had withdrawn the garrison and most of the stores. He took part in the battles of Germantown and White Plains; was placed in command of all the posts in the Highlands in 1778, and commanded at West Point from July 19 to Dec. 6, 1779; from June 20 until July 4 and Sept. 20 until Oct. 5, 1780; and again from June 20, 1781, until Jan. 18, 1782. In 1780 and 1781 he was a member of congress and in the latter year was appointed minister of marine, but declined the position, preferring to return to the field. After the war he was elected to the New York senate and served in that body until his death. He was the first president of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, and first president of the Bank of New York. McDougall (Macdougal) street, New York city, was named in his honor. He was married, in 1751, during a visit to Islay, to Nancy, daughter of Stephen McDougall. His two sons died unmarried—John in the Canada expedition, 1775, and Ronald Stephen from the result of injuries received in the field, 1786. His only daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Lawrance, the jurist. Gen. McDougall, described by Washington as "a brave soldier and a distinguished patriot," died in New York city, June 8, 1786. His remains lie in the family vault of the McDougall, Lawrance and Hawkes families in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twelfth street. Tablets have been erected to his memory in the church above mentioned, and in the chapel at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

WHITMAN, Ezekiel, jurist, was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., March 9, 1776, son of Josiah and Sarah (Sturtevant) Whitman. His father dying in 1778, his childhood was one of hardship and poverty, but his uncle, Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, took him in charge and gave him a rudimentary education. He entered Brown University in 1791, and was graduated in 1795. He studied law in the office of Benjamin Whitman, of Hanover, and later in the office of Nahum Mitchell, of East Bridgewater, where he manifested such solid judgment, keen perceptions and exceptional ability that Mr. Mitchell confided many cases to his care. He was admitted to the bar of Plymouth county in 1799. After some years of increasing business and popularity at New Gloucester, Me., he removed to Portland in 1807, where his practice became extensive. In 1806 he was nominated to represent the Cumberland district in congress, but was defeated; two years later, however, he was elected. In 1815–16 he was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, and in the latter year was a member of the Brunswick convention, held upon the important question of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. In 1816 Mr. Whitman was elected to the 15th congress and afterward to the 16th and 17th. His influence in the national councils was powerful because of his experience, integrity and solid judgment. Feb. 4, 1822, he was appointed by Gov. Parris, chief-justice in the newly established court of the common pleas for the state of Maine. He retired from congress to enter upon his new duties. In December, 1841, he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court, which office he resigned in October, 1848. As a judge he was calm, self-possessed and dignified; he was clear and concise in the expression of his opinions, and he was the incarnation of honesty. He was married, Oct. 31, 1799, to Hannah, daughter of Cushing Mitchell, of East Bridgewater, by whom he had one son and two daughters. Judge Whitman died, Aug. 1, 1866.

RANKIN, John Chambers, clergyman, was born near Greensboro, Guilford co., N. C., May 18, 1816. His preparatory studies were directed by an older brother, the Rev. Jesse Rankin; at the age of seventeen he began teaching, and later entered

the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, but was not graduated. In September, 1836, he entered the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, where he pursued the usual three years' course of study. While yet a student of the seminary he was accepted as a missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, but prior to embarking spent nearly a year in visiting the churches of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky as an agent. On June 3, 1840, he was married to Sarah T., daughter of the Rev. David Comfort, of Kingston, N. J., and August 5th of the same year sailed for India. After reaching his destination, Furrukhabad, he began the study of the native languages and soon acquired such a knowledge of them as to speak and write with fluency. Besides some minor contributions to the native press, in 1845, he wrote and published, in the Urdu language, an extended reply to a learned and formidable Mohammedan book against Christianity; in the meantime teaching and preaching among the natives with much earnestness and efficiency. In the midst of these labors his health failed and he proceeded to Simla, in the Himalaya mountains, in the hope of restoration, but finding little relief there he returned to America in 1848. After a rest of three years his health was sufficiently restored to justify him in taking a pastorate. On Sept. 4, 1851, he was installed by the presbytery of Elizabethtown, pastor of the church of Basking Ridge, where he served forty-four years. He resigned in 1895. During his ministry he wrote the following articles for the "Princeton Review": "Foreign Missions and Millennarianism" (1856); "Thoughts for the Ministry" (1854); "Arminianism and Grace" (1856), and "The Mode of Baptism—The Subjects of Baptism—A Practical View of Infant Baptism" (1861). He also published a volume on "The Coming of The Lord" (1885). In 1867 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey. He resided among the people whom he so long served until his death, April 24, 1900.

KOOPMAN, Harry Lyman, poet and librarian, was born at Freeport, Cumberland co., Me., July 1, 1860, son of Charles Frederick and Mary Brewer (Mitchell) Koopman. His paternal grandparents were Niclas and Fredrika Maria (Lingvist) Koopman, natives of Gothenburg, Sweden. He was educated in the public schools of Freeport, and entered Colby College, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1880, and of A.M. in 1883. After graduating at Colby, he was for a short time principal of a grammar school at Claremont, N. H. In 1881 he became clerk in the Astor library, and was cataloguer at Cornell University library (1883–84); at Columbia College library (1884–85); at Rutgers College library (1885–86), and at the library of the University of Vermont (1886–92). In 1893 he was appointed librarian of Brown University, which position he still holds. Mr. Koopman has published several volumes: "The Great Admiral" (1883); "Ellen Statira Koopman, a Tribute to her Memory" (1885); "Orestes, a Dramatic Sketch, and Other Poems" (1888); "Woman's Will, a Love Play, with Other Poems" (1888); "The Crime of the Culprit Fay, with Other Poems" (1890); "The Gothic Minster, a Poem" (1891); "The Mastery of Books, Hints on Reading and the Use of Libraries" (1896); "Morrow-Songs" (1898). He has also published "Bibliography of George Perkins Marsh" (1892); "Catalogue of the Library of George Perkins Marsh" (1892), and has edited "Address Book of Living Graduates of Brown University" (1894–99), and "Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764–1894" (1895). He was president of the Massachusetts Library Club (1900–01). He is an advocate, perhaps the originator, of the plan of having a select or standard collection of books accessible to the public in connection with every large library. Mr. Koopman spent the year 1892–93 in the graduate school of Harvard University, receiving the degree of A.M., in 1893. In 1889 he was married to Helene Luise, daughter of Christoph Wilhelm and Johanna Friedrika (Baumbach) Mayser, of Ulm, Germany. They have one son and one daughter.

ALGER, Horatio, Jr., author, was born at Revere, Mass., Jan. 13, 1832, son of Horatio and Olive A. (Fenno) Alger. His father was a well known Unitarian clergyman, who was twice a member of the Massachusetts legislature. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Alger, who was in Taunton, Mass., in 1665, and was married to Elizabeth Packard. Israel, son of Thomas, was married to Patience Hayward, and their great grandson, James, who was married to Hannah Bassett, was the father of the first Horatio Alger. Horatio Alger, Jr, received his preliminary education at the district schools of his native place and at Gates Academy, Marlboro, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1852, when twenty years of age. During his college course he devoted himself to the languages, taking the prize in Greek and also receiving the first prize of forty dollars for an essay on "Athens at the Time of Socrates." At eight years of age he had begun the study of Latin, and had read the works of Josephus, the Jewish historian. His first published writings appeared when he was but thirteen years of age. For five years after leaving college he was occupied in teaching and journalism, being editorially connected with two Boston papers, by which he was enabled to defray his expenses at the Cambridge Theological School during 1857–60. In 1861, after a year's sojourn in Europe, he became a private tutor at Cambridge, Mass., and in December, 1864, was ordained pastor over the Unitarian church at Brewster, Mass. In April, 1866, Mr. Alger established himself in New York city, and there began the study of the habits and manners of the street gamin. He soon became a familiar figure along the docks and wherever friendless urchins were to be found. By his ready sympathy and generous charity he was not long in winning their confidence and becoming a favorite. One of the results of his studies was "Ragged Dick," first published in the "Student and Schoolmate," a powerful and original story, and the first that brought him into popularity with the juvenile world. Before this Mr. Alger had written for leading periodicals, and had by special request prepared a short sketch for the "Student and Schoolmate," which attracted much notice. He had also writen a number of stirring war poems. Mr. A. K. Loring, of Boston, in consequence of the popularity of "Ragged Dick," made a liberal offer to Mr. Alger to write six volumes on similar subjects. These became phenomenally popular, hundreds of Sunday-school libraries buying them, and they were read in every state and territory. Eight other volumes followed under the general term of "the "Tattered Tom" series, after which came the "Brave and Bold" and the "Pacific" series. The last were the result of studies and observations made during a trip to the Pacific coast in 1877, and later to other parts of the country. In 1881 Mr. Loring retired, and Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, succeeded as Mr. Alger's authorized publishers. His story of "Phil the Fiddler," who was an Italian musician is said to have been the cause of breaking up almost innu-

Horatio Alger Jr.

diately the nefarious traffic of the padrones, who leased boys of their parents in southern Italy and subjected them to the most cruel treatment in their greed for money. Mr. Alger was the author of over seventy volumes of stories, and of two books of poems, besides his numerous contributions to weekly papers and magazines. He was never married, but his fondness for children was so great that he adopted two boys and a niece, of whom he assumed the entire charge. A biographical notice of Mr. Alger, published in 1885, speaks of him as one who "has long employed his genius in behalf of a multitude of boys, greater than any man can number. He never uses tobacco or liquor in any form. His eye is as clear and his cheeks as rosy at fifty as though he had always lived in the country and dined daily on buttermilk. He is one of the most genial of men, and is entertaining in whatever company he is thrown." One of these boys figures in "The Young Circus Rider." He died at Natick, Mass., July 18, 1899, at the home of his sister, Mrs. O. A. Cheney.

PUTNAM, Salmon W., manufacturer and inventor, was born at Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 10, 1815. He was descended in the seventh generation from John Putnam, who, with his wife, Priscilla, came from Abbot-Aston, near Aylesbury, England, in 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. He was related to Rufus Putnam, of revolutionary fame. John Putnam, the father of Salmon W., was a scythe-maker. The latter left home when only eight years of age to earn his living, and entered the cotton factory at New Ipswich, N. H., of which his brother-in-law, Christopher Whiting, was overseer. Here he worked for several years as a bobbin-boy, until he obtained employment in one of the large manufacturing concerns of Lowell, Mass., and became an overseer at seventeen years of age. He went into business with his brother, John, at Fitchburg, Mass., then a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Their business, which was at first mainly repairing, increased, and they began to manufacture gear-cutting machines, after

S. W. Putnam

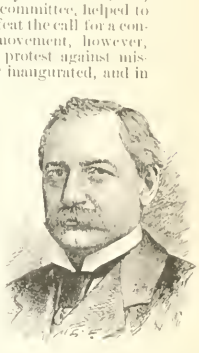
the model of one which they had made for themselves, which brought them trade, and established for them a reputation. They also made new kinds of machinery for paper manufacture, and a kind of gauge-lathe for making bobbins. During the first years of the partnership Salmon W. Putnam invented the universal or self-adjusting box and hanger, now generally used, and originated the idea of the feed-rod. The first, applied to shafting and engine lathes made by the firm, was quickly copied by others and soon was generally used. He also first suggested a change in the construction of the table for the upright drill, which had been fixed immovably on the arm supporting it; so that the table should revolve on its own centre, and could also be moved with the arm around the upright pillar, and thus the workman was enabled to place any part of the work under the drill without detaching it from the table. The present form of the back-rest in the engine-lathe enabling the workman to lift the piece of work out of, instead of drawing it through, the rest, was also his device. Mr. Putnam did not secure these important inventions to himself or to the firm by procuring patents on them. He afterwards invented the frictional feed as used on machinist's tools, and also the revolving saw, both of which are of much practical value and extensively used. Their business so increased that in 1845 they erected a large new building, which, however, was burned in 1850. In 1851 the shop was rebuilt, and until 1858 they continued business as a firm. In that year a stock company was formed under the style of the Putnam Machine Co., with a capital of $40,000, which was increased, in 1866, to $160,000, and afterward to $320,000. In the same year the Newton mill property, which covered an area of twenty acres, was purchased by the company and new buildings were erected. Mr. Salmon W. Putnam from the beginning was the active business manager of the firm, and the president of the company. He was the guiding and controlling mind of the enterprise, a thorough mechanic, an ingenious inventor, and an able business man. He represented Fitchburg in the state legislature in 1857, and was a director in the Rollstone National Bank. He was married, March 10, 1840, to Harriet J. Whitney, of Ashburnham. They had four sons. Mr. Putnam died, Feb. 23, 1872.

DIVEN, Alexander Samuel, lawyer and soldier, was born at Catharine, Tioga co. (now the town of Dix, Schuyler co.), N. Y., Feb. 10, 1809, son of John and Eleanor (Means) Diven. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in the academies at Penn Yan and Ovid. He studied law with Judge Gray at Elmira, and was admitted to the bar in 1832, at the age of twenty-three. He became a member of the celebrated legal firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods in Elmira, and conducted a successful practice until the civil war began. Gen. Diven was one of the organizers of the Republican party in New York, and was prominent in its councils. He served one term, 1858–59, in the state senate, and in 1860 was elected a representative to the 37th congress, taking a prominent part in its deliberations during that critical time in the nation's history. He was strongly opposed to slavery. He was the first man in congress to introduce measures providing for the employment of colored troops in the Federal army, having drafted and introduced the first bill for that purpose. In 1862 he left his seat in congress, and assisted in raising the 107th regiment of New York volunteers; entering the service as its lieutenant-colonel, and distinguishing himself in the Virginia campaigns of 1862 and 1863. After the battle of Antietam he was commissioned a colonel, and led his regiment at Chancellorsville in the thickest and fiercest part of that deadly conflict. He was commissioned an adjutant-general in May, 1863, with the rank of major. On Aug. 30, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and assigned to duty as assistant provost marshal-general for the western district of New York, subsequently being appointed to the command of the northern and western districts, which he retained until the close of the war. Many years before the civil war Mr. Diven became a director in the New York and Erie Railroad Co., being its leading attorney until 1865, when he was chosen its vice-president, and held that position for three years. He was successful, through tireless efforts, in raising the necessary millions for constructing railroad connection between Elmira and New York. He was also a moving spirit in establishing the road from Binghamton to Corning and Hornellsville, and was projector of the Elmira and Williamsport railroad (now a part of the Northern Central), and president of the company during the entire time of its construction. In connection with Gen. Thomas Price and James P. Kirkwood, he contracted for the construction of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and, under the firm name of Diven, Stamcliff & Co., engaged in constructing the southwestern branch of that road. He was for years the president and leading manager of the Elmira and Horseheads street railway, and, with his sons, the owners and managers of the Elmira water-works. Gen. Diven was married twice: first, in 1835, to Amanda Beers, of Elmira, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. One

of the sons, Alexander, was mayor of Elmira in 1881 and 1882; another, George M., is an eminent member of the legal profession in that city. Mrs. Diven died in 1875. Gen. Diven was married again, in 1876, to Maria Joy. He died June 11, 1896.

COOPER, Theodore, civil engineer, was born at Cooper's Plains, Steuben co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1839, son of John and Elizabeth M. (Evans) Cooper. He was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1858. His first important engagement was as assistant engineer on the Troy and Greenfield railroad in the construction of the Hoosac tunnel. In the fall of 1861 he entered the navy as an engineer officer, and served throughout the war. In June, 1865, Mr. Cooper was assigned to the Winnipeg, then at Newport, R. I., and during the summer cruise was instructor in practical steam engineering to the graduating class of the Naval Academy. During the next three years he was instructor in this department at Annapolis. In 1868–70 he was attached to the Nyack, of the south Pacific squadron; then returning to duty at the Naval Academy, and finally, in July, 1872, resigning from the service, with the rank of first assistant engineer. In May, 1872, he was appointed inspector of the material for the steel bridge at St. Louis, the construction of which he afterwards superintended, and on its completion succeeded James B. Eads as engineer of the Bridge and Tunnel Co. At the time of its construction this was the longest cantilever bridge in the world, the two half-arches each extending 540 feet from the river piers; and Mr. Cooper's important services are fully set forth in Prof. Woodward's account. Mr. Cooper superintended the Delaware Bridge Co.'s works at Phillipsburgh, N. J.; was the superintendent and assistant general manager of the Keystone Bridge Co., at Pittsburgh; designed and built the Laredo shops of the Mexican National railroad, the Norton Cement mills at Binnewater, and has acted as consulting engineer for various railroads, cities, towns and corporations, besides designing numerous bridges and engineering structures, including the Seekonk bridge at Providence, R. I.; Sixth street, at Pittsburgh; Second avenue over the Harlem river, New York city; Newburyport bridge over the Merrimac, and the Junction bridges over the Allegheny. He was engineer of construction on the New York Elevated railroad; and consulting engineer for the Suburban Rapid Transit Co., the New York rapid transit commission, the Boston rapid transit commission, as well as for the Harlem river commission. Pres. Cleveland appointed him a member of the board of bridge experts to determine the Hudson river bridge span in 1894. He has published many papers on engineering subjects, and has twice been the recipient of the Normal medal from the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; New York chamber of commerce; New York Historical Society; Century Association, and is a life member of the Naval Institute and of the Society of Fine Arts, besides being corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Cooper is unmarried.

KNOTT, Aloysius Leo, lawyer and statesman, was born in Frederick county, Md., May 12, 1835, son of Edward and Elizabeth Sprigg (Sweeney) Knott. His father, a native of Maryland and a planter, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812. His mother was a daughter of Allan Sweeney, of Chaptico, St. Mary's co., Md. The family descends from John Knott, who came to Maryland from Yorkshire, England, in 1642. Mr. Knott was educated at St. John's College, Frederick, and on his removal to Baltimore, in 1847, entered St. Mary's College, where he was graduated in 1853. He read law in the office of Hon. William Schley, in the meantime holding for two years both a Greek and mathematical professorship at his alma mater. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and formed a partnership with James H. Bevans, which continued two years. From the beginning of his career he has taken an active part in politics. In the memorable campaign of 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas, and opposed secession. In 1861 he was active in reorganizing the Democratic party of the state, and, as secretary of the state central committee, helped to inaugurate the movement to defeat the call for a constitutional convention. The movement, however, was unsuccessful, although the protest against misrule in the state was vigorously inaugurated, and in November, 1866, the Democratic party succeeded in securing a two-thirds majority in each house of the legislature. The result was that in January, 1867, a new constitutional convention was assembled. Mr. Knott was at this time a member of the legislature, and was a member of the joint committee of both houses which reported a bill to call the new convention; a member of the committee on the judiciary, and chairman of the committees on elections and on internal improvements. In 1867 he was elected state's attorney for Baltimore by a large majority, being re-elected in 1871 and 1875. In this capacity he tried many important cases, both civil and criminal, some of them involving grave questions of constitutional law, particularly touching the constitutionality of the Federal laws passed to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the U. S. constitution. Upon his retirement from this office, in 1880, he resumed general legal practice. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1872, and a member of the national Democratic executive committee in 1872–76. He was active in the presidential campaign of 1884, making vigorous speeches in several states; and on Pres. Cleveland's inauguration was appointed second assistant postmaster-general. In 1886 he went to Havana, and arranged with the governor-general of Cuba for a mail service between Cuba and Spain, by way of Key West, Tampa and New York, by the Plant system of railroad and steamship. In 1890 he became associated with Robert G. Washington, Linden Kent and R. Byrd Lewis in conducting the case on behalf of the heirs of Henry Harford, last lord proprietary of Maryland, in the government suit to settle the right and title of parties to the lands under the Potomac river opposite Washington. The case was argued in 1895 before the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and in October, 1898, before the U. S. supreme court. Mr. Knott took a prominent part in the presidential campaign of 1896, sustaining Mr. Bryan and the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and in 1900 was chairman of the delegation from Maryland to the Kansas City convention. He is a contributor to periodical literature, and is a member of the Maryland, University, Country and Catholic clubs, of Baltimore, and of the General Society of the War of 1812, of which he was unanimously elected judge advocate general in 1898 and 1900. In 1899 Mr. Knott was elected to the house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland and was made chairman of the committee on corporations in that body. He was married, in 1873, to Regina Maria, daughter of Anthony Keenan, of Baltimore.

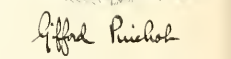


A. Leo Knott.

CALLAHAN, James Morton, author and educator, was born at Bedford, Ind., Nov. 4, 1864, son of Martin Isaac and Sophia Oregon (Tannehill) Callahan. His father, a teacher and farmer, was a son of Isaac Callahan and great-grandson of Henry Callahan, who emigrated from Ireland and settled at Martinsburg, Va., at the close of the revolution. James spent his early life in the country, where he showed a disposition to study both nature and books. After a course in the public schools he was graduated at the normal school at Mitchell, Ind., and took a commercial course of study at Delaware, O.

Beginning in 1883 he taught school for several winter terms, continuing his studies during the spring and summer vacations. In 1886 he became principal of the Carr Graded School at Medora, Ind., and in 1889–90 taught in the Normal Pedagogical Institute, at Hope, Ind. In 1890 he was elected superintendent of the Hope public schools, but resigned to accept a position in the Southern Indiana Normal School. He attended the University of Indiana in 1892–94, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1894, and A.M. the following year. During the summer of 1894 he was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and in the following October he entered Johns Hopkins University, where, after three years of hard study in the graduate courses in history, jurisprudence, politics and economics, he received the degree of Ph.D. For the last two years he was successively assistant and fellow in history. He was acting professor of American history and constitutional law at Hamilton College in the year 1897–98, since which he has been lecturer in diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University, devoting the larger part of his time to the field of American diplomacy and foreign relations (especially to subjects having direct bearing upon present conditions and upon questions of American national policy), and obtaining his material principally from researches in the archives and libraries at Washington, D. C. He has written "The Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations" (1898), "Cuba and International Relations" (1899); "American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East" (1901); "The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy." He has also had experience as a newspaper correspondent, and has written short articles for several periodicals. Several of Mr. Callahan's monographs have appeared in the reports of the American Historical Association, of which he is a member. The Chicago "Inter-Ocean," in a review of his work, says: "Our author is in no sense speculative. He simply tells the facts of history, allowing the reader to draw his own conclusions. He writes in a style that is attractive, optimistic, flowing and full of vitality, and endeavors to state facts in their true relations and bearings without prejudice or prophecy."

PINCHOT, Gifford, forester, was born at Simsbury, Conn., Aug. 11, 1865, son of James and Mary E. (Eno) Pinchot, and grandson of Constantine Cyril Desiré Pinchot, a native of Bretenil, France, who, for his political faith, came to America in 1815, settling at Milford, Pa., where he became a merchant with large western interests. His maternal grandfather was Amos Richards Eno. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of William Phelps, one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., and the progenitor of a family prominent during colonial times and the revolutionary war. His great-uncle, John S. Phelps, was a brigadier-general during the civil war, and governor of Missouri (1875–82). Gifford Pinchot attended Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Yale University in 1889. Deciding to take up forestry, in October, 1889, he went to England to consult with the men best able to direct his studies. As a result of his observations and after having spent some time in examining the forestry exhibit of the Paris exposition he entered the École Nationale Forestière, Nancy. Early in 1890 he began field work in the French Alps and the Vosges, and spent a short time in the city forest of Zurich, Switzerland. During the summer of that year he accompanied the students of the English Forest School on a three-months' trip in Germany and Switzerland, under the direction of Sir Dietrich Brandis, and after a few months' study in Vienna, Munich and Bingen returned to America. In 1891 he traveled in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and aided in the preliminary examination of George Vanderbilt's forest at Biltmore, N. C., where, in January, 1892, he began the first systematic forest work in the United States, introducing a method of scientific management still applied there. Mr. Pinchot prepared the Biltmore and North Carolina exhibits for the World's fair at Chicago. In December, 1893, he opened an office in New York city, as consulting forester, and was engaged for the next three years in miscellaneous work in various sections of the country, during this time acting as a member of the jury of award on forestry at the Atlanta exposition in 1895. He was secretary of the forest commission of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed in 1896, to consider and report upon the inauguration of a forest policy for the lands of the United States; was appointed confidential agent of the secretary of the interior to examine and report upon the forests of the reserves (1897), and was appointed forester and chief of the division of forestry of the U.S. department of agriculture in 1898—a position he still occupies (1901). Mr. Pinchot is a member of the Century Club, the University Club, the City Club, the Yale Club, a life member of the National Academy of Design and the National History Society, in New York city; the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Economic Association, the American Association for the advancement of Science, the National Sculpture Society, the Municipal Art Society, the National Art League, the National Municipal League, the Boone and Crockett Club, the American Forestry Association, the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut Forestry associations; the National Geographical Society, the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan, the Cosmos and Golf clubs, of Washington, D. C.; the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, and the Sierra Club, of San Francisco. He was the first native American to make forestry his profession. He is the author of "The White Pine" (18—); "A Study of Forest Fires and Wood Production in Southern New Jersey" (Annual Re-

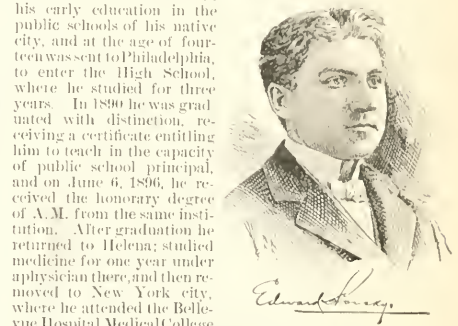


port State Geologist for 1898), "The Timber Trees and Forests of North Carolina" (Bulletin No. 6 of North Carolina Geological Survey); "The Adirondack Spruce" (18—), and the "Primer of Forestry" (Bulletin No. 24 of the Division of Forestry), besides numerous minor articles. With his father, mother and brother, Amos R. E. Pinchot, he founded the Yale Forest School at New Haven, Conn., of the governing board of which he is a member and in which he holds the position of special lecturer on forest policy, and the Yale Summer School of Forestry, at Grey Towers, Milford, Pa., the library building and collection of forest books for which he joined his father in presenting.

SCHEPPEGRELL, William, physician, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 22, 1860. He received his elementary education in Germany, but at an early age removed with his parents to the United States, settling in Charleston, S. C., and was graduated with high honor and as valedictorian at the College of Charleston in 1880. In 1881 he entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, his preceptor being the late Prof. R. E. Kinloch, the distinguished surgeon of South Carolina. Before completing his course of study Dr. Scheppegrell became professor of chemistry and mathematics. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of Charleston in 1884, his thesis for this occasion, "The Chemical Properties of the Electric Spark," attracting considerable attention. During this time he devoted himself to the study of physics, in which he made many important investigations, especially in the study of electric energy. In 1887 he resumed his study of medicine, and on graduating received the appointment of resident surgeon of the Charleston Hospital. In 1890 he removed to New Orleans, and was appointed assistant surgeon to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and assistant in laryngology to the New Orleans Polyclinic. For the past ten years Dr. Scheppegrell has been identified with progress in laryngology and otology, and many important surgical inventions and methods of treatment in this specialty have been contributed to the profession as the result of his labors. He is associate editor of the "Laryngoscope"; co-editor of the "Annals of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology," and American collaborator of a French periodical in the same field. His contributions to the medical and scientific journals of America and Europe have been numerous, among which may be mentioned: "The Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis with Cupric Interstitial Cataphoresis, with Report of Cases"; "The Comparative Pathology of the Negro in Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, from an Analysis of 11,855 Cases"; "Non-Malignant Tumors of the Larynx"; "The X-Rays and Their Application in Medicine and Surgery," and many others. His book on "Electricity in Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear" was published in 1898, and is considered a standard work on this subject. Dr. Scheppegrell is a member of a number of national and foreign medical societies. He is president of the Western Ophthalmologic and Oto-Laryngologic Association; in 1897 was vice-president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and president of its southern section; is also vice-president of the New Orleans Electric Society and of the Orleans Parish Medical Society; fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and honorary member of several European scientific societies. In 1882 he was married to Jessie, daughter of the late Prof. Alessandro Gambati, a famous Venetian artist and composer. They have one daughter, Jessie Agatha.

H. Scheppegrell.

HORSKY, Edward, lawyer, was born in Helena, Mont., June 12, 1873, son of John and Louise (Seykora) Horsky. His father was one of the pioneers of Montana, and is now (1901) a prominent man, being receiver of the U. S. land office at Helena. The son received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Philadelphia, to enter the High School, where he studied for three years. In 1890 he was graduated with distinction, receiving a certificate entitling him to teach in the capacity of public school principal, and on June 6, 1896, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from the same institution. After graduation he returned to Helena; studied medicine for one year under a physician there, and then removed to New York city, where he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College for another year. He then received the appointment to a position in the U. S. assay office of Helena, but in the fall of 1893 resigned to take up the study of law in the University of Michigan. After receiving the degree of LL.B., he was at once admitted to the bar of Michigan, June 15, 1895, and a few months later to the bar of Montana. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. circuit court, Oct. 18, 1897, and in the U. S. circuit court of appeals at San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1899. He became city attorney of Helena in 1898, and is there recognized as an able attorney. He speaks several languages, and is prominent in the social circles of the city, having served for a year as president of the Sons and Daughters of the Montana Pioneers. Mr. Horsky is a prominent Republican, and has been chairman of the Republican committee of Helena. He is interested in the Howard mine, near his home.



Edward Horsky

DENT, Elmer Addison, clergyman, was born near Athens, O., Nov. 30, 1861, son of Richard Shively and Malvina (Evans) Dent, and a descendant of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, through his paternal grandmother, Sarah Jane Calvert. He was prepared at the Atwood Institute and the Northwestern Ohio Normal University, and was graduated at the Ohio University in 1888, and at the Yale Divinity School in 1891, taking a post graduate course at the Boston University in philosophy and comparative religions. He organized the Athens Summer Normal School for teachers, in which he was an instructor for three seasons, and also engaged as lecturer in the teachers' institutes of that state. Upon completing his education he began the study of law, but, believing himself better fitted for the church, soon prepared for the Methodist Episcopal ministry. His first charge was at Unionville, Conn., 1890. Joining the New York east conference in 1892, he was appointed to Windsor Locks, Conn., in 1893, and to St. Andrew's, New Haven Conn., in 1896. The attention of the progressive and aggressive thinkers and church workers of America had been attracted to the "Forward movement," under Hugh Price

Hughes, of London, which had already been inaugurated in New York city, within the bounds of the New York conference. It is a form of applied and aggressive Christianity, which maintains the evangelistic spirit, and unites to it the prominent features of the open and the institutional church. Tradition is abandoned and such methods of work are adopted as are developed out of the needs of the local field. Mr. Dent having been requested to introduce the movement in the New York east conference, resigned his charge in New Haven in 1898, and went to New York city, where he inaugurated the people's forward movement in the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, in which he is still pastor (1901). Here a Bible and music school have been established, choirs, and surpliced choirs, catechumen and confirmation classes introduced, and a burning evangelism is maintained. Possessing a strong interest in politics, in early life he was elected secretary of the Republican Club of Athens, became a delegate to congressional and other political conventions, and secretary of the Law and Order League of that city. On April 19, 1893, he was married to Madeline Campbell, daughter of Edward Mortimer and Jessie (Percy) Archibald. The Archibalds are numbered among the crusaders, whence they obtain their crest and motto, a palm leaf, and "*Palma non sine pulvere.*" The Percys were earls of Northumberland. Mrs. Dent's maternal grandfather, Stephen Percy, was the captain who saved the crew of the New York passenger ship, Northumberland, in 1857, for which he received a gold and silver medal from the United States and English governments respectively.

Elmer A. Dent

JACKSON, Edward Payson, educator and author, was born at Erzerum, Turkey, March 15, 1840, son of William C. and Mary A. (Sawyer) Jackson. His parents were American missionaries under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His father was graduated with first honors at Dartmouth College and at Andover Theological Seminary. After ten years of missionary life, varied with many hardships, including the plague and a war between the Turks and the Koords, his mother's health became impaired, and the family returned to America in December, 1845. In 1856 Prof. Jackson entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and later was class poet at Amherst College, from which he received the honorary degree A. M. in 1870. He served during the civil war as a private in the 45th, and as lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts regiments. He was principal of high schools in Westboro and Holyoke, Mass.; superintendent of schools in Whitehall, N. Y.; principal of the Ladies' College, Ottawa, Canada, for three years, and since 1877 has been master of the famous Boston Latin School, the alma mater of so many distinguished men. In 1873 he published "Mathematical Geography," and in 1886 "A Demigod," a novel. These were followed by "The Earth in Space" (1887), and "Character Building" (1891), and nearly a hundred essays, poems and stories in various magazines. The novel, "A Demigod," was published anonymously, and was attributed to several noted novelists until its true authorship was disclosed. In 1889 the American Secular Union offered a prize of $1,000 for the best essay adapted to aid in the instruction of youth in the purest principles of morality without inculcating religious doctrines, and in 1891 the prize was equally divided between Nicholas P. Gilman, editor of "The New World," for an essay entitled, "The Laws of Daily Conduct," and Prof. Jackson for "Character Building: A Master's Talk with his Pupils." These essays were published separately and also in a joint volume, entitled, "Conduct as a Fine Art" (1892). He is a past commander of Post 68, G. A. R., ex-president of the Chickatabut Club, vice-president of the Colonial Club, a member of the Boston Authors' Club, and editor of "The Bohemian," a magazine of short fiction. He was married, in 1865, to Helen Mar Smith, of Lowell, Mass., who died in 1896. He has three sons and one daughter.

SOLEY, James Russell, lawyer and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850, son of John James Soley. He is fifth in descent from John Soley, the first American ancestor, who emigrated from England during the seventeenth century, and settled in Charlestown, Mass., where he died in 1696. Both paternal and maternal lines lead back to Judge James Russell, the members of whose family were prominently connected with the colonial history of Massachusetts as early as 1640. James Russell Soley was graduated at Harvard University in 1870, studied law under Alexander B. Hagner, later judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and at the Columbian University, where he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. He was appointed assistant professor of history in the U. S. Naval Academy in 1871, and two years later was made head of the department of history and international law. He was commissioned professor in the U. S. navy Aug. 18, 1876, with the rank of lieutenant, and in 1878 was on special duty in Europe in connection with the department of education at the Paris exposition, and to inspect foreign naval colleges. In 1882 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed superintendent of the naval war records at the navy department, where he remained until 1890. In 1885 and following years he lectured on international law at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and he also delivered courses of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "European Neutrality During the Civil War," and kindred subjects, during 1885 and 1888. Resigning his commission in 1890, he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, filling the office until his resignation in March, 1893. During his service in the navy department he took an important part in the development of the navy. He was an earnest advocate of the construction of large battleships, and did much to bring about the definite adoption of this type in 1890, which resulted in the construction of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon and Iowa. He was also largely instrumental in the introduction of business methods in naval administration, the revision of the system of purchases and accounts, and the creation and organization of the naval militia. He devised and formulated the system governing the employment of labor in navy yards, adopted in 1891. In May, 1893, he removed to New York city, where he became a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, since Boardman, Platt & Soley. In 1899 he was one of the counsel for Venezuela before the international tribunal of arbitration at Paris. He is the author of "History of the Naval Academy" (1876); report on "Foreign Systems of

Jas Russell Soley

Naval Education" (1880); "The Blockade and the Cruisers" (1883); "The Rescue of Greely," in collaboration with Com. W. S. Schley (1885); "The Boys of 1812" (1887); "Sailor Boys of '61" (1889); has edited the "Autobiography of Com. Morris" (1880), and has contributed "The Wars of the United States" to Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." He has also contributed to "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and is the author of various articles in "Scribner's Magazine," the "Century Magazine" and the "Nation." At the unveiling of the Jeanette monument at Annapolis, 1890, he delivered an address, and upon the invitation of the city of Boston pronounced a eulogy on Adm. Porter at the memorial celebration of 1892. He was married in New York city, Dec. 1, 1875, to Mary W., daughter of Robert Shaw and Mary (Woolsey) Howland. They have two children.

BILLINGS, George Herrick, metallurgist and engineer, was born at East Taunton, Mass., Feb. 8, 1845, son of Warren and Mary Frances (Caswell) Billings. His earliest American ancestor was William White, the Pilgrim, a son of Bishop John White of England. The paternal ancestor, Roger Billings (b. 1620; d. 1683), settled in Dorchester, Mass., about 1638; and from his second wife, Hannah, is descended Roger (b. 1658; d. 1717), who was married to Sarah Paine. Joseph, son of the latter, was married to Rhanannah Badcock; his son, William, was married to Mary Badlam; William's son, Daniel, was married to Rebecca Battles, and his son, William, who was married to Marcia Stone, became the grandfather of our subject. The latter received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the Institute of Technology of Boston, Mass. In 1862 he entered the employ of Schoenberger & Co., a firm of Pittsburgh iron manufacturers, and since that time his attention has been given to the study and practice of iron metallurgy and its chemistry, as well as to various improvements in the manufacture of steel and the working of metals, especially in the processes of cold drawing and cold rolling. He advanced through the positions of roll turner, heater and roller, finally becoming chemist and general manager. In Pittsburgh he served with the firm of Hailman, Raum & Co. (1859–60), and of Reese, Graff & Dull (1861–62). He then removed to Boston, where he was connected with the Norway steel and iron works (1863–68), the firm being Naylor & Co., after which he removed to Cincinnati, O., to enter the Globe rolling mill as mechanical engineer, and remained there until 1872. Returning to the Norway steel and iron works he built and managed the compressed steel shafting department (1872–85); he then assumed the general management of these, at that period, extensive iron works. At the present time (1901) he is the proprietor of a factory at Boston, Mass., where he is engaged in the manufacture of cold rolled and cold drawn steel and iron, having invented a number of improvements in machinery for this purpose. He is connected with the Orpheus Musical Society, and as a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, has written several papers, the principal being: "The Properties of Iron Alloyed with Other Metals" (1877). "The Preference of Tensile Resistance to Carbon as a Measure of Hardness" (1880); and "On the Decrease of Ductility by Cold Rolling" (1883). He is also a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and the Old Colony Historical Society. Mr. Billings was married at Hallowell, Me., April 24, 1879, to Hattie Ann, daughter of Maj. Goodwin, and has had two children, Edward G., and Kenneth S. Billings.

George H. Billings

CARLTON, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Londonderry, Rockingham co., N. H., in 1810, of sturdy New England stock. His youth was spent on a farm, in Niagara county, N. Y., where his parents had removed while he was a lad. He entered the ministry in 1829, and becoming a member of the Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was pastor of several churches in western New York, among them Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo, besides filling the position of presiding elder of three districts and serving for three years as financial agent of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In 1852 he was elected senior agent of the Methodist Book Concern, located in New York city, and retained the position for twenty years. During this entire period he was also treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society. In these positions he displayed unusual talent as a financier and manager of the publishing interests of the denomination, and the present commanding position of the Methodist Book Concern, together with its extended facilities for the distribution of religious literature, should be credited largely to him. His services to the Missionary Society during the financial panic of 1857 were particularly efficient, and enabled it to meet all obligations as they became due. He was a member of all the general conferences from 1848 to 1872. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., where he died April 16, 1874.

Thos Carlton

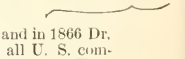
ADLER, Liebmann, rabbi, was born at Lengsfeld, Saxe Weimar, Germany, Jan. 9, 1812. His first teachers in Hebrew and rabbinical literature were Isaac Hess, rabbi of Lengsfeld, and Kunreuther, rabbi in Gebhausen. He afterwards continued his theological studies at the Talmudic College in Frankfort, and took a course of pedagogical studies at the Teachers' Seminary at Weimar. Upon graduation at this institution he served as a teacher in his native town, Lengsfeld. In 1854 Adler emigrated to America, and soon after his arrival was elected teacher and preacher of the Jewish congregation at Detroit. In 1861 he became rabbi of the Chicago Jewish congregation—Kehilath Ansbe Maarabh ("Congregation of the Men of the West"), which position he held for the rest of his life. In his declining years, however, he was relieved from active official duties. Liebmann Adler was conservative in his religious views; but advocated, in a moderate degree, some reform in the liturgy and ceremonial life of his co-religionists. In 1890 he published two collections of sermons: "Bebrachtungen über Texte aus den Fünf Büchern Mosis" (2 vols.) and "57 Vorträge über Texte aus den Nachmosaischen Biblischen Büchern." A selection from these sermons was translated into English and published by the Jewish Publication Society of America under the general title "Sabbath Hours" (1893). Liebmann Adler died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1892.

MILLIKEN, Richard Allen, merchant, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Sept. 15, 1817. His line dates back to one of the five regal families of Ireland of the thirteenth century, the name being O'Melaghlin. Upon his mother's side were many noted leaders of the British army and navy. He came to America when very young, his mother having already preceded him to Louisville, Ky., where she then resided. Shortly after he entered Bardstown College and on completing his education in the fall of 1834 he engaged in the sugar business in New Orleans, in which line he continued to the time of his death. When the civil war broke out he was handling about one-third of the crop of Louisiana; at that time he was appointed commissioner by the Confederate states in charge of the Burra Burra copper mines, near Knoxville, Tenn., which position he filled throughout the war. After the close of hostilities he resumed charge of his business, and having acquired extensive sugar estates, was at the time of his death one of the largest sugar-cane planters in Louisiana. Mr. Milliken was married, Oct. 6, 1864, to Deborah A. Farwell, of Unity, Me., sister of Sen. Nathan A. Farwell. In memory of her husband Mrs. Milliken donated to the state of Louisiana a building in New Orleans, known as the "Milliken Memorial" and used as a hospital for children. It is considered one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States, and is under the direction of the Charity Hospital of that city. Mr. Milliken died in New Orleans, La., May 28, 1896.

NELSON, Thomas Henry, diplomatist and lawyer, was born in Mason county, Ky., Aug. 12, 1824. After studying law at Maysville, he removed to Rockville, and subsequently to Terre Haute, Ind. In the latter place he devoted himself to the practice of law, and in 1855 formed a law partnership with Judge Abram A. Hammond, afterwards governor of Indiana. At the same time he took a very active part in politics, becoming a leader of the Whig party and one of the founders of the Republican organization in the West. He served several times as delegate to state and national conventions, and was a candidate for presidential elector, congressman and other offices, but was usually defeated, as he resided in a district strongly Democratic. He was U. S. minister to Chili in 1861–66, and there became very popular on account of his brave action in rescuing many persons when the Jesuits' church at Santiago was burned, Dec. 6, 1864. In the war between Chili and Spain (1864–66) he was conspicuous as an active mediator. He was appointed minister to Mexico April 16, 1869, and upon the expiration of his term in 1873 settled as a lawyer in Washington, D. C., where he has since resided.

LOWELL, John, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1824, son of John Amory and Susan (Cabot) Lowell. He was a grandson of John Lowell, author (1769–1840); a great-grandson of John Lowell, statesman (1743–1802), and cousin of James Russell Lowell, the poet. His early education was received at Ingraham's private school in Boston, and later he entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1843. He studied law in the office of the Lorings, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Engaging in the practice of his profession in Boston he continued there until March 11, 1865, when he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln U. S. district judge for the district of Massachusetts, the same court over which his great grandfather was the first judge to preside, being appointed by Washington. On Dec. 18, 1879, he received the appointment of U. S. circuit court judge, and held the office until his resignation, May 1, 1884. He gained special prominence as an authority on the law relating to bankruptcy, patents and admiralty, and prepared the draft of a bankruptcy bill, which was introduced into congress in 1882. The Woodbury patent case was decided by him, involving interests of nearly $40,000,000. His decisions have been published in two volumes (1877), and he has also written a treatise on the law of bankruptcy, published in 1899, after his death. After his retirement from the bench he engaged in private practice, and at the time of his death was serving as chairman of the state commission on revision of the taxation laws. Judge Lowell was married in Boston, Mass., May 18, 1853, to Lucy B., daughter of George B. and Olivia (Buckminster) Emerson. He died at Brookline, Mass., May 14, 1897, survived by two sons, John and James A. Lowell, both lawyers, of Boston.

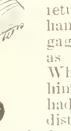
GREEN, Norvin, capitalist, was born at New Albany, Floyd co., Ind., April 17, 1818, son of Joseph and Susan (Ball) Green. He was a descendant of Robert Green, who emigrated from England to America about 1665, settling in Virginia. Other distinguished members of the family were Gens. John and Moses Green, of the revolutionary army. Joseph Green was a volunteer in the war of 1812, fought under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and was one of the organizers of Floyd county, Ind. Norvin Green was educated at the country schools, and in youth removed with his father to Breckinridge county, Ky. He assisted his father in farm and other work, and when his father met with reverses the son replenished the family funds by his mercantile enterprise. In 1838 he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Mason, of Carrollton, Ky., and continued it in the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in March, 1840. During this period he also devoted considerable time to studying the rudiments of Latin, English literature and science. For thirteen years Dr. Green practiced his profession in Kentucky, where he also took an active interest in politics, serving two terms in the state legislature and acting as presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852. In May, 1853, he was appointed commissioner and disbursing agent for the construction of the new post-office and custom house at Louisville. In 1854 Dr. Green joined the Southwestern Telegraph Co., a syndicate formed to lease the lines from Cincinnati to New Orleans. In 1857 he visited New York city, and laid before the presidents of the six leading telegraph companies the first draft of the "six-party contract," which was the beginning of all telegraph consolidation. Immediately upon the execution of this contract the North American Telegraph Association was organized, with Peter Cooper as president, and in 1866 Dr. Green took an active part in uniting all U. S. companies under one head, as the Western Union Telegraph Co., of which he became president in 1878. In 1867 he again served in the Kentucky legislature and in 1870 became president of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. Throughout his career he was noted not only for courteous and sympathetic bearing, but also for actual deeds of friendship and benevolence. He was married, in 1840, to Martha, daughter of James W. English, of Carrollton, Ky., who served as captain in the war of 1812. Four



sons and one daughter were born of this union. Though spending much time in New York, Dr. Green retained his residence in Louisville, Ky., where he died, Feb. 12, 1893.

PORTER, Augustus Steele, senator, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1798, nephew of Peter Buel Porter, secretary of war under Pres. Adams, and grandson of Joshua Porter (b. 1730; d. 1825), who for more than fifty years held offices of trust in Connecticut. Though a physician by profession, he served in the state assembly prior to the revolution, was a member of the committee of the pay table and a colonel of state militia. He superintended the manufacture of the first cannon balls made in America during the war, and owing to the scarcity of regular officers, personally led a regiment at the battle of Saratoga. His surgical skill was also utilized at the close of that fight. Augustus Steele Porter received his classical education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1818, subsequently studying law under Judge Howell, at Canandaigua. He began the practice of his profession at Black Rock, N. Y., but afterward removed to Detroit, Mich., where he was elected mayor in 1836, serving in the office for some years. He became a U. S. senator Dec. 2, 1839, having been elected as a Whig, and continued to represent Michigan in that body until March 3, 1845, ranking as one of the best and most useful members. In 1848 he removed to Niagara Falls, which at that time was the home of his father, and was elected from that place as a delegate to the national Federal convention held in Philadelphia in 1866. Sen. Porter died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1872.

CONRAD, Robert Taylor, jurist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1810, son of a local publisher. His earliest American ancestor, Thones Kunders, came over on the Concord from Crefield on the Rhine, reaching Philadelphia Oct. 6, 1683. His descendants are Conrads, Canards, Cunards and others. Robert studied law, and, being admitted to the bar, early gained a reputation as an eloquent pleader. Before he attained his majority he wrote a tragedy, "Conradin," and at the age of twenty-two began publishing the "Daily Commercial Intelligencer," afterward merged into the "Philadelphia Gazette." Failing health compelled him to abandon this occupation, and in 1834 he again took up his legal practice. He became recorder, and in 1838 was appointed judge of the criminal sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia; this position he filled until the court was dissolved. He then returned to journalism, edited "Graham's Magazine," and became engaged on the "North American" as associate editor. In 1854 the Whig and American parties elected him mayor of Philadelphia, which had just been consolidated with its districts, and two years later he was appointed to the bench of the quarter sessions, remaining in that capacity until 1857. He was the author of the tragedy, "Aylmere; or, the Bondman of Kent," which was in 1841 performed with great success by Edwin Forrest, who played the rôle of its principal figure, Jack Cade. His other productions include a tragedy, "The Heretic," and a volume of poems and sonnets, among which are more conspicuous: "The Sons of the Wilderness," being a meditative poem on the sorrows and sufferings of the North American Indians, and the "Lord's Prayer." He died in Philadelphia, June 27, 1858.



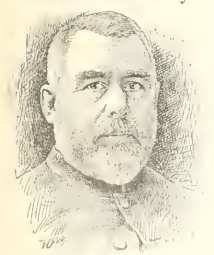
PAINE, Martyn, physician and author, was born in Williamstown, Orange co., Vt., July 8, 1794, eldest son of Judge Elijah Paine, and brother of Charles Paine, governor of Vermont. Elijah Paine, Jr., a distinguished jurist of New York, was also a brother. Martyn Paine was graduated at Harvard A.B. in 1813 and M.D. in 1816. After securing his degree he went to live in Montreal, Canada, and practiced there until 1822, when he removed to New York city, where he lived the rest of his life. From 1841 to 1867 he was professor in the University of New York, Medical School, which, with four other physicians, he founded in 1841. He first came before the public as a writer in 1832, during the cholera epidemic, when he published: "On the Cholera Asphyxia as It Appeared in the City of New York in 1832." His other books are: "Medical and Physiological Commentaries" (3 vols., 1840–44); "Essays on the Philosophy of Vitality and on the Modus Operandi of Remedial Agents" (1842); "A Therapeutical Arrangement of the Materia Medica and Upon Physiological Principles" (1842, of which several editions, revised and altered, were published, the last being in 1848); "The Institutes of Medicine" (1847; 7th ed., 1863); "On the Soul and Instinct, Physiologically Distinguished From Materialism" (1849); "Memoir of Robert Troup Paine by His Parents" (1852); "A Review of Theoretical Geology" (1856), and "Physiology of the Soul and Instinct, as Distinguished from Materialism, with Supplementary Demonstrations of the Divine Communication of the Narratives of Creation and the Flood" (1872). In 1854 the University of Vermont conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Paine. He was a member of the leading medical societies of Europe and America. He died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1877.

Martyn Paine.

WILLIAMS, Thomas Hill, senator, was born in North Carolina about 1780. After completing an academic education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; but his practice was shortly afterward relinquished in order to accept an appointment as a war department clerk in Washington. Pres. Jefferson appointed him, in 1805, as register of the land office of Mississippi and commissioner for deciding land claims in that territory. Later he became collector of customs for the port of New Orleans, and served for a few years in that office. He acted as a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of Mississippi in 1817, and was one of the first senators elected to represent that state in the upper house of the national legislature, taking his seat on Dec. 11, 1817. At the expiration of his term, in 1823, he was re-elected to the U. S. senate, and thus served continuously for twelve years, retiring on March 3, 1829. He voted for the Missouri compromise of 1820. His later years were spent in Robertson county, Tenn., where his death occurred about 1840.

NOBLE, James, senator, was born at Battletown, Frederick co., Va., about 1790, and in his youth removed to Kentucky. Subsequently he again removed to Indiana, where he became very influential, though possessed of only a self-directed education. He was one of the first senators to represent Indiana in the upper house of the national legislature, and in that body he served from Dec. 12, 1816, to his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1831.

KIMBER, Arthur Clifford, clergyman, was born near New Hamburg, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1844, son of Arthur C. and Elizabeth (Card) Kimber. His father, who came to this country in 1836, was a native of Bouthrop, Gloucestershire, England, and a son of John Kimber and his wife, Mary Pegler, of the Peglers, founders of Bledington. John Kimber was descended from Thomas of Fairford (1688–1784), who was a descendant, probably, of Edmund of Down Ampney, born about 1540. The name originally was de Kymber. De Kimber's mother was a daughter of Clark and Mary (Biss) Card, natives of Bruton, Somersetshire, England. He attended the Richards Academy, Westport, Conn., the Flushing, N. Y., public high school, and St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1866. He was then made tutor in Latin and Greek, and in 1868 was appointed acting professor of mathematics. He resigned this position in 1869 to enter the General Theological Seminary, New York, graduating Hellenistic Greek prizeman in 1871. The first part of his diaconate was served at St. Paul's, Trinity parish, New York city, immediately under the rector, Dr. Dix; the remainder at the parish church under Dr. Francis Vinton. He was ordained priest, May 26, 1872, and in November was elected by the Trinity vestry vicar of St. Augustine's, then in the Bowery. After a few years, the work there assuming such proportions that a larger building was needed, the vestry erected the present church and mission house in East Houston street at a cost of $300,000, which, when consecrated in 1877, was the most complete establishment of its kind in the country. The plans made by Dr. Kimber and Mr. William A. Duncan, of the vestry office, embraced many new features, a chief being a large number of separate rooms for the Sunday-school, which was graded into ten grades with a very complete lesson system, and which became one of the largest in the country, numbering nearly 1,400. The baptisms were over 500 a year. Dr. Kimber has marked executive ability, and as a speaker is clear, concise and logical. Since its inception he has been a member of the uniform Sunday-school lessons committee; he is also a member of the New York Churchmen's Association, of the National Arts Club, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. As a leading member of Mayor Strong's advisory committee on the east side parks it was due to him and Col. S. V. R. Cruger that these parks are of their present size and not one block each. In 1870 he began the publication of the "Palladium," a religious college monthly, and in 1878 was the first editor of the "Church Sunday-school Teacher's Weekly." He has contributed at times as "N. O. M." to the New York dailies, the "Times," of London, and the leading church papers. He first devised for use in St. Augustine's the now extensively used service leaflets. In 1867 Dr. Kimber first suggested through the "Scientific American" the word "photogram." He invented in 1866 a multiple charge cannon; in 1867, simultaneously with another, an improvement in postage stamps; and in 1871 as one of the "Evening Mail's" staff, diagraming with loose type and rules. He anticipated two important electrical patents, and has devised plans for torpedo warfare, one being in the British tactics, the other in the American. Dr. Kimber received the degree of B.D. in 1879 and S.T.D. in 1886 from St. Stephen's College. He was married, June 12, 1894, to Clarissa, daughter of G. Weston Evans, of Vancouver, Wash., a descendant through her paternal grandmother of John Alden, of the Mayflower. They have three sons, John Evans, Arthur Clifford, Jr., and George Card.



Arthur C. Kimber

PRATT, Edwin Hartley, physician and surgeon, was born at Towanda, Pa., Jan. 6, 1849, son of Leonard and Betsey (Belding) Pratt. His father was professor of special pathology and diagnosis in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. The son attended the district schools of Carroll county, Ill., whither his parents had removed in 1851, and later Mount Carroll Seminary and Wheaton College, Illinois, for one year each. He was graduated at the University of Chicago in 1871, and having completed his medical studies at the Hahnemann College, was valedictorian of his class in 1873. After graduation he was offered and accepted the adjunct professorship of anatomy with the additional duties as demonstrator, and after spending the summer vacation at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the Keen School of Anatomy, he assumed his duties in the autumn. After filling the chair for three years he joined with several other physicians in founding the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, where for seven years he held the professorship of anatomy and for six years more that of surgery. While occupying the latter position he first promulgated his theory and method known to the profession as "orificial surgery," by which is explained on an anatomical and physiological basis the predisposing causes of all chronic diseases. The faculty of the college, recognizing his signal achievements and the value of his new theory, created for him the chair of orificial surgery, which he still occupies. The orificial theory is now recognized by the establishment of special chairs for its exposition in leading medical colleges; also a number of state medical societies have orificial surgery bureaus on their programs. The demand for instruction in this subject became so urgent that in 1886 a private post-graduate class was established by Dr. Pratt for the convenience of practicing physicians and surgeons. It has been held for over thirteen years during the first week in September with an annual attendance of between fifty and one hundred from all parts of the United States and Europe. Subjects for this clinic, representing most complicated cases, have sometimes been brought from long distances. To meet the needs of the new procedure, Dr. Pratt has invented a number of surgical instruments which have passed into general use in the profession. He has also originated several new operations, notably an improved method in vaginal hysterectomy, wherein a skilful process of dissection has been substituted for the barbarous practice formerly employed of using clamps and ligatures. In 1892 he founded the "Journal of Orificial Surgery," which at once commanded the attention of the profession, many of his editorials having been widely copied by American and foreign medical journals. Dr. Pratt is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois Institute of Homœopathy, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, the Chicago Homœopathic Club, and of the medical societies of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and other states. He is also a charter member of the Apollo Musical Club

E. H. Pratt

of Chicago, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world. The degree of LL.D was conferred on him by the University of Chicago in 1886. In 1875 he was married to Isadore M. Bailey, of Jersey Heights, N. J.

TORRANCE, Francis J., manufacturer and railway president, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 27, 1859, son of Francis and Jane (Waddell) Torrance. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He entered business life in 1875 as a clerk in the employ of the Standard Manufacturing Co., of which his father was president. Subsequently he became its treasurer and general manager, and he is now (1901) chairman of the executive committee and vice-president of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., into which the former concern has been merged. This company manufactures porcelain enameled baths, and bath-room appliances, and sanitary plumbing goods for every known use. It is probably the largest establishment of its kind in the world, having a capital of $5,000,000, an authorized bond issue of $2,500,000, with factories, branch stores and offices in Pittsburgh, Pa., New York city, Louisville, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, Montreal, Honolulu, Mexico City, London, Paris, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Cape Town, Sydney, Buenos Ayres, and Havana. In 1892 Mr. Torrance represented his congressional district in the Minneapolis convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president, and he was delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the national convention at St. Louis, which nominated McKinley. He has been a select councilman for nine years, and for seven years president of that body. In 1894 he was appointed by Gov. Hastings a commissioner of public charities; was reappointed in 1897, and reappointed in 1899 for five years. For six years he has been a member of the committee on lunacy of the board of public charities; this board has entire control of all the institutions in Pennsylvania classed as criminal, penal, correctional and charitable. He has also been appointed delegate at-large and special delegate to numerous conferences concerning prisons and charities. Mr. Torrance is president of the Washington (Pa.) Electric Street Railway Co., the Indiana Railway Co., the Standard Ice Co., of Pittsburgh; the Monongahela and Ohio River Transportation Co., the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society; the Pittsburgh Natatorium Co., and the Iron City Brick and Stone Co. He is a director of the Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh; the Third National Bank, Allegheny; the National Union Fire Insurance Co., Pittsburgh; and the Sewickley Valley Trust Co., and chairman of the national committee of Confederated Supply Associations, which has control of nearly all the plumbing and sanitary supplies in the United States. For two terms he has been president of the Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh, and he is chairman of the Republican city committee of Allegheny. Socially he is a member of the Duquesne, Country, Americus, Press and Civic clubs, of Pittsburgh, Strollers and Fulton clubs, New York city, Manufactures' Club, Philadelphia, and the Indiana Club, South Bend. During the past ten years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny. Mr. Torrance was married, in 1884, to Marie R., daughter of David Dibert, of Johnstown, Pa. They have one daughter.

Francis J. Torrance

PITKIN, John Robert Graham, diplomat, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 12, 1811, son of John Waldo and Adeline (Graham) Pitkin. He is a lineal descendant of William Pitkin, a lawyer who emigrated from England in 1659, and settled in the Connecticut valley. The latter was married to Hannah Goodwyn, became the largest landholder of Hartford, and in 1664 was commissioned by the crown attorney-general of the Connecticut colony. John attended schools in New Orleans and New England, but was deterred by ill health from entering Yale. After a trip to Turkey and the Mediterranean sea, he returned to America, and entered the University of Louisiana, where he was graduated, and admitted to the bar in 1861. He acted as principal of a public school in New Orleans until 1863, when he began to practice law in that city. In 1866 he was a delegate from Louisiana to the Southern loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, where his speeches were so favorably received that he was solicited by the Pennsylvania and New York Republican committees to deliver addresses throughout the state, and since that time he has served in a similar capacity through every presidential campaign. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for Louisiana, which office he held for four years. Shortly before the presidential struggle of Hayes and Tilden he was appointed U. S. marshal for Louisiana by his personal friend, Pres. Grant, and during the intense excitement, which found frequent expression in bloodshed, he maintained the public peace by employing nearly four thousand deputy marshals. Later this action was inquired into by two committees of the house of representatives; but received entire justification. He resigned his office three months after the accession of Hayes, but in 1882 was again appointed marshal by Pres. Arthur. On Pres. Cleveland's inauguration he retired to the practice of law at New Orleans. Some months later he was designated by the U. S. circuit court as master in chancery in the suit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. *vs.* the Texas and Pacific Railroad Co., and rendered valuable service in that capacity. In 1888 he was appointed U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic, where, in 1890, he checked the bombardment of Buenos Ayres by an insurgent fleet. In 1892 he declined re-appointment, and retired after a diplomatic career which had been highly commended. His address before the Washington convention in 1889 was printed by unanimous vote of congress, and at the Three America's exposition New Orleans, he delivered a series of addresses which aroused much enthusiasm by their cogency and classic finish. He also opened the Louisiana immigration convention of 1888 with a memorable speech. In October, 1898, he was tendered an unsought appointment as postmaster of New Orleans. He was a diligent student of literature and lectured occasionally in behalf of public objects, one of his most novel and successful literary addresses being on "The Fools of Shakespeare." In April, 1900, Mr Pitkin was elected president of the Trans-Mississippi congress. He was one of the six original founders of the American Shipping and Industrial League. He died in New Orleans, La., in 1901.

J. R. G. Pitkin

KELLY, William, senator, was born in Tennessee about 1770, and after completing a classical

education, studied law, and took up its practice at Huntsville, Madison co., Ala., which he continued at Elyton, in Jefferson county. He was a Jackson Democrat in politics, and on this ticket was elected to the U. S. senate, taking the seat made vacant by the resignation of John W. Walker, and remaining a member of that body from Jan. 21, 1823, to March 3, 1825. After retirement he continued to make Alabama his home, until about 1831, when he removed his family to New Orleans, La. In the latter city his death occurred about a year later.

BOYD, Linn, congressman, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1800. In early life he removed with his parents to Trigg county, Ky., and there obtained what education could be secured in a country district. In 1819 he was commissioned to treat with the Chickasaw Indians on behalf of the government, for lands lying east of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. At the age of twenty-six, while conducting a farm of his own in Calloway county, and showing an active interest in local questions, he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and served for three terms (1827–30). Returning to Trigg county he was elected from that district to the state legislature (1831–32) by the largest majority ever polled in the county, and three years later became a representative in the 24th congress (1835–37). With the exception of the 25th congress, he continued to be a member of the house of representatives until 1855, being re-elected eight times. He was one of the introducers of the provision granting to actual settlers advantages over mere land speculators; served as chairman of the committee on territories; during two terms was speaker of the house, and throughout his entire congressional career labored faithfully for the interests of his constituents, retiring to private life with a high reputation. In 1859 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, but did not live to take the office. Mr. Boyd was married, Oct. 20, 1832, to Alice C. Benton, of Virginia; and after her death, on April 15, 1850, was married to Mrs. Anna L. Dixon, daughter of James Rhey, of Cambria county, Pa. She was a cousin of Pres. Fillmore, and at different times during his administration served as mistress of the White House. Mr. Boyd died at Paducah, Ky., Dec. 17, 1859, survived by his wife and one son, Rhey Boyd.

JULIAN, Isaac Hoover, author and journalist, was born near Centerville, Wayne co., Ind., June 19, 1823, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian, of French and German descent. The first of the family to settle in America was René St. Julien, a native of Paris, who fought under William III. of England at the battle of the Boyne. He emigrated near the close of the seventeenth century, settling in North Carolina, but went afterward to Maryland, and thence to near Winchester, Va. His son, Isaac, great grandfather of Isaac Hoover Julian, in 1741 was married to Barbara, daughter of Dr Robert White, a Scotch emigrant, and settled in the Carolinas. Mr. Julian's grandparents were members of the Society of Friends. His parents were natives of Randolph county, N. C., and emigrated to Indiana territory near the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Hoovers and Julians were identified with the origin of Richmond. Isaac Julian assisted in clearing the heavy forest from a portion of the site, and taught the first school in the township, while David Hoover, a brother-in-law, surveyed the plot and gave the name to the future city. In 1810 what was known as the "Twelve Mile Purchase" was made from the Indians, and Isaac removed thither. In 1822 he was a representative in the Indiana legislature. In the fall of 1823, attracted by reports of its fertility, he emigrated to the Upper Wabash valley. He died shortly after, and his widow and six children returned to Wayne county. Isaac Hoover Julian grew up to manhood on a small farm, and his education was restricted to a few terms at the district school, but was supplemented by a wide range of general reading. At the age of fifteen he began contributing to the newspapers and periodicals of his native state. After his majority he spent several years in Iowa, where he contributed to "The Ladies' Repository and Gatherings of the West." In 1848 he became deeply interested in the great political and social upheavals in Europe, and more especially in the anti-slavery movement in our own country. These gave inspiration to many of his subsequent writings. He then wrote for "The National Era," Washington, in whose columns "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared. Returning to his native state, in 1850, he continued the study of law which he had begun in Iowa, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar, but finding the practice distasteful engaged in it for only a few years. In 1853 he was employed by a committee of anti-slavery friends to prepare an exposition of the legislation of Indiana respecting colored people. In 1854 he became editor of the Fort Wayne "Standard," and in 1857 edited an autobiographical memoir of David Hooper. In 1858 Mr. Julian purchased and published at Centerville "The Indiana True Republican." His editorial duties necessarily suspended his purely literary labors, but his previous writings had given him a creditable place in Western literature. Of his poetry James Whitcomb Riley said: "I have been impressed with all your verse as of a sterling and unusual product, based, as I believe it to be, upon poetic endowment the most genuine. Most certainly I find occasion to congratulate you for your song's sincerity and human heart and righteous message. Knowing and feeling its individuality, I feel equally pleased in the like worthy individuality of its author." Murat Halstead, in his reminiscences, referring to the political career of George W. Julian, said: "His brother Isaac was a valued contributor to 'The National Era.'" In January, 1865, Mr. Julian removed his paper to Richmond, changing its name to "The Indiana Radical." In 1873, because of the failing health of his wife, he removed to San Marcos, Tex., where he has since resided, resuming his vocation as journalist on the San Marcos "Free Press." He sold the "Free Press" in 1890, and in 1892 began his latest publication, "The People's Era. In June, 1900, he finally retired from the field of journalism, but still devotes himself to literary pursuits. He was married: first, in 1859, to Virginia M. Spillard, of College Hill, O., by whom he had five children; and second, in 1893, to Isabel McCoy Harvey, of Wisconsin.

SMITH, Wilson George, musician, was born at Elyria, Lorain co., O., Aug. 19, 1855, son of George T. and Calista M. (Wilson) Smith. His mother was a daughter of Pardon Wilson, one of the early settlers of Ohio. His father was editor of the Elyria "Conrier" and a contributor to leading magazines and newspapers, and the early ambition of the son was to become an author. But after passing through the public schools of Cleveland he was obliged by ill-health to give up the thought of entering college, and his attention was turned toward music, which he studied at home with increasing

enthusiasm, meanwhile reading extensively in general literature. At the age of twenty-one he entered the College of Music in Cincinnati, studying under Otto Singer, who recognized his ability and advised him to study for the profession in Europe. Accordingly, in 1880, he went to Berlin, where, for more than two years, he studied music under Kiel, Kullak, Moszkowski, Scharwenka, Raif, and other great teachers. Upon returning to America in 1882 he settled in Cleveland, where he has since taught piano, organ, voice and composition with remarkable success. In 1888–89 Mr. Smith was president of the Ohio Music Teachers' Association, and in 1889 was associated with Calixa Lavallee and Dr. Ziegfeld on the programme committee of the Music Teachers' National Association. He is often called upon to read papers before national and state associations, one of his best-known essays being "American Composers." His compositions for the piano include "Mazurka Hongroise" (op. 11); "Hommage a Grieg" (op. 18); "Echoes of Ye Olden Time" (op. 21); "Valse Scherzando" (op. 29); "Terpsichore"—valse de ballet (op. 31); "Polonaise de Concert" (op. 37); "Caprice Norwegienne" (op. 40); "Romantic Studies" (op. 57); "Etudes–Arabesque" (op. 75), and a progressive series of works in piano technic. The latter consist of "Special Scale Studies" (op. 55), two books; "Eight Measure Studies" (op. 60), two books; "Five-Minute Studies" (op. 63); "Thematic Octave Studies" (op. 68); "Chromatic Studies" (op. 69); "Transcription Studies" (op. 70), and "Half-Hour Studies" (op. 71). Among his numerous songs are "Good-Night, Sweetheart," "Entreaty," "Thou Art Like Unto a Flower," "If I but Knew," "Go, Hold White Roses," "Shadow Song," "A Song of May," and a setting of Heine's song, "Du bist wie eine Blume." Concerning the characteristics of his composition, a prominent New York musician and critic has written: "His conceptions are always clear; his harmonies natural, though modern; his use of counterpoint being effective without at any time being obtrusive; poetical refinement, elegant simplicity, and masterly conciseness characterize all that he has written." Mr. Smith was married at Geneva, O., April 16, 1882, to Mez Brett, a descendant of William M. Thackeray. She is a water-color artist of superior merit, and has written a number of stories and articles for the leading magazines.

MILLS, Albert Leopold, soldier, was born on Washington heights, New York city, May 7, 1854, fifth son of Abiel Buckman and Anne (Warford) Mills. Through his father, who was a native of Old Hadley, Mass., he is descended from the earlier settlers of New England, and through his mother, from Long Island colonists, her immediate ancestors removing before the revolution to Hunterdon county, N. J. Albert L. Mills was educated in the schools of New York city until he entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1874. He was graduated and commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st regiment of cavalry, June 13, 1879, and was promoted first lieutenant 1st cavalry, Jan. 23, 1889, and adjutant 1st cavalry, Oct. 1, 1890, serving to Oct. 1, 1894. His first duty as an officer was in the department of tactics at the Military Academy, after which he served with his regiment on the Indian frontier in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, and Arizona, participating in the Crow Indian campaign of 1887, the Sioux campaign of 1890, and other Indian disturbances. His regimental service was broken by a tour of duty as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, and as an instructor in the departments of strategy, cavalry and tactics at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was on duty at the latter school when war with Spain was declared. He took part in the Santiago campaign and in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago, in the latter being very severely wounded. His appointment to the superintendency of the Military Academy, Aug. 22, 1898, with the rank and emoluments of colonel in the army, came to him from the president as a recognition for gallantry during the Santiago campaign. Col. Mills was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general of the 2d brigade, cavalry division, 5th army corps, June 10, 1898; promoted captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry Oct. 24, 1898, and was nominated by the president for brevet appointment of major and lieutenant colonel for gallantry in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba. Col. Mills was married in 1883, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Alada Thurston, eldest daughter of Rt. Rev. John Adams Paddock, D.D. They have one son and one daughter.

REDICK, John Irwin, lawyer, was born at Wooster, O., July 29, 1828, son of John H. and Eliza (Forbes) Redick. His father was a farmer. He was educated privately and at Delaware College. Having decided to adopt the legal profession he read law during the last year of his college course under the instruction of Eugene Pardee and the Hon. William Given, of Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and removed to Lansing, Mich., but finding there little call for his legal talents engaged in the real estate business. In 1856 he removed to Omaha, Neb., and by persistent effort built up a lucrative law practice. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Clinton Briggs, and for ten years the firm held a prominent place at the Nebraska bar. In 1870 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Redick invested largely in Omaha real estate, which resulted in his gaining a considerable fortune. In 1869 he represented Douglas county in the territorial legislature. He always took a prominent part in politics, and was a Democrat up to the civil war, but at its close joined the ranks of the Republicans. He was chairman of the Nebraska delegation to the Baltimore convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and was also chairman of the Nebraska delegation to the Philadelphia convention which nominated Grant for a second term. In 1876 he was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. judge of New Mexico, which position he resigned after one year's service, but in 1880, becoming indignant at the defeat of Grant at the Chicago convention, returned to the Democratic fold. However, he again joined the Republicans, and voted for Harrison after his second nomination, and when the free silver issue was presented took his final stand with McKinley for protection and the gold standard. Mr. Redick has done much to advance the material welfare of Omaha, and has contributed in many ways to its growth. He erected over forty of its buildings, and in most of its business enterprises has been a leading man. During 1886–89 he resided in Los Angeles, Cal., and was president of the Southern California National Bank. He was married three times, first, in 1856, to Mary E. Hisby of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died in 1864, leaving two sons, Charles and William, who still survive; second, in

John I. Redick

1866, to Mary E., daughter of Capt. May, of Keokuk, Ia., by whom he had five sons; and third, in 1897, to Barbara, daughter of Lawrence Dundas Lyon, of Ingersoll, Ontario.

HOYT, John Philo, jurist, was born at Austinburg, O., Oct. 6, 1841, son of David and Susan (Fancher) Hoyt, and a direct descendant of Simon Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Boston. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the district school until he was sixteen years of age, when he was sent to the Grand River Institute, a local school of some note, to be fitted for teaching. He taught school and further prosecuted his studies until 1862, when he enlisted in the Federal army, serving in various ranks until January, 1866. Returning home he entered upon the study of law, and later attended the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, O., where he was graduated in 1867. He began practice in Tuscola county, Mich. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and was re-elected in 1870. In 1872 he was elected a member of the state house of representatives, being re-elected two years later, and upon the convening of the legislature, chosen speaker. He was appointed by Pres. Grant secretary of Arizona territory in 1876, and in the following year was made its governor. In 1878 dissatisfaction arose at the conduct of Gov. Brayman, of Idaho territory, and Gov. Hoyt was designated to replace him. Becoming convinced that the charges were unjust he secured Gov. Brayman's reinstatement to favor, though he himself was left without an office. Pres. Hayes was so pleased with this action that he assured Mr. Hoyt he should have the first territorial governorship vacant; but as Mr. Hoyt preferred a judicial position he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Washington (Jan. 16, 1879). In 1883 he was reappointed, and served his second term, partly through an opposing administration. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1887, he assumed the management of the banking firm of Dexter Horton & Co., Seattle, Wash. He was president of the convention which formed the state constitution, and was then elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the state. He served for seven years under this election, during the last two of which he was chief justice; he was renominated in 1896, but was defeated with the whole Republican ticket. He thereafter retired to private practice in Seattle. In 1898 he was appointed one of the regents of the State University, which position he still holds (1901), and was in the same year made referee in bankruptcy, being reappointed in 1900. He was married at Caro, Tuscola co., Mich., Dec. 27, 1869, to Lettie J., daughter of Mortimer C. and Maria Lewis. She is a native of New York state, and a direct descendant of Anneke Jans, of New York city. They have two sons and a daughter.

WHITE, James, pioneer, founder of Knoxville, Tenn., was born in Iredell county, N. C., in 1737. For his services in the revolutionary war he received from the state of North Carolina a warrant for a large tract of land on the north bank of the Holston river. To this spot, which was then a dangerous wilderness, he removed in 1787, erected a fort and grist-mill, and commenced the establishment of a settlement. In 1791 a treaty with the Cherokee Indians was made in the village, and this negotiation brought the place before the notice of Gov. William Blount, who adopted it as the capital of the Southwest territory. White then laid out his property in an extensive series of lots, and under the name of Knoxville the town soon attracted to itself a considerable population, bringing wealth to its founder. In the absence of Gov. Blount and Gen. Sevier, White assumed command of the fort, which at that time contained 300 stands of U. S. muskets with a large quantity of ammunition, and in September, 1793, was preparing with forty settlers to defend it against a threatened attack of some 1,500 Cherokees. The Indians, however, fled on discovering the approach of Gen. Sevier and his riflemen. In 1784 Mr. White was one of the founders of the state of Franklin, of which Gen. John Sevier was elected governor. This state covered the same territory that finally became Tennessee. He served in the territorial legislature; was a territorial delegate to congress from Nov. 18, 1794, to March 3, 1795; was a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of Tennessee, and upon the admission of that state, in 1796, became a member of the local senate, of which he was shortly afterward elected president. This position, however, he resigned in December of the following year, gallantly giving his place to ex-Gov. William Blount, who had been expelled from the U. S. senate on a treasonable charge which was never proven. Mr. White was appointed a brigadier-general of Tennessee volunteers, and as such led a successful movement against the Creek Indians at Hillabee town, in November, 1813. He died at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1815.

ESTABROOK, Charles Edward, lawyer and legislator, was born near Platteville, Grant co., Wis., Oct. 31, 1847, son of Edward and Margaret (Mitchell) Estabrook. He worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended the country school in winter. In 1864 he enlisted in company B, 43d Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served until mustered out in 1865. After pursuing a course at Platteville Academy and the State Normal School located at that place, he taught school at Platteville, Belmont and Manitowoc. Meantime he studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1874. Shortly after he was appointed city attorney of Manitowoc, and held this position by successive reappointments until 1880, when he resigned to accept a seat in the legislature of his state for the year 1881; he was re-elected and served during the sessions of 1882 and 1885. During his term as a legislator he originated and secured the enactment of the law providing for a state board of examiners for persons seeking admission to the bar, and the law providing for the holding of farmer's institutes, the common schools of agriculture. Mr. Estabrook was elected attorney-general of the state in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, occupying this position from Jan. 3, 1887, to Jan. 5, 1891. While holding this office he passed officially upon many legal questions, some of which were subsequently taken to the supreme court, and in each case the decisions of the attorney-general were affirmed. In 1893 he edited a second edition of "Rorer on Inter-State Law," and has done other legal work, being a member of the commission to draft a general charter for cities in Wisconsin, which was adopted in 1889. In politics he is a Republican. He has frequently been a delegate to local and state conventions; in

1884 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago; is actively engaged in promoting educational work, and is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Mr. Estabrook was married, Sept. 7, 1876, at Manitowoc, Wis., to Jennie Hoodges. They have four sons and two daughters.

BEMIS, George Pickering, was born in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1838, son of Emery and Susan (Pickering) Bemis, and grandson of the Rev. George Pickering, of Waltham, Mass., the pioneer and leader of Methodism in New England. His father controlled the Boston tobacco market for many years. The son was educated at Cambridge, Mass., and at the Abbott Academy, Farmington, Me., at which he was graduated in 1851. He then removed with his parents to New York, where he filled important positions in one of the largest shipping houses, and also in a large produce commission house. In April, 1861, he returned to Boston, there enlisted in the Boston Tigers, 2d battalion of light infantry, and was the first guard stationed at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. In the fall of 1861, after six months' army service, he went to London, England, to join his cousin, George Francis Train, as private secretary, and to take charge of his street railway interests; immediately on his arrival in that city he was selected by the leading Americans as general manager of the London "American," the only American newspaper in Europe which upheld the Federal cause when all Great Britain sympathized with the Southern Confederacy. Returning to America, in 1863, he became closely identified with Mr. Train in his organization of the Union Pacific railway, the Credit Mobilier of America, and the Credit Foncier of America, of which Train was president and Bemis secretary. The main object of the Credit Foncier was to build up and own the towns and cities along the line of the Union Pacific railway from Omaha to Ogden, its stockholders being also the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific railway. In 1868 Mr. Bemis went to Omaha, still associated with George Francis Train, and there became largely interested in real estate. For the past thirty-three years he has been connected with the growth of Omaha. He organized and became president of the Bemis Park Co. in 1888, which presented Bemis Park to the city of Omaha, Mr. Bemis being the principal owner thereof. He laid out a large portion of the city. On Oct. 17, 1891, he was nominated by the Republican party for mayor of Omaha, and on Nov. 3d following, he was elected over his Democratic opponent by the largest majority (4,484 votes) ever given to a candidate for that office. A reform mayor was an urgent necessity at that time, and he gave to Omaha for four years (being re-elected in 1893) the best administration it has ever known, and saved millions of dollars to the tax payers of the city. He was married, June 8, 1870, to Julia F. Browne, of Owego, N. Y.

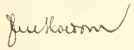
Geo. P. Bemis

SCHUMPERT, Thomas Edgar, surgeon, was born in Caddo parish, La., Oct. 15, 1866, son of John Ira and Mary Pauline (Holt) Schumpert. His father, a native of Newberry, S. C., was a planter and physician by occupation. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Holt, a planter, of Nashville, Tenn. He was educated at Capt. Thatcher's institute, Shreveport, La., and at Baton Rouge, and after pursuing medical studies at the University of Louisiana, was admitted to practice in 1888. His first professional location was at Greenwood, La., but within two years he removed to Shreveport, where, in 1891, he was elected assistant surgeon of the Charity Hospital, a few months later becoming surgeon-in-charge, which position he held until November, 1898. In September of the latter year he founded the Shreveport Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses, one of the most complete private hospitals in the Union, thoroughly equipped with every modern appliance and convenience. A wide range of diseases is systematically treated by the most approved methods known to medicine and surgery. Dr. Schumpert is known as one of the most skilled and successful surgeons in Louisiana. He was the first in the state to perform the operation of symphysiotomy, has repeatedly operated for locomotor ataxia, and is the first man in the world to successfully perform the ligaturing of the left subclavian artery in its first part for aneurism in the third part. This operation, which many notable surgical authorities have declared an impossibility, no less a surgeon than Sir Astley Cooper having failed signally in attempting it, Dr. Schumpert performed without accident. He has written on many different medical subjects and is the inventor of various surgical appliances now in use. The sanitarium has succeeded far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine and the training school is an assured success.

T. E. Schumpert

CHASE, Frederic Augustus, clergyman and educator, was born at King's Ferry, Cayuga co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1833, son of Henry and Harriet (King) Chase. The first American ancestor was William Chase, who emigrated from England in 1630, settling first at Roxbury and then at Yarmouth, Mass. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native place, at Genoa, Cayuga and Homer academies, and at the age of twenty-one he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. In 1857 he changed to the University of Michigan, where he remained for two years, but was not graduated. Hitherto he had given his principal attention to engineering and the sciences; but in 1860, deciding to enter the ministry, he commenced a course of study at the Auburn Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1863; he was ordained to the ministry at Parishville in the same year. He officiated as pastor of churches at Parishville (Congregational) and Lyndonville (Presbyterian), N. Y., until 1868, when he became president of a female seminary at Lyons, Ia. This he relinquished in 1870; however, he remained in the town for two years and engaged in business. In 1872 he became professor of natural sciences in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., which position he still holds. Several minor inventions in improved heating and bathing apparatus have been made by him, although no patents were ever taken out. He has also contributed to periodical literature and has published a sermon on the death of Pres. Lincoln (1865). Prof. Chase was married in Detroit, Mich., 1863, to Julia A., daughter of Dr. Adam and Elizabeth (Ross) Spence, of Huntley, Scotland. They have three children living, one daughter and two sons.

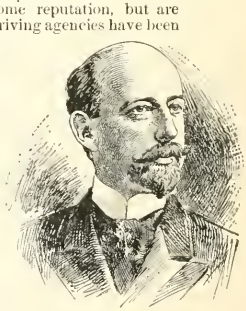
HOLDOM, Jesse, jurist, was born in London, England, Aug. 23, 1851, son of William and Eliza (Merritt) Holdom. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, Ill., which has since been his home. He soon began the study of law, in two years entering the office of Judge Knickerbocker, with whom he remained until 1876, when he accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie. He became a partner in 1878 of the brother of Judge Knickerbocker, under the firm name of Knickerbocker & Holdom. This association continued until 1889, from which time he practiced by himself until his election to the superior bench of Cook county. He has been particularly successful in chancery and probate cases, and in those legal questions involving contests of wills and titles to real estate. He was appointed by Gov. Fifer as public guardian, and in the November election of 1898 was elected judge of the superior court, which distinguished position he still (1901) holds. He is a man of cultivated, scholarly tastes, and has an extensive library of rare and old books, which are his great delight. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, is a Republican in politics, and is a member of numerous clubs, such as the Union League, the Hamilton, Marquette, Caxton, Kenwood, Midlothian, Country and Law clubs of Chicago, and of the Chicago, Illinois State and American Bar associations. He was in 1900 and 1901 president of the Illinois State Bar Association. The Hamilton Club, of Chicago, entered upon a new era of prosperous activity under his presidency (1897–98).

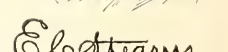


LOWRIE, Walter, senator, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1784, and was brought by his parents to America when he was about seven years of age. They settled first in Huntingdon county, and later in Butler county, Pa. The son obtained a good education, and at eighteen commenced a course in theology, with the view of entering the ministry, but changed his purpose and embarked upon a political career. He was elected to the state legislature, and after serving in that body for several years, in 1819 became a U. S. senator, serving until March 3, 1825. His character was earnestly religious, and he made his influence felt for good in the legislative halls, where he founded the congressional prayer-meeting and the Congressional Temperance Society. Upon completing his senatorial term he was secretary of the senate for twelve years. He was for many years affiliated with the American Colonization Society as a member of its executive committee, and in 1836 became corresponding secretary of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, which was later known as the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. His sons were John Cameron, Walter Macon, Jonathan Roberts and Reuben Lowrie. All became prominent in either law or theology. Sen. Lowrie died in New York city, Dec. 14, 1868.

MARKS, William, senator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1778. His father removed to Beaver while the son was an infant, and his boyhood was spent where scanty opportunities for education were afforded. He learned the trade of a tanner, which he followed successfully for some time, and attained considerable local prominence. In 1809 he became a member of the state legislature, serving as a member of the lower house until 1814, and in 1821 he was elected to the senate, serving until 1825 as its presiding officer. An important system of public improvements was promoted by him during his service in the lower house of the state legislature. While still a member of the senate of Pennsylvania he was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, where he remained from Dec. 5, 1825, to March 3, 1837; in that body he served as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, becoming prominent also in the framing of tariff measures and a law for the distribution of moneys acquired from the sale of public lands. He died at Beaver, Pa., April 10, 1858.

STEARNS, Edward Carl, manufacturer, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., July 12, 1856, son of George Noble and Delilah A. (Taylor) Stearns. He is in the eighth generation from Capt. Nathaniel Stearns, a representative to the general court from Dedham, Mass., 1690. He early developed a taste for mechanics, and at the age of twenty-one was successor to his father in the manufacture of hardware specialties, which had already obtained a creditable recognition among the leading hardware dealers in the United States. The company he thus established in Syracuse, E. C. Stearns & Co., is still in existence. In 1891 Mr. Stearns, noting the increasing demand for bicycles, decided to engage in their manufacture. The existing models at that time on the market were heavy, lumbering machines, weighing from thirty to forty pounds, and Mr. Stearns was the original projector of the light and graceful wheel which bears his name, and was the first to demonstrate to the world that such machines were practical. The many succeeding improvements which characterize the high-grade wheel were also originated by him. The Syracuse works of the Stearns Co. include a score of large, modern buildings, covering an area of about nine acres, advantageously situated near the shipping centers of the city, and employing about thirty-five hundred men. Branch factories are also located at Toronto, Canada, and Berlin, Germany. The products of this company have not alone a home reputation, but are known the world over. Thriving agencies have been established in all European countries, South America, Africa, Australia and Asia. He sold his bicycle interests in 1899 to the American Bicycle Co., and since then, in addition to his hardware business, he has become largely interested in automobiles. He is president of the Stearns Steam Carriage Co., of Syracuse, which manufactures an improved type of steam carriage, and president of the Stearns Automobile Co., which controls valuable patents on the mechanism for hydro-carbon vehicles, and which will manufacture and market a light vehicle of that type. In politics Mr. Stearns is a Republican, taking an active part in all live questions of the day. In athletics he has always been a leader, and most of his leisure time is spent in out-of-door sports. He is a member of the cycle board of trade and of a number of local social organizations. Although still young in years, Mr. Stearns has achieved a success seldom won by the most assiduous workers until much later in life, and his energy, self-reliance, perseverance and honesty may well serve as a model for all ambitious young Americans. In 1881 he was married to Louisa, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brewer) Albro.

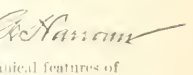




COXE, Eckley Brinton, mining engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1839, son of Charles S. Coxe. His first American ancestor, Col. Daniel Coxe, came from England in 1702, and in 1727 published a description of the province of Carolina, of which his father was proprietor under conveyance from Sir Robert Heath, attorney general for King Charles I., to whom the province had been granted by royal charter in 1629. His grandfather, Tench Coxe, was prominent as a statesman and financier during the administration of Pres. Washington. He recognized the value of the Pennsylvania coal lands, and formed a partnership which acquired a tract of considerable extent. His son, Charles S. Coxe, judge of the district court of Philadelphia, extended this property considerably, and left a large estate in good condition when he died in 1879. Eckley was educated with a view to the management of this property. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and took a post-graduate mining course, after which he spent some months in geological work in the field, and then went to Europe to continue his studies, spending two years at the École des Mines in Paris, and one year at the Berg Akademie in Freiburg. Two years more were spent in studying the practical operation of mines in England and on the Continent, and in 1865 he returned to America and undertook the active control of his property, making his home at Drifton, Luzerne co., Pa. All of his work was characterized by thoroughness and use of the most advanced methods and machinery. He was the first to lessen the risk of fire by building his "breakers" of iron and steel. He built railroads to convey the products of the mines to any one of several outlets to tide water, and to the lakes, and built docks at the terminals at each. He organized an iron manufacturing company to construct and repair his mining and railway machinery, incidentally doing also a good deal of outside work. The welfare of his employees was always foremost in his mind, and he founded insurance funds, schools and mutual benefit societies for their assistance. He was beloved by his men, and even when, during the labor troubles, he was harassed by sympathetic strikes the needy families of strikers found relief at his house. From 1881 to 1884 he was a member of the state senate. He served with distinction on the Pennsylvania commission on the waste of anthracite coal, and on the second geological survey commission of Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of Lehigh University from its beginning and an ardent advocate of technical education. Near the end of his life he wrote to a friend that he was living for two things, Lehigh University and the utilization of small coal. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and was its president in 1878 and 1879. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and its president from 1892 to 1894. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on Feb. 7, 1877. He also belonged to a number of other scientific and social clubs, both American and foreign. He died of pneumonia on May 13, 1895.

KIER, Samuel M., manufacturer, was born in Indiana county, Pa., in 1813, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Thomas Kier, was one of the early salt manufacturers on the Kiskiminetas river, and subsequently his son became associated with him in this industry. They were much annoyed by the flow of a mineral oil from their salt wells, which accumulated on the surface of the boiling vats. This oil was skimmed off and thrown in the canal as useless, until in 1840 a lighted match was accidentally thrown on the "scum" and it caught fire. Attempts were then made to utilize the oil for fuel in evaporating salt water. Believing that it possessed medicinal properties, Kier after some experiments in purifying it, placed it on the market as a curative agent under the name of Kier's Petroleum or Rock Oil. He experimented for a time in refining it, and was the first to produce the refined oil which he called "carbon oil," and which afterwards came into general use as kerosene. With his brother, James M. Kier, he explored the oil-fields of the upper Alleghany. He perfected a lamp for burning the refined petroleum, which he manufactured and sold in large numbers. In 1845 was established the first pumping well known to the oil world on the Alleghany, near Kier's premises. To Samuel Kier thus belongs the credit for the pioneer work in introducing one of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century. Another pioneer in the Pennsylvania oil business was Col. E. L. Drake, who had been a conductor on a railroad in Connecticut, and about 1857 made his appearance in Titusville, Pa. He became superintendent of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Co., which had been incorporated in 1854. He conceived the idea of boring through rock to the sources of the oil, and in 1858 he started the first oil well at Oil Creek, Venango co., in one of the old pits supposed to be of prehistoric origin. On Aug. 26, 1859, he struck oil at a depth of seventy-one feet, the oil rising nearly to the top of his pipe at the surface of the ground. Kier was also interested in pottery works in New Jersey, was one of the originators of the famous Crescent steel works, and in 1838 was one of the founders of the firm of Kier, Royer & Co., engaged in transportation on the Pennsylvania canal. In 1817, in conjunction with B. F. Jones and James Buchanan (subsequently president of the United States), he engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick at Bolivar, and in 1873 established the same business at Salina. He was the owner of the coal works at Ireland's and Logan's Ferry, and operated the works at Sandy Creek. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1874.

HARROUN, Gilbert King, inventor and financier, was born at Corfu, Genesee co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1835, son of Levi McGee and Lydia (Otis) Harroun, and a descendant of Alexander Harroun, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, to America in 1719; was chosen one of the selectmen of Colerain, Mass., in 1741, and was famous as an Indian fighter. On the maternal side he is related to James Otis, the distinguished patriot and statesman. He received an academic education in western New York, and in 1858 became one of the owners of the Buffalo "Courier," a daily newspaper in that city. A job printing plant formed a portion of the establishment, and Mr. Harroun took much interest in some of the mechanical features of the concern. With James Henry Sanford, a press man and a retired naval engineer, he perfected a coupon press to print consecutively numbered tickets, which he patented in 1859. They then sold their



interest in the "Courier," and with Mr. Lienau as the third partner, started in the railroad coupon ticket printing business under the style of Sanford, Harroun & Co., which, in 1862, was removed to New York city. The first coupon tickets were printed in 1860 for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and were soon adopted by all the leading lines. Cancelling stamps, conductors' punches, ticket cases, etc., were invented, and gradually the coupon ticket system was introduced among private firms. In 1866 he originated the first calendars with a leaf containing an aphorism for each day in the year. In 1884 he started the publication of "Mastery," a young people's magazine, which taught useful pastimes and handicrafts, and his course has been followed generally by juvenile and other publications. In 1889 he became controller of the "Mail and Express," and his thoughtful, far-reaching business methods brought to that paper no small degree of prosperity. He severed his connection there in 1893, and was appointed treasurer of Union College, with immediate charge of its large landed interests in Long Island City, which he managed with signal ability and success. This position he held until his death. He was in 1888 treasurer of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. With the coöperation of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Theodore Roosevelt and others he organized the Cuban Educational Association of the United States, designed to fit the people of Porto Rico and Cuba for self-government. Free scholarships were obtained through his efforts from educators in nearly every state in the Union, and a number of Cuban and Porto Rico boys entered various colleges and schools. Mr. Harroun was a governor of the Society of the Genesee. He was married, in 1858, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William Talcott, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and a direct descendant of Gen. Gage. They had one son, Gilbert King Harroun, Jr. Mr. Harroun died at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1901.

SMOCK, John Conover, geologist, was born near Holmdel, N. J., Sept. 21, 1842, son of Isaac G. and Ellen (Conover) Smock. His earliest American ancestor,

Hendrick Matthyse Smock (or Smack), emigrated from the Netherlands in 1654 and settled at New Utrecht, Long Island, where he was a magistrate in 1669–89. From him and his wife, Geertje Hermans, the line of descent runs through their son, Johannes, and his wife, Catherine Barents; their son, Hendrick, and his wife, Mary Schenck; their son, John, and his wife, Elizabeth Conover; and their son, George (a revolutionary soldier), and his wife, Margaret Van Deventer, who were Prof. Smock's grandparents. His father was a farmer of high character, who was deeply interested in the education of his son. After taking an academic course at Matawan, N. J., the son entered Rutgers College, where he was graduated in 1862; in 1863 he was engaged with Prof. George H. Cook in geological work in New Jersey, and in 1864 was made assistant in the survey of that state. In 1865–67 he was tutor in chemistry at Rutgers. Going to Germany in 1869, he spent two years in study at the University of Berlin and at the Berg Akademie. In 1871 he was called to the chair of mining and metallurgy in Rutgers and held the professorship until 1885, also resuming his work as assistant geologist in the state survey, his relation to the college being only nominal after 1874. In 1885 he went to Albany, where he was assistant-in-charge of the New York State Museum, under the director, Prof. James Hall. He gave a part of his time to examining the iron ore districts of the state and to the building stone industry, and prepared bulletins 3, 7 and 10 on these subjects. In 1890 he was appointed state geologist of New Jersey, which position he held until July, 1901, when he resigned, finding the duties too arduous. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College in 1882. Prof. Smock has contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions" of scientific bodies, and was associated with Prof. Cook in preparing the annual reports of the geological survey of New Jersey for the years 1871–84, and also the separate volumes: "Geology of New Jersey" (1868) and "Report on Clay Deposits" (1878). Since he has been state geologist of New Jersey the annual reports of the survey have been prepared under his direction, also Vols. III. and IV. of the "final report" series, and the "Report on Forests" (1890). The best years of his life have been given to the geological survey, which is well known for the excellent maps and practical reports published, and for its valuable services in making better known the mineral resources of New Jersey. Prof. Smock is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Geological Society of America; National Geographic Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; New Jersey Historical Society; American Forestry Association, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, being a member of the board of managers of the latter association in 1876–77 and 1891–93. He was married, Oct. 15, 1874, to Catherine E., daughter of Abram J. Beekman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRIMKÉ, Frederick, jurist and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1791. He was a son of John Faucheraud Grimké, judge of the superior court and a lieutenant-colonel in the revolutionary war, and brother of Thomas Smith Grimké, reformer, and also brother of Sarah and Angelina (Mrs. Theodore Weld) Grimké. He was graduated at Yale in 1810 and in 1818 removed to Columbus, O., where he practiced law and became prominent in his profession. He was presiding judge of the court of common pleas for some years and judge of the Ohio supreme court from 1836 until 1841, when he resigned his judgeship and devoted himself to philosophical study and to literature. He published "Ancient and Modern Literature" and "The Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions" (1848). His works, revised by himself, were republished after his death (1871). He died at Chillicothe, O., March 8, 1863.

CUTHBERT, Alfred, senator was born in Savannah, Ga., about 1781. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1803, and after being admitted to the bar began practice at Monticello, Jasper co., Ga. Later he was elected to the state legislature. In 1813 he was chosen as a Democrat to represent Georgia in the lower house of the national legislature; and taking the place of William Bibb, who was appointed senator, he continued to serve by re-election until his resignation in 1816. Later he again accepted a nomination to congress, however, and being elected continued a member of that body from Dec. 3, 1821, to March 3, 1827. In 1834 he was chosen to replace John Forsyth, who had resigned his seat in the U. S. senate on June 27th of that year. Sen. Cuthbert was shortly afterward re-elected for a full term, and served from Jan. 12, 1835, until March 3, 1843. His death occurred near Monticello, Ga., July 9, 1856.

NOTE.—We invite inspection to the Index of the first eleven volumes of the National Cyclopædia of American Biography. As it covers hnt a portion of the set, names not found here are not necessarily omitted from the work, but we would be thankful for the suggestion of names of prominent persons, living or docoased, of national or local reputc, especially those not found in previous works, of which any one has knowledge, and considers entitled to a place. Such suggestions may be the means of discovering valuable biographies that might have escaped notice, and, even if already known to us, may be the means of bringing out facts which will make their biographies more complete.

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